PRICE 75 CENTS

tubes

essential characteristics

- RECEIVING TUBES
- TELEVISION PICTURE TUBES
- SPECIAL-PURPOSE TUBES

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS is especially prepared to provide the Service Technician with a single source of reference containing data on every tube likely to be found in any home receiver—AM, FM, or television—as well as on some other special-purpose and industrial tubes.

Data presented include those characteristics and ratings essential to fast, efficient trouble-shooting. Basing diagrams for each type are shown on the page with the data.

The electronics engineer, amateur, and experimenter will also find this a valuable quick-reference for tubes currently in use.

Included in the present edition of this handbook are the many new receiving tubes recently announced for use in television applications and a section listing the essential physical and electrical characteristics of television picture tubes. For reference purposes and for the convenience of the user this handbook also contains a section devoted to special-purpose tubes.

A section entitled "Interpretation of Technical Data" is included to aid in the proper evaluation of the information presented in this handbook. Following this section are tube classification charts arranged to provide a quick and convenient reference to the tubes that are available for specific classes of service in which the reader may be interested.

Requests for additional information will receive prompt attention if addressed to:

TUBE SALES SECTION
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

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Since the information presented in this handbook is industry-wide in scope, the inclusion of a tube in this publication does not necessarily imply its availability from the General Electric Co.

INTERPRETATION OF TECHNICAL DATA

GENERAL

1. All electrode voltages indicated as "Maximum Ratings" are measured with respect to a fixed reference point defined as follows:

   A. For cathode types, the reference point is the cathode terminal.

   B. For filamentary types operated on direct current, the reference point is the negative terminal of the filament.

   C. For filamentary types operated on alternating current, the reference point is the electrical center of the filament.

2. All other electrode voltages indicated are measured with respect to a fixed reference point defined as follows:

   A. For cathode types not rated with cathode bias, the reference point is the cathode terminal.

   B. For cathode types rated with cathode bias, the reference point is the negative terminal of the cathode-bias resistor.

   C. For filamentary types operated on direct current, the reference point is the negative terminal of the filament.

   D. For filamentary types operated on alternating current, the reference point is the electrical center of the filament.

3. Unless otherwise specified, all values of voltage and current are d-c and positive.

TUBE TYPE

1. Within each of the data sections of this handbook, data are presented by type designation.

2. Within the receiving tube section, types having the same basic designation, but differing in suffix (e.g., 6BG6-G and 6BG6-GA) are grouped together when the types have equivalent electrical characteristics. All of the information presented applies to each type in the group with the possible exception of the information under the outline drawing, capacitance, or heater voltage and current columns. When this information differs, the values are horizontally aligned with the type designations to which they apply.

3. The use of the suffix GT/G on small glass receiving tubes has been eliminated, and this suffix does not appear in this handbook. Data on GT/G types may be obtained by referring to the data under the GT listing (e.g., characteristics of the 6J5-GT/G will be found under the 6J5-GT listing).

4. The following suffix letters are in common use in tube designations and have the indicated significance:

   A. G signifies a glass bulb and an octal base.

   B. GT signifies a T-9, straight-sided glass bulb and an octal base.

   C. A, B, C, D, E and F assigned in that order signify a later and modified version which can be substituted for any previous version but not vice-versa. The assignment of a suffix in this series does not convey any information as to the nature of the modification incorporated.

   D. X signifies a base composed of special low-loss material.

   E. Y signifies a base composed of special intermediate-loss material.

CLASSIFICATION BY CONSTRUCTION

The column "Classification by Construction" presents a descriptive title for each tube. When the tube represents an improved or modified version of an older type, the older type is given in parenthesis following the descriptive title. The inclusion of the older type in parenthesis is given as an aid in identifying the general characteristics of the tube under consideration and does not necessarily imply direct interchangeability between the two. Whether or not the tubes can be used interchangeably depends on the particular characteristics and requirements of each individual application.

BASE CONNECTIONS

1. The basing diagrams are shown on the same page as the data of the type to which they refer and are shown as bottom views. These diagrams are schematic representations of the terminal connections and do not necessarily indicate internal tube construction.

2. Pin number 1 on metal receiving tubes is usually connected to the outer shell of the tube. Certain glass tubes with octal bases have internal shields connected to this pin. For correct operation of octal-based tubes, pin number 1 should never be used as a terminal for any voltage or portion of the electrical circuit, but should be connected to ground whenever possible.

3. In tubes having more than one grid, the grids are numbered consecutively in accordance with their location proceeding from the cathode to the plate. Thus, grid number 1 is the grid which is physically located nearest the cathode. In pentodes, grid number 2 is generally referred to as the screen grid, and grid number 3 is generally referred to as the suppressor grid.

4. In multisection tubes which contain two or more structurally similar sections, the similar sections are designated as section 1, section 2, etc., depending upon the connection of the plates to the terminal pins. The highest-numbered section is defined as that section whose plate connects to the lowest-number base pin; similarly, the second highest-numbered section is that section whose plate connects to the second lowest-number base pin, etc.

OUTLINE DRAWINGS

This column presents information on the physical characteristics of each tube. When the physical characteristics of a tube conform to standard or commonly used configurations, an outline drawing number is shown which refers to tube drawings presented in the section "Outline Drawings." If the physical characteristics of a tube do not conform to any of the standard outline drawings, the designation "T-X" is shown. In this case, reference should be made to the T-X Table in the Outline Drawings Section which presents data relative to the physical characteristics of these special tubes.

FILAMENT VOLTAGE

Unless otherwise specified under the column "Filament Volts," the heater or filament of any tube may be operated with either alternating or direct current.

CAPACITANCES

1. Unless otherwise noted, all capacitance values in this publication are average values and those for glass tubes are measured with an external close-fitting metal shield connected to the cathode terminal.

2. All capacitance values indicated herein are measured with the filament or heater cold and with no direct voltages applied.

3. In measuring the capacitances listed below, all metal parts except the input and output electrodes are connected to the cathode. These metal parts include internal and external shields, base sleeves, and unused pins. In multisection tubes, the electrodes of the sections not common to the section under test are connected to ground.

   A. Input capacitance is measured from the input grid to all other electrodes except the plate, which is connected to ground.

   B. Output capacitance is measured from the plate to all other electrodes except the input grid, which is connected to ground.

   C. Grid-plate capacitance is measured from the input grid to the plate with all other electrodes connected to ground.

4. The capacitance values for twin-section tubes refer to each section unless otherwise specified.

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

1. The column headed "Service," indicates the principal application of the type. The columns to the right of this show average tube characteristics and typical operating conditions for the service indicated. These values are presented

to show concisely some guiding information as to the use and characteristics of each type. They are not to be considered as maximum ratings because the tube can be used under any suitable conditions within its rating limitations.

2. The classes of amplifier service indicated are defined as follows:

A. A Class A Amplifier is an amplifier in which the grid bias and applied alternating grid voltage are such that plate current in a specific tube flows at all times.

B. A Class AB Amplifier is an amplifier in which the grid bias and applied alternating grid voltage are such that plate current in a specific tube flows for appreciably more than half but less than the entire electrical cycle.

C. A Class B Amplifier is an amplifier in which the grid bias is approximately equal to the cutoff value so that the plate current is approximately zero when no exciting grid voltage is applied, and so that plate current in a specific tube flows for approximately one half of each cycle when an alternating grid voltage is applied.

D. A Class C Amplifier is an amplifier in which the grid bias is appreciably greater than the cutoff value so that the plate current in each tube is zero when no alternating grid voltage is applied, and so that plate current in a specific tube flows for appreciably less than one half of each cycle when an alternating grid voltage is applied.

E. To denote that grid current does not flow during any part of the input cycle, the suffix 1 may be added to the letter or letters of the class identification. The suffix 2 may be used to denote that grid current flows during some part of the cycle.

3. The values of the tube characteristics presented are the average values based on large groups of tubes. Any individual tube may vary from these over-all averages.

4. Unless otherwise noted, all ratings and characteristics for rectifier tubes apply to operation with a capacitor-input filter. In general, operation with a choke-input filter allows the use of a slightly higher RMS supply voltage.

5. For power output tubes, the value under the column "Power Outout, Watts" refers to the average tube power output (plate input power minus plate dissipation) for the indicated operating conditions. To determine the useful power output, subtract the circuit losses from the tube output. In Class A operation, the rated tube power output is measured with an AF sinusoidal input signal whose peak value is equal to the d-c grid-number one bias voltage applied to the tube.

6. **A.** The plate resistance (Rp) of an electronic tube is the ratio of a small change in plate voltage to the corresponding change in plate current with all other electrode voltages maintained constant.

B. The transconductance (Gm) of an electronic tube is the ratio of a small change in plate current to the small change in grid voltage that produces it with all other electrode voltages maintained constant. Unless otherwise noted all transconductance values in this handbook are grid 1-to-plate transconductances.

C. The amplification factor (μ) of an electronic tube is the ratio of a small change in plate voltage to the small change in grid voltage when the plate current and all other electrode voltages are maintained constant.

D. The conversion transconductance of a converter or mixer tube is the ratio of a small change in the output intermediate-frequency current to the small change in input radio-frequency voltage producing it.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Unless otherwise specified, the maximum tube ratings have been prepared in accordance with the RETMA system of Design-Center Maximums and should be interpreted as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2 given below.

1. Cathode

The heater or filament voltage is given as a normal value unless stated otherwise. This means that transformers or resistances in the heater or filament circuit should be designed to operate the heater or filament at rated value for full-load operating conditions under average supply-voltage conditions. A reasonable

amount of leeway is incorporated in the cathode design so that moderate fluctuations of heater or filament voltage downward will not cause marked falling off in response; also, moderate voltage fluctuations upward will not reduce the life of the cathode to an unsatisfactory degree.

A. 1.4-volt Battery Tube Types

The filament power supply may be obtained from dry-cell batteries, from storage batteries, or from a power line. With dry-cell battery supply the filament may be connected either directly across a battery rated at a terminal potential of 1.5 volts, or in series with the filaments of similar tubes across a power supply consisting of dry cells in series. In either case, the voltage across each 1.4-volt section of filament should not exceed 1.6 volts. With power-line or storage-battery supply, the filament may be operated in series with the filaments of similar tubes. For such operation, design adjustments should be made so that, with tubes of rated characteristics operating with all electrode voltages applied and on a normal line voltage of 117 volts, or on a normal storage-battery voltage of 2.0 volts per cell (without a charger), or 2.2 volts per cell (with a charger), the voltage drop across each 1.4-volt section of filament will be maintained within a range of 1.25 to 1.4 volts with a nominal center of 1.3 volts. In order to meet the recommended conditions for operating filaments in series from dry batteries, storage batteries, or power-line sources it may be necessary to use shunting resistors across the individual 1.4-volt sections of filament.

2. Positive Potential Electrodes

The power sources for the operation of radio equipment are subject to variations in their terminal potential. Consequently, the maximum ratings given have been established for certain design-center voltages which experience has shown to be representative. The design-center voltages to be used for the various power supplies together with other rating considerations follow.

A. AC or DC Power-line Service in U.S.A.

The design-center voltage for this type of power supply is 117 volts. The maximum ratings of plate voltages, screen-supply voltages, dissipations, and rectifier output currents are design maximums and should not be exceeded in equipment operated at a line voltage of 117 volts.

B. Storage-battery Service

When storage-battery equipment is operated without a charger, it should be so designed that the published maximum values of plate voltages, screen-supply voltages, dissipations, and rectifier output currents are never exceeded for a terminal potential at the battery source of 2.0 volts per cell. When storage-battery equipment is operated with a charger, it should be so designed that 90 percent of the same values are never exceeded for a terminal potential at the battery source of 2.2 volts per cell.

C. B-Battery Service

The design-center voltage for B-batteries is the normal voltage rating of the battery block, such as 45 volts, 90 volts, etc. Equipment should be so designed that under no condition of battery voltage will the plate voltages, the screen-supply voltages, or dissipations ever exceed the recommended respective maximum values shown in the data for each tube type by more than 10 percent.

D. Other Considerations

a. Class A Amplifiers

The maximum plate dissipation occurs at the zero-signal condition. The maximum screen dissipation usually occurs at the condition where the peak-input signal voltage is equal to the bias voltage.

b. Class B Amplifiers

The maximum plate dissipation theoretically occurs at approximately 63

percent of the maximum-signal condition, but practically may occur at any signal-voltage value.

c. Converters

The maximum plate dissipation occurs at the zero-signal condition and the frequency at which the oscillator-developed bias is a minimum. The screen dissipation for any reasonable variation in signal voltage must never exceed the rated value by more than 10 percent.

d. Screen Ratings

The maximum screen-voltage rating may be exceeded provided that all the following conditions are satisfied:

1. At any operating condition the screen voltage does not exceed the maximum plate-voltage rating.
2. At any operating condition the average screen dissipation does not exceed the maximum rating.
3. At the operating condition which results in maximum screen current, the screen voltage does not exceed the value required for maximum screen dissipation. This condition, however, may not represent the maximum dissipation condition.

3. Absolute-Maximum Ratings

In some instances, the maximum ratings are specified as Absolute-Maximum Ratings. The Absolute-Maximum Ratings are limiting values beyond which the serviceability of the tube may be impaired from the viewpoint of life and satisfactory performance. In order not to exceed these Absolute-Maximum Ratings, the equipment designer must establish the circuit design so that initially and throughout tube and equipment life, no Absolute Maximum value is exceeded under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, environmental conditions, and variation in tube characteristics.

4. Design-Maximum Ratings

For some types, the maximum ratings are specified as Design-Maximum Ratings. The Design-Maximum Ratings are the limiting values expressed with respect to bogie tubes at which satisfactory tube life can be expected to occur for the types of service for which the tube is rated. Therefore, the equipment designer must establish the circuit design so that initially and throughout equipment life no Design-Maximum value is exceeded with a bogie tube under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, and environmental conditions.

CLASSIFICATION CHART

Receiving Types

Type designations of miniature tubes are shown in italics.
Type designations of metal tubes are shown in boldface type.

DIODES

Service	Max. Output Current in Ma.	Single		Twin		Triple
		Fil	Cath	Fil	Cath	Cath
TV High-Voltage Rectifiers	0.5	*1AX2* 1B3-GT *1V2* *1X2-A* *1X2-B* 2B3				
	1.0 to 1.5	3C2	*3A2* 3A3 3B2			
Low-Current Rectifiers	1.0 Per Plate					*6BJ7*
	8.0 to 10 Per Plate				*3AL5* 7A6 *6AL5* *12AL5* **6H6** **12H6**	
	12 Per Plate					*6BC7*
Power Rectifiers	40 to 49		1-V			
	50 to 99		*117Z3*		**0Z4** 7Y4 0Z4-G *12X4* 6X4 84/6Z4 6X5-GT	
	100 to 149		*36W4* 35Y4 35Z3 35Z5-GT	5AZ4 5Y3-GT 5Y4-GT 80	**0Z4-A** 6AX5-GT 7Z4	
	150 to 199				5V4-GA 6BY5-G	
	200 to 249			5U4-G 5Z3 83		
	250 to 299			5AS4 5AW4 5U4-GA 5U4-GB		
	300 to 349			5AU4		
Power-Rectifier Doublers	60 to 75 Per Plate				25Z5 50Y6-GT 25Z6-GT 50Y7-GT 50X6 117Z6-GT	
TV Damping Diodes	75		*17H3*			
	125		6AX4-GT 6W4-GT 12AX4-GTA 17AX4-GT 25AX4-GT 25W4-GT			
	135		*6V3-A*			
	175				6BY5-G	
	190		6AU4-GTA 19AU4-GTA			

TRIODES

μ	Single					Twin or Double				
	Heater Current in Milliamperes					Heater Current in Milliamperes				
	600	450	300	150	Other	600	450	300	150	Other
2.0 to 9.0	*12B4-A*		*12B4-A*		2A3 6AH4-GT 6B4-G					6AS7-G 6AS7-GA
10 to 19	*2AF4* *2AF4-A* *6S4-A*	*3AF4-A*		*6C4*	*6AF4* *6AF4-A* *6T4*	½ *6CM7* *7AU7* *12BH7* *12BH7-A*	½ *8CM7* *9AU7*	7AF7 *7AU7* *12AU7* *12AU7-A* *12BH7* *12BH7-A*	*12AU7* *12AU7-A* 14AF7	6BL7-GT 6BX7-GT *9AU7*

TRIODES (Cont'd)

μ	Single — Heater Current in Milliamperes					Twin or Double — Heater Current in Milliamperes				
	600	450	300	150	Other	600	450	300	150	Other
20 to 29	*12A4*		**6C5** **6J5** 7A4 *12A4*	**12J5**		*6CG7* *½ 6CM7* 6F8-G 6SN7-GTB 7N7	*8CG7* *½ 8CM7*	12SN7-GTA		*12G8*
30 to 39						*4BC8* *4BQ7-A* *4BZ7* *6J6*	*5BQ7-A* *6BZ7* *6J6* *6J6-A*	6C8-G		*6BC8* *6BQ7-A* *6BS8* *6BZ7* **6N7**
40 to 49	*2BN4*	*3BN4*			*6AJ4* *6BN4*	*6BK7-A*	*6BK7-A* *6BK7-B* *12AV7*	7F8		*6BZ8* *12AV7*
60 to 69				*6AB4*			*12AZ7*	*12AT7*	*12AT7*	*12AZ7*
70 to 79								**6SC7** 6SL7-GT 7F7	**12SC7** 12SL7-GT	
80 to 89					*6AM4*					
100			**6F5** **6SF5** 7B4	**12SF5**		*12BZ7*		*12AX7* *12BZ7*	*12AX7*	

TRIODES WITH DIODES

μ		Heater Current in Milliamperes				
		600	450	300	150	Other
15 to 40	With 2 Diodes	*6BV8*		*6BF6* **6SR7**	*12AE6* *12AJ6* *12BF6* **12SR7**	
60 to 70	With 1 Diode					1H5-GT 1LH4
	With 2 Diodes	*6CN7*	*8CN7* *12BR7*	6AQ7-GT *6AT6* *6CN7* **6Q7** 7K7	*6AQ6* *12AT6* 12Q7-GT	*8CN7* *12BR7*
	With 3 Diodes	*5T8*	*6T8* *6T8-A*		*19T8*	
100	With 2 Diodes	*3AV6*		*6AV6* **6SQ7** 7B6 7X7 75	7C6 *12AV6* **12SQ7** 14B6	
	With 3 Diodes			6S8-GT		

PENTODE POWER AMPLIFIERS

Service	Power Output in Watts	Heater Current in Milliamperes				
		600	450	300	150	Other
Output Amplifiers	0.1 to 0.4					1A5-GT 1LB4 *1S4* 3LF4 *3Q4* 3Q5-GT *3S4* *3V4*
	1.0 to 1.9	*12C5* *12CA5* *12CU5*	*17C5*	*25C5* *25CA5*	*6AK6* *35B5* *35C5* *50B5* *50C5*	*6BF5* *6CA5*
	2.0 to 2.9			43		*6AS5* *6CL6*

PENTODE POWER AMPLIFIERS (Cont'd)

Service	Power Output in Watts	Heater Current in Milliamperes				
		600	450	300	150	Other
Output Amplifiers	3.0 to 3.9	*12BK5* 12L6-GT 12W6-GT		*25BK5* 25L6-GT 25W6-GT	**12A6** 35A5 35L6-GT 50A5 50L6-GT	**6AG7** 6W6-GT *6AR5* 7B5 *6BK5* 41 6K6-GT
	4.0 to 6.0	*5AQ5* 5V6-GT	*6AQ5* *6AQ5-A* *6CM6* **6V6** 6V6-GT 7C5			**6F6** *12AB5* 6F6-GT *12AQ5* 6V6-G 12V6-GT 6Y6-GT 42
	10.0 to 11.0					**6L6** 6L6-GB
Horizontal-Deflection Amplifiers		12AV5-GA 12BQ6-GA 12CU6 12DQ6 25CD6-GB 25DN6	17AV5-GA 17DQ6	18A5 19BG6-GA 25AV5-GA 25BQ6-GA 25CU6 25DQ6		6AU5-GT 6BQ6-GT 6AV5-GA 6CD6-GA 6BG6-GA 6CU6 6BQ6-GA 6DQ6

PENTODE VOLTAGE AMPLIFIERS

G_m, μmhos	Sharp-Cutoff					Remote-Cutoff				
	Heater Current in Milliamperes					Heater Current in Milliamperes				
	600	450	300	150	Other	600	450	300	150	Other
500 to 900	*3DT6*	*4DT6*	*6DT6*		1LN5 1N5-GT *1U4*				*12AC6*	*1T4*
1000 to 1900			6C6 **6J7** **6SJ7**	7C7 12AF6 **12SJ7**	*1L4*			6D6 **6K7** 78	**6SS7** 7B7 *12BL6* 12K7-GT	
2000 to 2900								*6BD6* **6SK7** 7A7	*12BD6* **12SK7** 14A7	
3000 to 3900									*6BJ6*	
4000 to 4900			**6SH7**	*6BH6* 7AG7 **12SH7**		*3BA6*		*6BA6* **6SG7** 7H7	*12BA6* **12SG7**	
5000 to 5900	*6AU6* *3BC5*	*4BC5* 7V7	*6AG5* *6AU6* *6AU6-A* *6BC5*	*12AU6* *12AW6*	*6AK5*					
7000 to 7900	*3CE5* *3CF6*	*4CE5*	*6CE5* *6CF6*							
8000 to 8900	*3CB6*	*4CB6*	*6CB6* *6CB6-A* *6DE6*			*3BZ6*		*6BZ6*		
9000 to 9900		**6AC7** *6AH6*								
11000 to 13000	*12BV7* *12BY7-A*		*12BV7* *12BY7-A*							

PENTODES WITH DIODES

Classification		Heater Current in Milliamperes				
		600	450	300	150	Other
Sharp-Cutoff Pentodes	With 1 Diode	*5AM8* *5AS8*	*6AM8* *6AS8*	**6SV7**		1LD5 *1S5* *1U5*
Remote-Cutoff Pentodes	With 1 Diode			*6CR6* **6SF7**	*12CR6* **12SF7**	
	With 2 Diodes			**6B8**	*12F8*	
Pentode Power Amplifiers with Half-Wave Rectifier						117L7-GT 117N7-GT 117P7-GT

TRIODE-PENTODES

Transconductance, Pentode Section	Amplification Factor, Triode Section	Heater Current in Milliamperes		
		600	450	300
1100	8.0			6F7
4600	40	*5AT8* *5CG8* *5X8*	*6AT8* *6CG8* *6CG8-A* *6X8* *6X8-A*	
5200	40	*5BE8* *5BR8* *5U8*	*6BR8* *6U8* *6U8-A*	*9U8-A*
6000	19		*6AZ8*	
6200	19	*5AN8* *5AV8* *5B8*	*6AN8*	
7000	17	*6BH8*	*8BH8*	
	40	*6AU8*	*8AU8*	*12CT8*
8000	53			*10C8*
9000	18	*6BA8-A*	*8BA8-A*	
	70	*6AW8-A*	*8AW8-A*	

HEPTODES

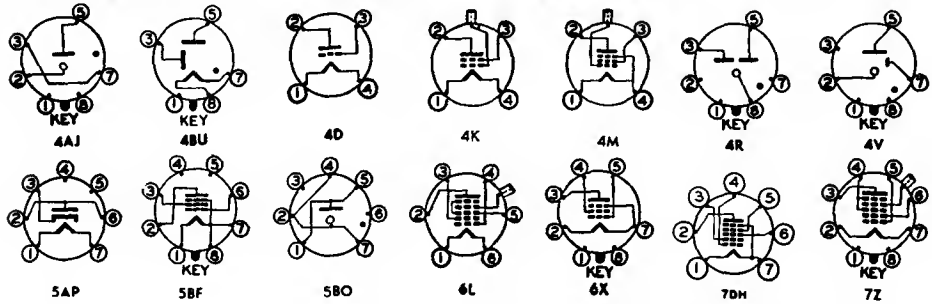
Service	Conversion Transconductance in Micromhos	Heater Current in Milliamperes				
		600	450	300	150	Other
Converters	250 to 300				*12AD6* *12AG6*	1A7-GT *1L6* 1LA6 1LC6 *1R5*
	450 to 550	*3BE6*		6A7 **6A8** *6BE6* **6SA7** 7B8 7Q7	*12BE6* **12SA7** 14Q7	
	900 to 1000			*6BA7*	*12BA7*	
Dual-Control Amplifiers		*3BY6* *3CS6*		*6BY6* *6CS6*		

MULTISECTION AND MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

Classification	Heater Current in Milliamperes				
	600	450	300	150	Other
Triode-Hexodes			**6K8**		
Triode-Heptodes			7J7 7S7		
Twin Pentodes	*3BU8*	*4BU8*	*6BU8*		28D7
Space-Charge-Grid Tetrode					*12K5*
Triode-Tetrodes	*5CL8*	*6CL8*			
Octodes				7A8	
Electron-Ray Indicators			6E5 6U5	6AF6-G 6AL7-GT	
Gated-Beam Tubes	*3BN6*	*4BN6*	*6BN6*	*12BN6*	
Sheet-Beam Tubes			*6AR8*		

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
00A	Triode Detector	4D	14–1	5.0 DC	0.25	—	45	—	3.2	2.0	8.5
01-A	Low-Mu Triode	4D	14–1	5.0 DC	0.25	—	135	—	3.1	2.2	8.1
OA2	Glow-Discharge Diode Voltage Regulator	5BO	5–3	—	—	—	Anode supply = 185 volts d-c min				
OA3	Glow-Discharge Diode Voltage Regulator	4AJ	12–7	—	—	—	Anode supply = 105 volts d-c min				
OA4-G	Gas Triode	4V	12–7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OB2	Glow-Discharge Diode Voltage Regulator	5BO	5–3	—	—	—	Anode supply = 133 volts d-c min				
OB3	Glow-Discharge Diode Voltage Regulator	4AJ	12–7	—	—	—	Anode supply = 125 volts d-c min				
OC3	Glow-Discharge Diode Voltage Regulator	4AJ	12–7	—	—	—	Anode supply = 133 volts d-c min				
OD3	Glow-Discharge Diode Voltage Regulator	4AJ	12–7	—	—	—	Anode supply = 185 volts d-c min				
OY4 OY4-G	Half-Wave Gas Rectifier	4BU	8–1 T-X	— —	— —	—	Pins 7 and 8 must be connected;				
OZ4 OZ4-G	Full-Wave Gas Rectifier	4R	8–3 T-X	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
OZ4-A	Full-Wave Gas Rectifier	4R	8–1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1A3	High-Frequency Diode	5AP	5–2	1.4	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
1A4-p 1A4-t	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	4M 4K	12–6	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	67.5	5.0▲	11.0▲	0.007
1A5-GT	Power Amplifier Pentode	6X	9–11	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	—	—	—
1A6	Pentagrid Converter	6L◆	12–6	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	67.5	Osc I_{g1} = 0.2 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
1A7-G 1A7-GT	Pentagrid Converter	7Z◆	9–28 9–18	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	60	Osc I_{g1} = 0.035 ma R_{g1} = 200,000 ohms		
1AB5	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	5BF	9–32	1.2 DC	0.130	1.0	150	150	2.8	4.2	0.25 ♣
1AB6	Pentagrid Converter	7DH	T-X	1.4 DC	0.025	0.15	90	90	Osc I_{g1} = 85 μa R_{g1} = 27,000 ohm		

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



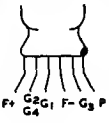
Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Detector	45	—	0	1.5	—	30,000	666	20	—	—	OOA
Class A Amplifier	135	—	9.0	3.0	—	10,000	800	8	—	—	O1-A
d-c operating current = 5 ma min d-c operating current = 30 ma max	Ionization voltage = 155 volts d-c § Operating voltage = 150 volts d-c § Regulation (5 to 30 milliamperes) = 2.0 volts										*OA2*
d-c operating current = 5 ma min d-c operating current = 40 ma max	Ionization voltage = 100 volts d-c § Operating voltage = 75 volts d-c § Regulation (5 to 40 milliamperes) = 5.0 volts										OA3
Peak cathode current = 100 ma max; d-c cathode current = 25 ma max; Starter anode drop = 55 volts §; anode drop = 70 volts §											OA4-G
d-c operating current = 5 ma min d-c operating current = 30 ma max	Ionization voltage = 115 volts d-c § Operating voltage = 105 volts d-c § Regulation (5 to 30 milliamperes) = 1.0 volts										*OB2*
d-c operating current = 5 ma min d-c operating current = 40 ma max	Ionization voltage = 110 volts d-c § Operating voltage = 90 volts d-c § Regulation (5 to 40 milliamperes) = 8.0 volts										OB3
d-c operating current = 5 ma min d-c operating current = 40 ma max	Ionization voltage = 115 volts d-c § Operating voltage = 105 volts d-c § Regulation (5 to 40 milliamperes) = 2.0 volts										OC3
d-c operating current = 5 ma min d-c operating current = 40 ma max	Ionization voltage = 160 volts d-c § Operating voltage = 150 volts d-c § Regulation (5 to 40 milliamperes) = 4.0 volts										OD3
peak current = 500 ma max; d-c output current = 75 ma max, 40 ma min; max starting voltage = 95 volts d-c; peak inverse voltage = 300 volts max											OY4 OY4-G
Starter supply voltage per plate = 300 peak volts min; max d-c output = 75 milliamperes; peak current per plate = 200 milliamperes											OZ4 OZ4-G
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 110 ma; minimum d-c output current = 30 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 880 volts; minimum starter supply voltage per plate = 300 volts; max peak plate current per plate = 330 ma										OZ4-A
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 0.5 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 330 volts; rms supply voltage = 117 volts; max peak current = 5.0 ma										*1A3*
Class A Amplifier	180	67.5	3	2.3	0.8	1,000,000	750	—	—	—	1A4-p 1A4-t
Class A Amplifier	90 85	90 85	4.5 4.5	4.0† 3.5†	0.8† 0.7†	300,000 300,000	850 800	— —	25,000 25,000	0.115 0.100	1A5-GT
Converter	180	67.5	3.0	1.3	2.4	500,000§	300 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 180 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} = 2.3 ma			1A6
Converter	90	45	0	0.6	0.7	600,000§	250 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 90 I_{c2} = 1.2 ma			1A7-G 1A7-GT
Class A Amplifier	150 90	150 90	1.5 Rg = 1.0 Meg	6.8 3.5	2.0 0.8	125,000§ 275,000§	1350 1100	— —	— —	— —	1AB5
Converter	64	64	0	0.6	0.16	900,000§	275 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 35 thru 18,000 ohms I_{c2} = 1.6 ma			*1AB6*

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
1AC5 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	8CP	3–5	1.25 DC	0.04	—	67.5	67.5	—	—	—
1AC6	Pentagrid Converter	7DH	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	0.15	90	90	Osc I_{g1} = 0.13 ma, R_{g1} = 27,000 ohms		
1AD4 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF/AF Pentode	1AD4	2–1	1.25 DC	0.1	—	45	45	4.5	4.5	0.01 ♣
1AD5 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8CP	3–5	1.25 DC	0.04	—	67.5	67.5	1.9	3.0	0.009 ♣
1AE4	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	6AR	5–2	1.25 DC	0.1	—	90	90	3.6	4.4	0.008 ♣
1AE5 ◉	Heptode Mixer	1AE5 ♥	T-X	1.25 DC	0.06	—	45	45	I_{g1} (Injection) = 15 μa, R_{g1} = 200,000 ohms		
1AF4	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6AR	5–2	1.4 DC	0.025	—	110	90	3.8	7.6	0.009 ♣
1AF5	Diode, Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6AU	5–2	1.4 DC	0.025	—	110	110	2.5	4.8	0.17
1AG4 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	512AX	2–1	1.25 DC	0.04	—	90	90	—	—	—
1AG5 ◉	Diode-Pentode	1AJ5	2–1	1.25	0.03	—	50 ▣	50 ▣	—	—	—
1AH4 ◉	RF Pentode	1AD4	2–1	1.25 DC	0.04	—	90	90	3.5 ▲	4.5 ▲	0.01 ♣ ▲
1AH5	Diode Sharp-Cutoff AF Pentode	6AU	T-X	1.4 DC	0.025	0.03	90	90	—	—	—
1AJ4	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	6AR	T-X	1.4 DC	0.025	0.25	90	90	3.3	7.8	0.01 ♣
1AJ5 ◉	Diode Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	1AJ5	2–1	1.25 DC	0.04	—	90	90	1.7	2.4	0.10
1AK4 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	1AK4	2–1	1.25 DC	0.02	—	90	90	3.5 ▲	4.5 ▲	0.01 ♣ ▲
1AK5 ◉	Diode Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	1AJ5	2–1	1.25 DC	0.02	—	90	90	2.0	2.7	0.10 ♣
1AM4	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	6AR	5–2	1.4 DC	0.025	—	90	67.5	3.6 ▲	7.5 ▲	0.01 ♣
1AQ5	Pentagrid Converter	7AT ♥	5–2	1.4 DC	0.025	—	90	67.5	Osc I_{g1} = 0.14 ma, R_{g1} = 100,000 ohms		
1AR5	Diode Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6AU	5–2	1.4 DC	0.025	—	90	90	—	—	—
1AS5	Diode Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6BW	5–2	1.4 DC	0.025	—	90	90	—	—	—
1AX2	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	9Y	6–7	1.4	0.65	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 200 v at 7 ma d-c				

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

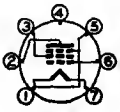
1AD4



1AE5

1AJ5

1AK4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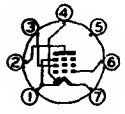
6AU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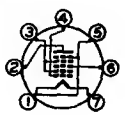
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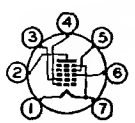
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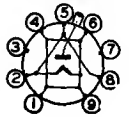
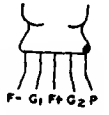
8CP


9Y



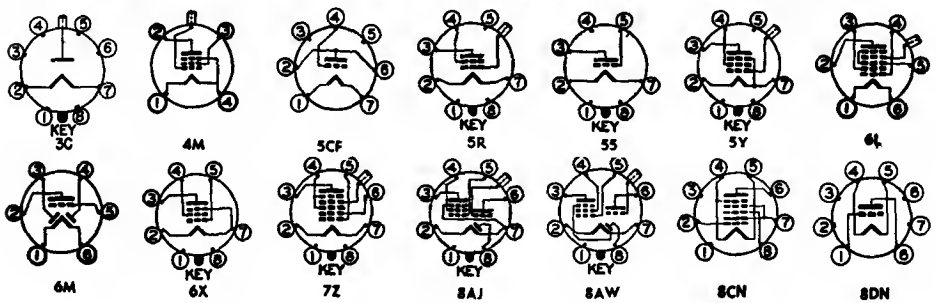
512-AX

Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	67.5 45 30	67.5 45 30	4.5 3.0 2.0	2.0 1.0 0.5	0.4 0.2 0.1	150,000§ 170,000§ 200,000§	750 600 450	— — —	25,000 40,000 50,000	0.050 0.015 0.005	1AC5 ◉
Converter	63.5	63.5	0	0.7	0.15	900,000§	300 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) =30 thru 22,000 ohms I_{c2} = 1.55 ma			*1AC6*
Class A Amplifier	45	45	R_{g1} = 2 meg	3.0	0.8	500,000§	2000	—	—	—	1AD4 ◉
Class A Amplifier	67.5 30	67.5 30	0 0	1.85 0.45	0.75 0.16	700,000§ 700,000§	735 430	— —	— —	— —	1AD5 ◉
Class A Amplifier	90	90	0	3.5	1.2	500,000	1550	—	—	—	*1AE4*
Mixer	45	45	0	0.9	2.0	200,000§	200 #	—	—	—	1AE5 ◉
Class A Amplifier	90 67.5	90 67.5	0 0	1.8 1.2	0.55 0.32	1,800,000§ 2,200,000§	1050 925	— —	— —	— —	*1AF4*
Class A Amplifier	90 67.5	90 67.5	0 0	1.1 0.7	0.4 0.25	2,000,000§ 2,800,000§	600 550	— —	— —	— —	*1AF5*
Class A Amplifier	41.4	41.4	3.6	2.4†	0.6†	180,000	1,000	—	12,000	0.035	1AG4 ◉
Class A Amplifier	45 22.5	45 22.5	2.0 0	0.28 0.17	0.12 0.043	2,500,000 700,000	250 235	— —	— —	— —	1AG5 ◉
Class A Amplifier	45	45	R_{g1} = 5 meg	0.75	0.2	1,500,000	750	—	—	—	1AH4 ◉
Class A Amplifier	85	35§	R_{g1} = 10 meg	0.05	0.015	Amplification = 62			1 meg	—	*1AH5*
Class A Amplifier	64	64	0	1.65	0.55	1,000,000§	750	—	—	—	*1AJ4*
Class A Amplifier	45	45	R_{g1} = 5 meg	1.0	0.3	300,000	425	—	—	—	1AJ5 ◉
Class A Amplifier	45	45	R_{g1} = 5 meg	0.75	0.2	1,500,000	750	—	—	—	1AK4 ◉
Class A Amplifier	45	45	R_{g1} = 5 meg	0.5	0.2	400,000	280	—	—	—	1AK5 ◉
Class A Amplifier	90	67.5	0	2.4	0.9	500,000§	350	—	—	—	*1AM4*
Converter	90	45	0	0.64	—	800,000§	250 #	—	—	—	*1AQ5*
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	0	0.9	0.25	800,000§	500	—	—	—	*1AR5*
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	0	0.9	0.25	800,000§	500	—	—	—	*1AS5*
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current =0.5 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) =20,000 volts; max peak current =45 ma										*1AX2*

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
1B3-GT	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	3C	T-X	1.25	0.2	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 100 v at 7 ma d-c				
1B4-p	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	4M	12–6	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	67.5	5.0▲	11▲	0.007 ♣
1B5/25-S	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	6M	12–5 or 9–26	2.0 DC	0.06	—	135	—	1.6▲	1.9▲	3.6▲
1B7-G 1B7-GT	Pentagrid Converter	7Z♦	9–28 9–18	1.4 DC	0.1	—	110	65	Osc I_{g1} = 0.035 ma R_{g1} = 200,000 ohms		
1B8-GT	Diode-Triode Power Amplifier Pentode	8AW	9–17	1.4 DC	0.1	—	110 110	110 —	Pentode Section Triode Section		
1C3	Medium-Mu Triode	5CF	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	—	0.9	4.2	1.8
1C5-GT	Power Amplifier Pentode	6X	9–11	1.4 DC	0.1	—	110	110	—	—	—
1C6	Pentagrid Converter	6L♦	12–6	2.0 DC	0.12	0.3	180	67.5	Osc I_{g1} = 0.2 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
1C7-G	Pentagrid Converter	7Z♦	12–8	2.0 DC	0.12	0.3	180	67.5	Osc I_{g1} = 0.2 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
1C8●	Pentagrid Converter	8CN ♥	3–2	1.25 DC	0.04	—	67.5	45	Osc I_{g1} = 0.070 ma R_{g1} = 100,000 ohms		
1D3●	Low-Mu High-Frequency Triode	8DN	3-2	1.25 DC	0.3	—	110 ▣	—	1.0	1.0	2.6
1D5-Gp	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	5Y	12–8	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	67.5	5.0▲	11.0▲	0.007 ♣
1D5-Gt	Remote-Cutoff RF Tetrode	5R	12–8	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	67.5	—	—	—
1D7-G	Pentagrid Converter	7Z♦	12–8	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	67.5	Osc I_{g1} = 0.2 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
1D8-GT	Diode-Triode Power Amplifier Pentode	8AJ	9–17	1.4 DC	0.1	—	110 110	110 —	Pentode Section Triode Section		
1E3	High-Frequency Medium-Mu Triode	9BG	6–2	1.25 DC	0.22	3.0	150	—	1.25▲	0.75▲	1.5▲
1E4-G	Medium-Mu Triode	5S	9–25	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	—	2.4	6.0	2.4
1E5-Gp	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	5Y	12–8	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	67.5	5.0▲	11.0▲	0.007 ♣

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, ***miniature tubes in italics.*** ●Subminiature type.



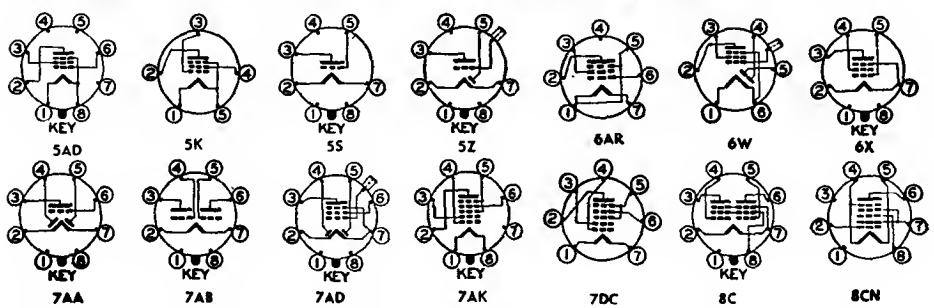
Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current = 0.5 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) = 21,000 volts; max peak current = 50 ma Socket terminals 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 should not be used as tie points.										1B3-GT
Class A Amplifier	180 90	67.5 67.5	3.0 3.0	1.7 1.6	0.6 0.7	1,500,000 1,000,000	650 600	— —	— —	— —	1B4-p
Class A Amplifier	135	—	3.0	0.8	—	35,000	575	20	—	—	1B5/25-S
Converter	90	45	0	1.5	1.3	350,000§	350 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 90 I_{c2} = 1.6 ma			1B7-G 1B7-GT
Class A Amplifier	90	90	6.0	6.3†	1.4†	—	1,150	—	14,000	0.210	1B8-GT
Class A Amplifier	90	—	0	0.15	—	240,000	275	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	90 90	— —	3.0 0	1.4 4.5	— —	19,000 11,200	760 1,300	14.5 14.5	— —	— —	*1C3*
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	90 83	90 83	7.5 7.0	7.5† 7.0†	1.6† 1.6†	115,000 110,000	1,550 1,500	— —	8,000 9,000	0.240 0.200	1C5-GT
Converter	180	67.5	3.0	1.5	2.0	700,000§	325 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 180 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} = 4.0 ma			1C6
Converter	180	67.5	3.0	1.5	2.0	700,000§	325 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 180 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} = 4.0 ma			1C7-G
Converter	67.5	67.5 ✠	0	1.0	1.5	400,000§	150 #	R_{g2} = 20,000 ohms			1C8 ◉
Class A Amplifier	90	—	5.0	12.5	—	—	3,400	8.7	—	—	1D3 ◉
Class A Amplifier	180	67.5	3.0	2.3	0.8	1,000,000§	750	—	—	—	1D5-Gp
Class A Amplifier	180	67.5	3.0	2.2	0.7	600,000§	650	—	—	—	1D5-Gt
Converter	180	67.5	3.0	1.3	2.4	500,000§	300 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 180 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} = 2.3 ma			1D7-G
Class A Amplifier	90	90	9.0	5.0	1.0	200,000§	925	—	12,000	0.20	1D8-GT
Class A Amplifier	90	—	0	1.1	—	43,500§	575	25	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	150	—	3.5	20	—	—	3,500	14	—	—	*1E3*
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	90 90	— —	0 3.0	4.5 1.4	— —	11,200 19,000	1,300 760	14.5 14.5	— —	— —	1E4-G
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	180 90	67.5 67.5	3.0 3.0	1.7 1.6	0.6 0.7	1,500,000 1,000,000	650 600	— —	— —	— —	1E5-Gp

9BC

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
▼Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✠Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled fc series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage mu not exceed 15 percent of one scannir cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in ser with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
1E7-G 1E7-GT	Twin-Pentode Power Amplifier	8C	12–7 9–11 or 9–41	2.0 DC	0.24	1.5 ♠ —	135	135	Each Section Both Sections in Push-pull		
1E8 ◉	Pentagrid Converter	8CN ♥	3–5	1.25 DC	0.04	—	67.5	45	Osc I_{g1} = 0.070 ma R_{g1} = 100,000 ohms		
1F4	Power Amplifier Pentode	5K	14–1	2.0 DC	0.12	1.75	180	180	—	—	—
1F5-G	Power Amplifier Pentode	6X	12–7	2.0 DC	0.12	1.75	180	180	—	—	—
1F6	Duplex-Diode Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6W	12–6	2.0 DC	0.06	0.4	180	67.5	4.0 ▲	9.0 ▲	0.007 ♣
1F7-GH 1F7-GV	Duplex-Diode Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7AD	12–8	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	67.5	3.8	9.5	0.01 ♣
1G4-GT	Medium-Mu Triode	5S	9–11	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	—	2.2 ▲	3.4 ▲	2.8 ▲
1G5-G	Power Amplifier Pentode	6X	12–7	2.0 DC	0.12	1.25	135	135	—	—	—
1G6-GT	Twin-Triode Power Amplifier	7AB	9–11 or 9–41	1.4 DC	0.1	—	110	—	—	—	—
1H4-G 1H4-GT	Medium-Mu Triode	5S	12–7 9–11 or 9–41	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	—	Single Tube 2 Tubes Push-pull		
1H5-G 1H5-GT	Diode High-Mu Triode	5Z	9–28 9–18	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	—	0.75	4.6	1.1
1H6-G 1H6-GT	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	7AA	12–7 9–11 or 9–41	2.0 DC	0.06	—	135	—	—	—	—
1J5-G	Power Amplifier Pentode	6X	14–3	2.0 DC	0.12	—	135	135	—	—	—
1J6-G 1J6-GT	Twin-Triode Power Amplifier	7AB	12–7 9–16	2.0 DC	0.24	—	135	—	Both Sections in push-pull		
1L4	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	6AR	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	90	3.6 ▲	7.5 ▲	0.008 ▲ ♣
1L6	Pentagrid Converter	7DC ♦	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	65	Osc I_{g1} = 0.035 ma R_{g1} = 200,000 ohms		
1LA4	Power Amplifier Pentode	5AD	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	—	—	—
1LA6	Pentagrid Converter	7AK ♦	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	65	Osc I_{g1} = 0.035 ma R_{g1} = 200.000 ohms		
1LB4	Power Amplifier Pentode	5AD	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

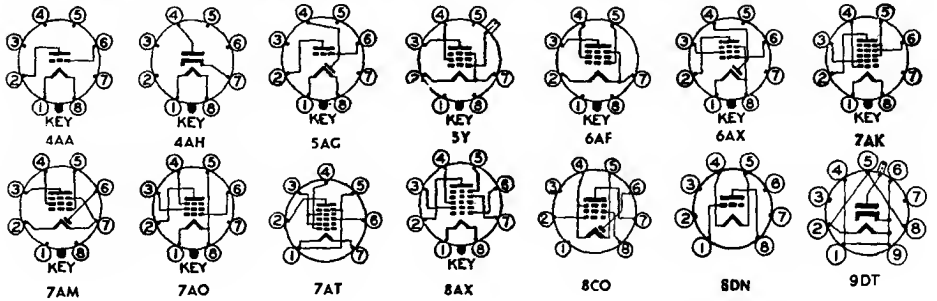


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	135	135	4.5	7.5†	2.2†	260,000§	1,425	—	16,000	0.29	1E7-G
	90	90	3.0	3.8†	1.1†	340,000§	1,150	—	20,000	0.11	1E7-GT
Class A Amplifier	135	135	7.5	7.0†	2.0†	—	—	—	24,000 ‡	0.575	
Converter	67.5	67.5 ✠	0	1.0	1.5	400,000§	150 #	R_{g2} = 20,000 ohms			1E8 ◉
Class A Amplifier	135	135	4.5	8†	2.4†	200,000§	1,700	—	16,000	0.31	1F4
	90	90	3.0	4	1.1	240,000§	1,400	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	135	135	4.5	8†	2.4†	200,000§	1,700	—	16,000	0.31	1F5-G
	90	90	3.0	4	1.1	240,000§	1,400	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	180	67.5	1.5	2.2	0.7	1,000,000	650	—	—	—	1F6
Class A Amplifier	180	67.5	1.5	2.2	0.7	1,000,000	650	—	—	—	1F7-GH 1F7-GV
Class A Amplifier	90	—	6	2.3	—	10,700	825	8.8	—	—	1G4-GT
Class A Amplifier	135	135	13.5	8.7†	2.5†	160,000	1,550	—	9,000	0.55	1G5-G
	90	90	6.0	8.5†	2.5†	133,000	1,500	—	8,500	0.25	
Class A Amplifier ♠	90	—	0	1.0	—	40,000§	825	33	—	—	1G6-GT
Class B Amplifier ⊕	90	—	0	2.0†	—	—	—	—	12,000 ‡	0.675	
Class A Amplifier	180	—	13.5	3.1	—	10,300	900	9.3	—	—	1H4-G
	90	—	4.5	2.5	—	11,000	850	9.3	—	—	1H4-GT
Class B Amplifier	157.5	—	15.0	1.0†	—	Input Signal = .260 watt			8,000‡	2.1	
Class A Amplifier	90	—	0	0.15	—	240,000	275	65	—	—	1H5-G 1H5-GT
Class A Amplifier	135	—	3.0	0.8	—	35,000§	575	20	—	—	1H6-G 1H6-GT
Class A Amplifier	135	135	16.5	7.0	2.0	105,300§	950	—	135,000	0.45	1J5-G
Class B Amplifier	135	—	0	5.0† ♠	—	Input Signal = .170 watt§			10,000‡	2.1§	1J6-G 1J6-GT
Class A Amplifier	90	90	0	4.5	2.0	350,000	1,025	—	—	—	*1L4*
Converter	90	45	0	0.5	0.6	650,000§	300 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 90 I_{c2} = 1.2 ma			*1L6*
Class A Amplifier	90	90	4.5	4.0†	0.8†	300,000	850	—	25,000	0.115	1LA4
	85	85	4.5	3.5†	0.7†	300,000	800	—	25,000	0.100	
Converter	90	45	0	0.55	0.6	750,000§	250 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 90 I_{c2} = 1.2 ma			1LA6
Class A Amplifier	90	90	9.0	5.0†	1.0†	250,000§	925	—	12,000	0.20	1LB4

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✠Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‼ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
1LB6	Pentagrid Mixer	8AX	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	90	67.5	E_{g3} (Injection) = 10 v peak*		
1LC5	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7AO	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	45	3.2	7.0	0.007 ♣
1LC6	Pentagrid Converter	7AK♦	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	45	Osc I_{g1} = 0.035 ma R_{g1} = 200,000 ohms		
1LD5	Diode Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6AX	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	90	45	3.2	6.0	0.18 ♣
1LE3	Medium-Mu Triode	4AA	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	—	1.7	3.0	1.7
1LF3	Medium-Mu Triode	4AA	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	—	1.7	3.0	1.7
1LG5	Semi-Remote Cutoff RF Pentode	7AO	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	3.2	7.0	0.007 ♣
1LH4	Diode High-Mu Triode	5AG	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	—	2.0	2.4	1.2
1LN5	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7AO	9–30	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	3.0	8.0	0.007 ♣
1M3 ◉	Electron-Ray Indicator	8DN	3–2	1.4	0.025	0.0025 —	300‡	—	Max plate voltage = 90 v Min plate voltage = 45 v		
1N5-G 1N5-GT	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	5Y	9–28 9–18	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	3.0 2.8	10.0 9.0	0.007 ♣ 0.007 ♣
1N6-G 1N6-GT	Diode Power-Amplifier Pentode	7AM	T-X 9–11	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	—	—	—
1P5-G 1P5-GT	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	5Y	9–28 9–18	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	3.0 —	10.0 —	0.007 ♣
1Q5-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	6AF	9–11 or 9–41	1.4 DC	0.1	—	110	110	—	—	—
1Q6 ◉	Diode Pentode	8CO	3–2	1.25 DC	0.04	—	100	100	1.8	4.2	0.085
1R4	High-Frequency Diode	4AH	9–30	1.4	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 8 v at 2 ma d-c				
1R5	Pentagrid Converter	7AT ♥	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	—	90	67.5	Osc I_{g1} = 0.25 ma R_{g1} = 100,000 ohms Osc I_{g1} = 0.15 ma R_{g1} = 100,000 ohms		
1S2 *1S2-A*	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	9DT	T-X	1.4	0.55	—	—	—	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

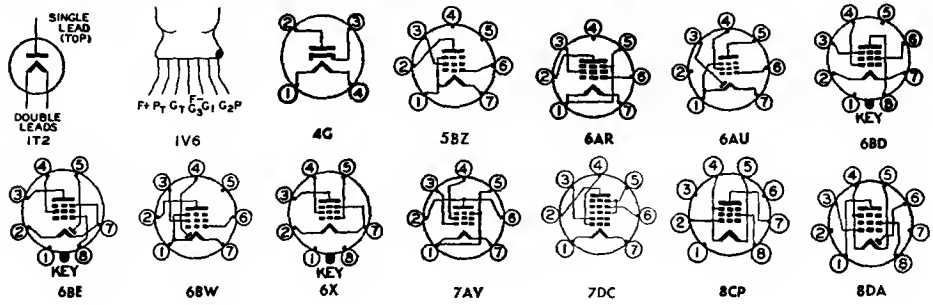


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms		Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Mixer	90	67.5	0	0.4	2.2	2,000,000§	100 #	G_2 & $_4$ are screen; G_1 is signal grid				1LB6
Class A Amplifier	90	45	0	1.15	0.30	1,000,000*	775	—	—		—	1LC5
Converter	90	35	0	0.75	0.7	650,000§	275 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 45 I_{c2} = 1.4 ma				1LC6
Class A Amplifier	90	45	0	0.6	0.1	750,000	575	—	—		—	1LD5
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	90 90	— —	0 3.0	4.5 1.4	— —	11,200 19,000	1,300 760	14.5 14.5	— —		— —	1LE3
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	90 90	— —	0 3.0	4.5 1.4	— —	11,200 19,000	1,300 760	14.5 14.5	— —		— —	1LF3
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	90 90	45 90	0 1.5	1.7 3.7	0.4 0.9	1,000,000* 500,000§	800 1,150	—	—		—	1LG5
Class A Amplifier	90	—	0	0.15	—	240,000	275	65	—		—	1LH4
Class A Amplifier	90	90	0	1.6	0.35	1,100,000§	800	—	—		—	1LN5
Tuning Indicator	Plate voltage = 250 v thru 1.8 meg; (E_g = —34 v, illuminated length = 0″) (E_g = 0 v, I_b = 105 μa, illuminated length = 3/8″.)										—	1M3 ◉
Class A Amplifier	90	90	0	1.2	0.3	1,500,000§	750	—	—		—	1N5-G 1N5-GT
Class A Amplifier	90	90	4.5	3.4†	0.7†	300,000§	800	—	25,000		0.100	1N6-G 1N6-GT
Class A Amplifier	90	90	0	2.3	0.7	800,000§	750	—	—		—	1P5-G 1P5-GT
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	90 85	90 85	4.5 5.0	9.5† 7.0†	1.3† 0.8†	90,000§ 70,000§	2,200 1,950	— —	8,000 9,000		0.27 0.25	1Q5-GT
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	67.5 30	67.5 30	0 0	1.6 0.33	0.40 0.09	400,000 500,000	600 330	— —	— —		— —	1Q6 ◉
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 1.0 ma; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts										—	1R4
Converter Converter	90 45	67.5 45	0 0	1.5 0.7	3.5 2.1	400,000§ 500,000§	280 # 210 #	— —	— —		— —	*1R5*
TV Flyback Rectifier ₃	Max d-c output current = 0.8 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) = 22,000 volts; max peak current = 40 ma											*1S2* *1S2-A*

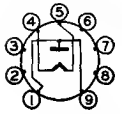
§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
◉ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
◆ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
1S4	Power Amplifier Pentode	7AV	5–2	1.4 DC	0.1	—	90	67.5	—	—	—
1S5	Diode Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6AU	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	—	90	90	—	—	—
1S6 ◉	Diode-Pentode	8DA	3–2	1.25 DC	0.04	—	100	100	—	—	—
1SA6-GT	RF Pentode	6BD	9–12	1.4 DC	0.05	—	90	67.5	5.2	8.6	0.01 ♣
1SB6-GT	Diode Pentode	6BE	9–11	1.4 DC	0.05	—	90	67.5	3.2	3.0	0.25
1T2 ◉	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	1T2	T-X	1.4	0.14	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 46 volts at 4 ma d-c				
1T4	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	6AR	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	—	90	90	3.6	7.5	0.01 ♣
1T5-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	6X	9–11	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	4.8	8.0	0.5
1T6 ◉	Diode-Pentode	8DA	3–5	1.25 DC	0.04	—	67.5	67.5	—	—	—
1U4	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	6AR	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	3.6	7.5	0.01 ♣
1U5	Diode Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6BW	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	—	90	90	—	—	—
1U6	Pentagrid Converter	7DC♦	5–2	1.4 DC	0.025	—	110	65	Osc I_{g1} = 0.028 ma R_{g1} = 200,000 ohms		
1-V	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4G	12–5	6.3	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 20 v at 90 ma d-c				
1V2	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	9U	6–2	0.625	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 135 v at 7 ma d-c				
1V5 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	8CP	3–2	1.25 DC	0.04	—	100	100	—	—	—
1V6 ◉	Triode-Pentode Converter	1V6	2–3	1.25 DC	0.04	—	90	90	Osc I_{g1} = 12 μa R_{g1} = 1 meg		
1W4	Power Amplifier Pentode	5BZ	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	—	110	110	3.6	7.0	0.1
1W5 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8CP	3–2	1.25 DC	0.04	—	100	100	2.3	3.0	0.009 ♣
1X2	Half-Wave, High-Voltage Rectifier	9Y	6–7	1.25	0.2	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 100 v at 7 ma d-c				
1X2-A	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	9Y	6–7	1.25	0.2	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 100 v at 7 ma d-c				

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	90	67.5	7.0	7.4†	1.4†	100,000§	1,575	—	8,000	0.270	*1S4*
	67.5	67.5	7.0	7.2†	1.5†	100,000§	1,550	—	5,000	0.180	
	45	45.0	4.5	3.8†	0.8†	100,000§	1,250	—	8,000	0.065	
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	0	1.6	0.4	600,000§	625	—	—	—	*1S5*
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	0	1.6	0.4	400,000§	600	—	—	—	1S6◉
	30	30	0	0.33	0.10	500,000§	330	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	90	67.5	0	2.45	0.68	800,000	970	—	—	—	1SA6-GT
Class A Amplifier	90	67.5	0	1.45	0.38	700,000	665	—	—	—	1SB6-GT
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current = 2 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 15,000 volts; max peak current = 12 ma										1T2◉
Class A Amplifier	90	67.5	0	3.5	1.4	500,000§	900	—	—	—	*1T4*
	90	45	0	1.8	0.67	800,000§	750	—	—	—	
	67.5	67.5	0	3.4	1.5	250,000§	875	—	—	—	
	45	45	0	1.7	0.7	350,000§	700	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	90	90	6.0	6.5†	0.8§†	250,000§	1,150	—	14,000	0.170	1T5-GT
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	0	1.6	0.4	400,000§	600	—	—	—	1T6◉
	30	30	0	0.33	0.10	500,000§	330	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	90	90	0	1.6	0.5	1,000,000§	900	—	—	—	*1U4*
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	0	1.6	0.4	600,000§	625	—	—	—	*1U5*
Converter	90	45	0	0.6	0.6	500,000§	300 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 90 I_{c2} = 1.1 ma			*1U6*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 45 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1000 volts; max rms supply voltage = 325 v; max peak current = 270 ma										1-V
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current = 0.5 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) = 6,600 volts; max peak current = 10 ma										*1V2*
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	4.5	2.0	0.4	150,000	750	—	25,000	0.050	1V5◉
	45	45	3.0	1.0	0.2	175,000	600	—	40,000	0.015	
	30	30	2.0	0.5	0.1	200,000	450	—	50,000	0.005	
Converter	45	45	R_g = 5 meg	0.4	0.15	1,000,000§	200 #	E_b (Triode Osc) = 45 I_b (Triode)§ = 0.4 ma			1V6◉
Class A Amplifier	90	90	9.0	5.0†	1.0†	250,000	925	—	12,000	0.20	*1W4*
	67.5	67.5	6.0	3.8†	0.8†	300,000	875	—	16,000	0.10	
	45	45	4.5	1.6†	0.3†	400,000	650	—	20,000	0.035	
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	0	1.85	0.75	700,000§	735	—	—	—	1W5◉
	30.0	30.0	0	0.45	0.16	700,000§	430	—	—	—	
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current = 1.0 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 15,000 volts; max peak current = 10 ma										*1X2*
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current = 0.5 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) = 16.000 volts; max peak current = 45 ma										*1X2-A*



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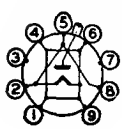

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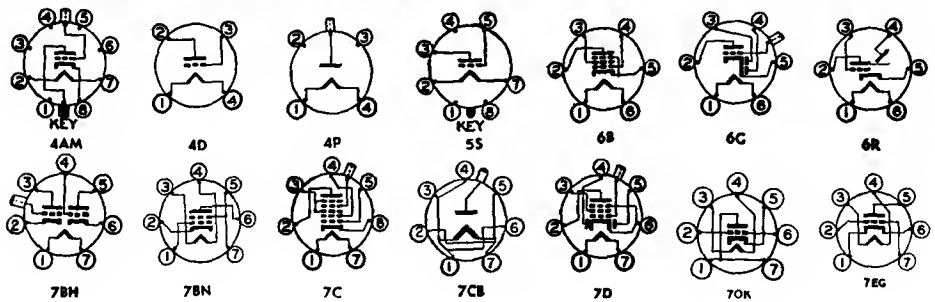
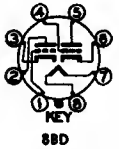
§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
ϥ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
1X2-B	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	9Y	6–7	1.25	0.2	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 100 v at 7 ma d-c				
1Y2	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	4P	T-X	1.5	0.29	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 100 v at 8 ma d-c				
1Z2	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	7CB	T-X	1.5	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 50 v at 5.0 ma d-c				
2A3	Power-Amplifier Triode	4D	16–1	2.5	2.5	15	300	—	7.5▲	5.5▲	16.5▲
									2 tubes, push-pull		
2A4-G	Gas Triode	5S	12–7	2.5	2.5	—	Anode Voltage Drop =15 volts				
2A5	Power Amplifier Pentode	6B	14–1	2.5	1.75	11	375	285	Pentode Connection		
						—	350	—	Triode Connection (G2 & P tied)		
2A6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	6G	12–6	2.5	0.8	—	250	—	1.7	3.8	1.7
2A7	Pentagrid Converter	7C♦	12–6	2.5	0.8	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} =0.4 ma R_{g1} =50,000 ohms		
2AF4¶ *2AF4-A*¶	UHF Triode Oscillator	7DK	5–2 5–1	2.35	0.6	2.5◈	150◈	—	2.2	1.4	1.9
2B3	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	8HC	T-X	1.75	0.25	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 100 v at 7 ma d-c				
2B7	Duplex-Diode Semi-Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7D	12–6	2.5	0.8	2.25	300	125	3.5▲	9.5▲	0.007 ♣
2BN4¶	High Frequency Triode	7EG	5–2	2.3	0.6	2.2◈	275◈	—	3.2	1.4	1.2
2C21/1642	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	7BH	12–6	6.3	0.6	2.1♠	250	—	—	—	—
2C22	Medium-Mu Triode	4AM	T-X	6.3	0.3	3.3	300	—	2.2	0.7	3.6
2C50	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	T-X	12.6	0.3	3.85♠	—	—	—	—	—
2C51	High-Frequency Twin Triode	8CJ	6–1	6.3	0.3	1.5♠	300	—	2.3	1.3	1.3
2C52	High-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	9–12	12.6	0.3	1.0♠	300	—	2.3	0.75	2.7
2D21	Thyratron	7BN	5–2	6.3	0.6	—	—	Anode voltage drop =8 volts			
2E5	Electron-Ray Indicator	6R	9–26 or 12–5	2.5	0.8	—	250‡	Max target voltage =250 Min target voltage =125			

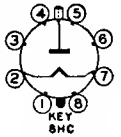
Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



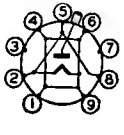
Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
TV Flyback Rectifier₂	Max d-c output current =0.5 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) =18,000 volts; max peak current =45 ma										*1X2-B*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =2 ma; max peak inverse voltage =50,000 volts; max peak current =10 ma										1Y2
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =2.0 ma; max peak inverse voltage =20,000 volts; max peak current =10 ma										*1Z2*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	45	60†	—	800	5,250	4.2	2,500	3.5	2A3
Class AB_1 Amplifier	300	—	62	80†	—	—	—	—	3,000‡	15	
Relay Control	Max d-c anode current =100 ma; max peak inverse voltage =200 volts; max peak anode current =1.25 amperes										2A4-G
Class A Amplifier	285	285	20.0	38†	7.0†	78,000§	2,500	—	7,000	4.8	2A5
Class A Amplifier	250	—	20.0	31	—	2,600	2,600	6.8	4,000	0.85	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	0.9	—	91,000	1,100	100	—	—	2A6
Converter	250	100	3.0	3.5	2.7	360,000§	550 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) =250 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} =4.0 ma			2A7
Class A Amplifier	80	—	R_k = 150	17.5	—	2,100§	6,500	13.5	—	—	*2AF4*¶ *2AF4-A*¶
TV Flyback Rectifier ₃	Max d-c output current ◈ =0.5 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) ◈ = 22,000 volts; max peak current ◈ =50 ma Socket terminals 3 and 5 may be used as tie point at filament potential.										2B3
Class A Amplifier	250	125	3.0	9.0	2.3	600,000§	1,125	—	—	—	2B7
	250	100	3.0	6.0	1.5	800,000	1,000	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 220	9.0	—	6,300§	6,800	43	—	—	*2BN4*¶
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	16.5	8.3	—	7,600	1,375	10.4	—	—	2C21/1642
Class A Amplifier	300	—	10.5	11	—	6,600	3,000	20	—	—	2C22
Class A Amplifier ♠	200	—	11	18	—	3,450	2,900	10	—	—	2C50
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 240	8.2	—	6,500	5,500	35	—	—	*2C51*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2.0	1.3	—	—	1,900	100	—	—	2C52
Controlled Rectifier	Max d-c cathode current ▣ =100 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ =1,300 volts; max peak cathode current ▣ =500 ma										*2D21*
Tuning Indicator	Plate voltage =250 thru 1 meg, target voltage =250 (E_g = −8 volts, shadow =0°) (E_g =0 volt, shadow =90°, plate current =0.24 ma, target current§ =4 ma)										2E5

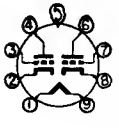


8BD



8HC

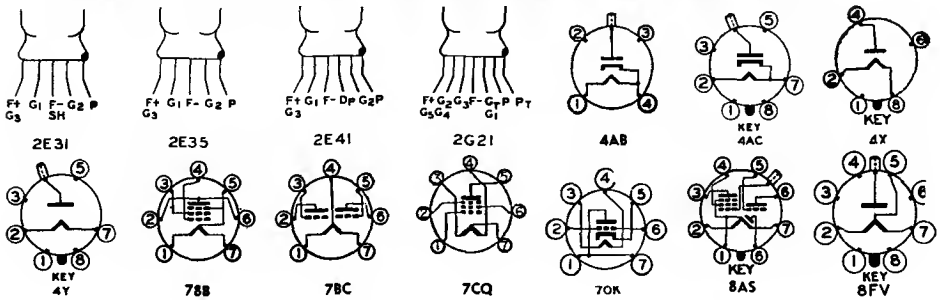

9V


8CJ

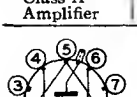
§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
2E50	Beam Power Amplifier	7CQ	5–3	6.0 / 3.0	0.65 / 1.30	10	250	—	9.6	14	0.18 ♣
2E31 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	2E31	T-X	1.25 DC	0.05	—	45	45	4.2	4.0	0.018 ♣
2E32 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	2E31	T-X	1.25 DC	0.05	—	45	45	4.2	4.0	0.018 ♣
2E35 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	2E35	T-X	1.25 DC	0.03	—	45	45	2.7	5.7	0.2 ♣
2E36 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	2E35	T-X	1.25 DC	0.03	—	45	45	2.7	5.7	0.2 ♣
2E41 ◉	Diode Pentode	2E41	T-X	1.25 DC	0.03	—	45	45	2.7	4.3	0.10
2E42 ◉	Diode Pentode	2E41	T-X	1.25 DC	0.03	—	45	45	2.7	4.3	0.10
2G21 ◉	Triode-Heptode Converter	2G21 ♥	T-X	1.25 DC	0.05	—	45	45	Osc I_{g1} = 0.030 ma, R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
2G22 ◉	Triode-Heptode Converter	2G21 ♥	T-X	1.25 DC	0.05	—	45	45	Osc I_{g1} = 0.030 ma, R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
2T4¶	UHF Triode Oscillator	7DK	5–1	2.35	0.6	3.5	200	—	2.6 ▲	0.4 ▲	1.7 ▲
2V2	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	8FV	T-X	2.5 / 1.25	0.2 / 0.4	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 150 v at 7.0 ma d-c				
2V3-G	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	4Y	12–8	2.5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
2W3 2W3-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4X	8–6 9–12	2.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
2X2-A	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	4AB	12–6	2.5	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
3A2	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	9DT	6–7	3.15	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—
3A3	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	4AC	T-X	3.15	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—
3A4	Power Amplifier Pentode	7BB	5–2	2.8 / 1.4 DC	0.1 / 0.2	2.3	150	90	4.8	4.2	0.20 ♣
3A5	High-Frequency Twin Triode	7BC	5–2	2.8 / 1.4 DC	0.11 / 0.22	0.5 ♠	135	—	0.9	1.0	3.2
3A8-GT	Diode-Triode Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8AS	9–17	2.8 / 1.4 DC	0.05 / 0.1	— / —	110 / 110	— / 110	Triode Section / Pentode Section		
3AF4-A¶	UHF Triode Oscillator	7DK	5–1	3.2	0.45	2.5 ◈	150 ◈	—	2.2	1.4	1.9

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	250	20	40†	3.3†	63,000	3,700	—	4,500	4.5	*2E30*
Class A Amplifier	22.5	22.5	R_g = 5 meg	0.4	0.3	350,000	500	—	—	—	2E31 ◉
Class A Amplifier	22.5	22.5	R_g = 5 meg	0.4	0.3	350,000	500	—	—	—	2E32 ◉
Class A Amplifier	45	45	1.25	0.45	0.11	250,000	500	—	100,000	0.006	2E35 ◉
Class A Amplifier	45	45	1.25	0.45	0.11	250,000	500	—	100,000	0.006	2E36 ◉
Class A Amplifier	22.5	22.5	R_g = 5 meg	0.35	0.12	250,000	375	—	—	—	2E41 ◉
Class A Amplifier	22.5	22.5	R_g = 5 meg	0.35	0.12	250,000	375	—	—	—	2E42 ◉
Converter	22.5	22.5	0	0.2	0.3	500,000§	60 #	E_b(Triode Osc) = 22.5 I_b(Triode) = 1.0 ma			2G21 ◉
Converter	22.5	22.5	0	0.2	0.3	500,000§	60 #	E_b(Triode Osc) = 22.5 I_b(Triode) = 1.0 ma			2G22 ◉
Class A Amplifier	80	—	R_k = 150	18	—	1,860§	7,000	13	—	—	*2T4* ¶
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current = 1.0 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) = 21,000 volts; max peak current = 80 ma										2V2
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 2 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 16,500 volts; max peak current = 12 ma										2V3-G
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 55 ma; max rms supply voltage = 350 volts										**2W3** 2W3-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 7.5 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 12,500 volts; rms supply voltage = 5,500 volts; max peak current = 60 ma										2X2-A
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current = 1.5 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 18,000 volts; max peak current = 80 ma										*5A2*
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current = 1.5 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 30,000 volts; max peak current = 80 ma										3A3
Class A Amplifier	150	90	8.4	13.3†	2.2†	100,000	1,900	—	8,000	0.7	*5A4*
Class A Amplifier ♠	90	—	2.5	3.7	—	8,300	1,800	15	—	—	*5A5*
Class A Amplifier	90	—	0	0.2	—	200,000	275	—	—	—	3A8-GT
Class A Amplifier	90	90	0	1.5	0.5	800,000	750	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	80	—	R_k = 150	17.5	—	2,100§	6,500	13.5	—	—	*5AF4-A* ¶

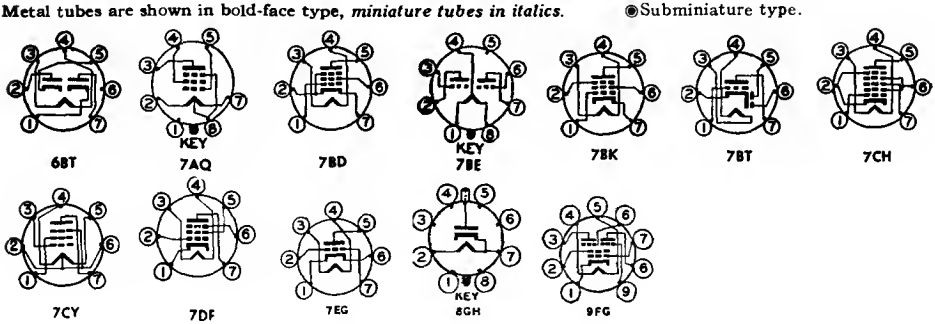


9DT

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
3AL5¶	Twin Diode	6BT	5-1	3.15	0.6	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 10 v at 60 ma d-c				
3AU6¶	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	3.15	0.6	3.0	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						3.2	250	—	Triode Connection (G_2, G_3, & P tied)		
3AV6¶	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	7BT	5-2	3.15	0.6	0.5	300	—	2.2	1.2	2.0
3B2	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	8GH	T-X	3.15	0.22	—	Tube Voltage Drop: § 135 v at 7 ma d-c				
3B4	Beam Power Amplifier	7CY	5-2	1.25 2.50 DC	0.33 0.165	3.0 ▣	150 —	135 —	4.6 ▲	7.6 ▲	0.16 ▲ ♣
3B5-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AQ	9-12	1.4	0.1	—	67.5	67.5	Parallel Filaments		
				2.8 DC	0.05	—	67.5	67.5	Series Filaments		
3B7	High-Frequency Twin Triode	7BE	9-30	1.4 2.8 DC	0.22 0.11	2.7 ♠	180	—	Both Sections in Push-pull		
3BA6¶	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	3.15	0.6	3.0	300	150	5.5	5.5	0.0035 ♣
3BC5¶	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5-2	3.15	0.6	2.0	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
3BE6¶	Pentagrid Converter	7CH ♥	5-2	3.15	0.6	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
3BN4¶	High-Frequency Triode	7EG	5-2	2.8	0.45	2.2 ◈	275 ◈	—	3.2	1.4	1.2
3BN6¶	Gated-Beam Discriminator	7DF	5-3	3.15	0.6	—	300 ‡	100	E_{c1} = 1.25 volts RMS*		
3BU8¶	Twin Pentode	9FG	6-3	3.15	0.6	1.1 ◈ ♠	300 ◈	150 ◈	—	—	—
3BY6¶	Dual-Control Heptode	7CH	5-2	3.15	0.6	2.0	300	150	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 9 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 330 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 117 volts; max peak current per plate = 54 ma										*3AL5*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 68	10.6	4.3	1,000,000§	5,200	—	—	—	*3AU6*¶
	100	100	R_k = 150	5.0	2.1	500,000§	3,900	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 330	12.2	—	—	4,800	36	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	1.2	—	62,500§	1,600	100	—	—	*3AV6*¶
	100	—	1.0	0.5	—	80,000§	1,250	100	—	—	
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current = 1.1 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) = 25,000 volts; max peak current = 80 ma										3B2
Class C Amplifier	150	135	38	25	6.2	Input Signal = 0.07 watt			—	1.25	*3B4*
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	7.0	8.0†	0.6†	100,000	1,650	—	5,000	0.2	3B5-GT
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	7.0	6.7†	0.5†	100,000	1,500	—	5,000	0.18	
Class AB_2 Amplifier	135	—	0	18.2†	—	—	1,900 ♠	20♠	16,000 ‡	1.5	3B7
Class A Amplifier	250	100	R_k = 68	11	4.2	1,000,000§	4,400	—	—	—	*3BA6*¶
	100	100	R_k = 68	10.8	4.4	250,000§	4,300	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 180	7.5	2.1	800,000§	5,700	—	—	—	*3BC5*¶
	125	125	R_k = 100	8.0	2.4	500,000§	6,100	—	—	—	
	100	100	R_k = 180	4.7	1.4	600,000§	4,900	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 820	6.0	—	9,000§	4,400	40	—	—	
	180	—	R_k = 330	8.0	—	6,000§	6,000	42	—	—	
Converter	250	100	1.5	2.9	6.8	1,000,000§	475 #	—	—	—	*3BE6*¶
	100	100	1.5	2.6	7.0	400,000§	455 #	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 220	9.0	—	6.300§	6,800	43	—	—	*3BN4*¶
FM Limiter-Discriminator	285§	100	R_k = 200 to 400	0.49	9.8	—	—	—	330,000	—	*3BN6*¶
Sync Separator and AGC Keyer	100	67.5	I_{c1} = 0.1 ma	2.2	5.0§	—	—	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts		*3BU8*¶
	100	67.5	0	—	—	—	1,500	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts		
	(Characteristics given are for each section separately with plate and grid number 3 of opposite section grounded)										
Gated Amplifier	250	100	2.5	6.5	9	—	1,900	E_{c3} = −2.5 volts			*3BY6*¶
	10	25	0	1.4	3.5	—	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts			

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
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Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
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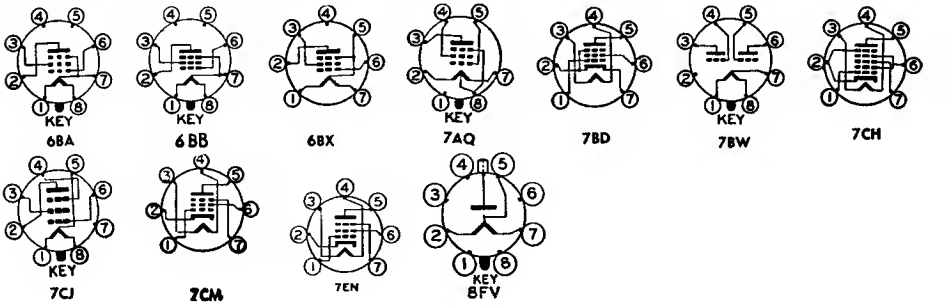
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
3BZ6¶	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5-2	3.15	0.6	2.3◈	330◈	165◈	7.0	3.0	0015 ♣
3C2	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	8FV	T-X	3.15 / 1.58	0.21 / 0.42	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 62 v at 7 ma d-c				
3C4	Power Amplifier Pentode	6BX	T-X	1.4 DC	0.05	0.6	90	90	Parallel Filaments		
3C5-GT	Power Amplifier Pentode	7AQ	9-12	1.4	0.1	—	110	110	Parallel Filaments		
				2.8 DC	0.05	—	110	110	Series Filaments		
3C6	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	7BW	9-30	1.4	0.1	—	110	—	Section 1 Parallel; Section 2 Filaments		
				2.8 DC	0.05	—	110	—	Section 1 Series; Section 2 Filaments		
3CB6¶	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5-2	3.15	0.6	2.3◈	330◈	165◈	6.5	3.0	0.015 ♣
3CE5¶	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5-2	3.15	0.6	2.0	300	150	6.5▲	1.9▲	0.03 ♣▲
3CF6¶	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5-2	3.15	0.6	2.3◈	330◈	165◈	6.5	3.0	0.015 ♣
3CS6¶	Dual-Control Heptode	7CH	5-2	3.15	0.6	1.0	300	100	5.5	7.5	0.07 ♣
3D6	Beam Power Amplifier	6BA	9-30	1.4 DC	0.22	4.5	180	135	7.5	6.5	0.30
3DT6¶	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7EN	5-2	3.15	0.6	1.5	300	150	—	—	—
									I_{c1} = 0.6 ma		
3E5	Beam Power Amplifier	6BX	5-2	1.4	0.05	—	135	90	Parallel Filaments		
				2.8 DC	0.025	—	135	90	Series Filaments		
3E6	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CJ	9-30	2.8	0.05	—	110	110	Series Filaments		
				1.4 DC	0.1	—	110	110	Parallel Filaments		
3LE4	Power Amplifier Pentode	6BA	9-30	1.4	0.1	—	110	110	Parallel Filaments		
				2.8 DC	0.05	—	110	110	Series Filaments		
3LF4	Beam Power Amplifier	6BB	9-30	2.8	0.05	—	110	110	Series Filaments		
				1.4 DC	0.1	—	110	110	Parallel Filaments		

Metal tubes shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

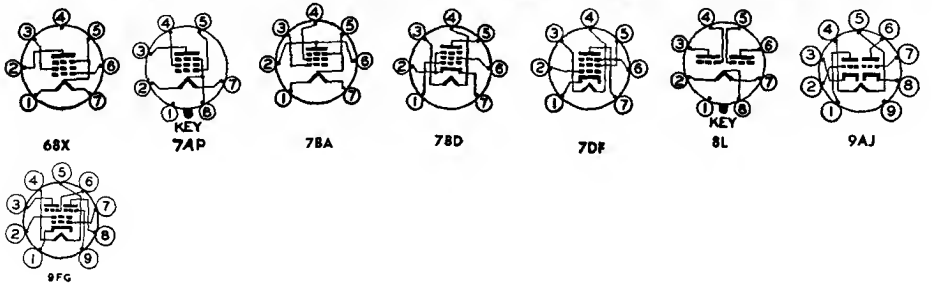


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	125	125	R_k = 56	14	3.6	260,000§	8,000	—	—	—	*3BZ6*¶
	125	125	4.5	—	—	—	700	—	—	—	
TV Flyback Rectifiers	Max d-c output current ◈ =1.1 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) ◈ =28,000 volts; max peak current ◈ =80 ma Socket terminals 1 and 3 may be used as tie points at filament potential										3C2
Class A Amplifier	85	85	5.2	5.0	1.1	125,000	1,350	—	13,000	0.2	*3C4*
Class A Amplifier	90	90	9.0	6.0†	1.4†	—	1,550	—	8,000	0.24	3C5-GT
Class A Amplifier	90	90	9.0	6.0†	1.4†	—	1,450	—	10.000	0.26	
Class A Amplifier	90	—	0	4.5	—	11,200	1,300	14.5	—	—	3C6
Amplifier	90	—	0	4.5	—	11,200	1,300	14.5	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	90	—	0	4.5	—	11,200	1,300	14.5	—	—	
	90	—	0	3.2	—	12,800	1,100	14.1	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	125	125	R_k = 56	13	3.7	280,000§	8,000	—	—	—	*3CB6*¶
	125	125	3.0	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	125	125	1.0	11	2.8	300,000§	7,600	—	—	—	*3CE5*¶
Class A Amplifier	125	125	R = 56	12.5	3.7	300,000§	7,800	—	—	—	*3CF6*¶
	125	125	3.0	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gated Amplifier	100	30	1.0	1.0	1.3	1,000,000§	1,100	E_{c3} = 0 volts			*3CS6*¶
	100	30	0	0.8	5.5	700,000§	—	E_{c3} = −1.0 volts			
	10	30	0	2.0	4.5	—	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts			
Class A Amplifier	150	90	4.5	9.8†	1.0†	—	2,400	—	14,000	0.60	3D6
Class A Amplifier	150	100	R_k = 560	1.1	2.1	150,000§	800	—	E_{c3} = 0 volt		*3DT6*¶
FM Limiter-Discriminator	250‖	100	R_k = 560	0.22	5.5	E_{c3} = −6.0 volt		—	270,-000	—	
Class A Amplifier	90	90	7.0	8.0	1.6	100,000	1,550	—	8,000	0.250	*3E5*
Amplifier	67.5	67.5	5.0	5.5	1.1	120,000	1,400	—	8,000	0.125	
Class A Amplifier	90	90	7.0	6.8	1.4	120,000	1,450	—	9,000	0.225	
	67.5	67.5	5.0	4.4	0.9	130.000	1,300	—	11,000	0.115	
Class A Amplifier	90	90	R_g = 2 meg	2.9	1.2	325,000§	1,700	—	—	—	3E6
Class A Amplifier	90	90	R_g = 2 meg	4.2	1.7	250,000§	2,000	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	90	90	9.0	10†	2.0†	100,000§	1,700	—	6,000	0.325	3LE4
Class A Amplifier	90	90	9.0	8.8†	1.8†	110,000§	1,600	—	6.000	0.300	
Class A Amplifier	110	110	6.6	8.5	1.1	110,000§	2,000	—	8,000	0.33	3LF4
Amplifier	90	90	4.5	8.0	1.0	80,000§	2,000	—	8,000	0.23	
Class A Amplifier	110	110	6.6	10	1.4	100,000§	2,200	—	8,000	0.40	
	90	90	4.5	9.5	1.3	90,000§	2,200	—	8,000	0.27	

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
3Q4	Power Amplifier Pentode	7BA	5-2	1.4	0.1	—	90	90	Parallel Filaments		
				2.8 DC	0.05	—	90	90	Series Filaments		
3Q5-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AP	9-11 or 9-41	1.4	0.1	—	110	110	Parallel Filaments		
				2.8 DC	0.05	—	110	110	Series Filaments		
3S4	Power Amplifier Pentode	7BA	5-2	1.4	0.1	—	90	67.5	Parallel Filaments		
				2.8 DC	0.05	—	90	67.5	Series Filaments		
3V4	Power Amplifier Pentode	6BX	5-2	1.4	0.1	—	90	90	Parallel Filaments		
				2.8 DC	0.05	—	90	90	Series Filaments		
3W4	Power Amplifier Pentode	7BA	5-2	{1.4 {2.8 {DC	0.05 0.025	—	90	90	—	—	—
4A6-G	Twin Triode Power Amplifier	8L	12-7	{4.0 {2.0 DC	0.06 0.12	—	90	—	—		
4BC5¶	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5-2	4.2	0.45	2.0	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Connection (G_2 and P tied)		
4BC8¶	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6-2	4.2	0.6	2.0 ♠	250	—	2.5	1.3	1.4
4BN6¶	Gated-Beam Discriminator	7DF	5-3	4.2	0.45	—	300‖	100	E_{c1} = 1.25 volts RMS*		
4BQ7-A¶	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6-2	4.2	0.6	2.0 ♠	250	—	2.6_1	1.2_1	1.2
4BS8¶	Medium-mu Twin Triode	9AJ	6-2	4.5	0.6	2.0 ♠	150	—	2.6_1	1.2_1	1.15
4BU8¶	Twin Pentode	9FG	6-3	4.2	0.45	1.1 ◈	300 ◈	150 ◈	—	—	—
4BX8¶	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6-2	4.5	0.6	2.0 ◈ ♠	150 ◈	—	2.4_2	1.25_2	1.4
4BZ7¶	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6-2	4.2	0.6	2.0 ♠	250	—	2.6_1	1.2_1	1.2
4BZ8¶	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6-2	4.2	0.6	2.2 ♠	250	—	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

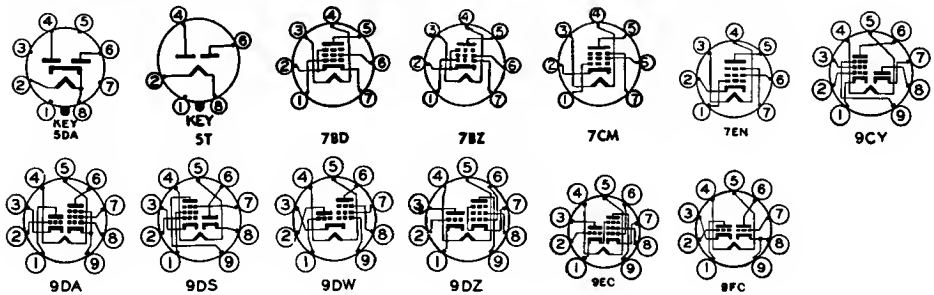


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	90	90	4.5	9.5†	2.1†	100,000§	2,150	—	10,000	0.27	*3Q4*
Class A Amplifier	90	90	4.5	7.7†	1.7†	120,000§	2,000	—	10,000	0.24	
Class A Amplifier	110	110	6.6	10†	1.4†	100,000§	2,200	—	8,000	0.40	3Q5-GT
	90	90	4.5	9.5†	1.3†	90,000§	2,200	—	8,000	0.27	
Class A Amplifier	110	110	6.6	8.5†	1.1†	110,000§	2,000	—	8,000	0.33	
	90	90	4.5	8.0†	1.0†	80,000§	2,000	—	8,000	0.23	
Class A Amplifier	90	67.5	7.0	7.4†	1.4†	100,000§	1,575	—	8,000	0.270	*3S4*
	67.5	67.5	7.0	7.2†	1.5†	100,000§	1,550	—	5,000	0.180	
Class A Amplifier	90	67.5	7.0	6.1†	1.1†	100,000§	1,425	—	8,000	0.235	
	67.5	67.5	7.0	6.0†	1.2†	100,000§	1,400	—	5,000	0.160	
Class A Amplifier	90	90	4.5	9.5†	2.1†	100,000§	2,150	—	10,000	0.27	*3V4*
	85	85	5.0	6.9†	1.5†	120,000§	1,975	—	10,000	0.25	
Class A Amplifier	90	90	4.5	7.7†	1.7†	120,000§	2,000	—	10,000	0.24	
Class A Amplifier	85	85	5.2	6.8†	1.4†	150,000§	1,700	—	11,000	0.25	*3W4*
Class A Amplifier ♠	90	—	1.5	1.2	—	28,000	900	25	—	—	4A6-G
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 180	7.5	2.1	800,000§	5,700	—	—	—	*4BC5*¶
	125	125	R_k = 100	8.0	2.4	500,000§	6,100	—	—	—	
	100	100	R_k = 180	4.7	1.4	600,000§	4,900	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 820	6.0	—	9,000§	4,400	40	—	—	
	180	—	R_k = 330	8.0	—	6,000§	6,000	42	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	10	—	5,650§	6,200	35	—	—	*4BC8*¶
FM Limiter-Discriminator	285‡	100	R_k = 200 to 400	0.49	9.8	—	—	—	330,-000	—	*4BN6*¶
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	9.0	—	5,900§	6,400	38	—	—	*4BQ7-A*¶
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	10	—	5,000	7,200	36	—	—	*4BS8*¶
Sync Separator and	100	67.5	I_{c1} = 0.1 ma	2.2	5.0§	—	—	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts		*4BU8*¶
AGC Keyer	100	67.5	0	—	—	—	1,500	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts		
(Characteristics given are for each section separately with plate and grid number 3 of opposite section grounded)											
Class A Amplifier ♠	65	—	1.0	9.0	—	3,750§	6,700	25	—	—	*4BX8*¶
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	10	—	5,300§	6,800	36	—	—	*4BZ7*¶
Class A Amplifier ♠	125	—	R_k = 100	10	—	5,600§	8,000	45	—	—	*4BZ8*¶

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
▼Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‡ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
4CB6¶	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5–2	4.2	0.45	2.3 ◈	330 ◈	165 ◈	6.5	3.0	0.015 ♣
4CE5¶	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5–2	4.2	0.45	2.0	300	150	6.5 ▲	1.9 ▲	0.03 ♣ ▲
4CX7¶	Medium-mu Twin Triode	9FC	6–2	4.2	0.6	2.0 ♠	250	—	2.4_1	1.3_1	1.2_1
4DT6¶	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7EN	5–2	4.2	0.45	1.5	300	150	—	—	—
									I_{c1} = 0.6 ma		
5AM8¶	Diode Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	9CY	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.8	300	150	6.0	3.4	0.015 ♣
						—			Diode Section		
5AN8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DA	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.6	300	—	Triode Section		
5AQ5 ¶	Beam Power Amplifier	7BZ	5–3	4.7	0.6	12	250	250	Pentode Connection		
						9.0	250	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
5AR4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5DA	T-X	5.0	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
5AS4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	16–3	5.0	3.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 50 v at 275 ma d-c				
5AS8¶	Diode Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	9DS	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.5	300	150	Pentode Section		
									Diode Section		
5AT8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DW	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.0	250	250 ✠	Pentode Section		
						1.5	250	—	Triode Section		
5AU4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	T-X	5.0	4.5	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 50 v at 350 ma d-c				
5AV8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DZ	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.5	300	--	Triode Section		
5AW4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	T-X	5.0	3.7	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 46 v at 250 ma d-c				
5AX4-GT	Full-Wave, High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	9–13	5.0	2.5	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 65 v at 175 ma d-c				
5AZ4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	9–31	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 60 v at 125 ma d-c				
5B8¶	Triode-Pentode	9EC	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Section		

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	125	125	R_k = 56	13	3.7	280,000§	8,000	—	—	—	*4CB6*¶
	125	125	3.0	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	125	125	1.0	11	2.8	300,000§	7,600	—	—	—	*4CE5*¶
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	9.0	—	6,100§	6,400	39	—	—	*4CX7*¶
Class A Amplifier	150	100	R_k = 560	1.1	2.1	150,000§	800	E_{c3} = 0 volts		—	*4DT6*¶
FM Limiter-Discriminator	250§	100	R_k = 560	0.22	5.5	E_{c3} = −6.0 volts		—	270,000	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 120	11.5	2.7	600,000§	7,000	—	—	—	*5AM8*¶
Video Detector	Max d-c output current = 5 ma; voltage drop: 10 v at 50 ma d-c										
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	2.8	300,000§	6,200	—	—	—	*5AN8*¶
Class A Amplifier	200	—	6.0	13	—	5,750§	3,300	19	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	180	180	8.5	29†	3.0†	58,000§	3,700	—	5,500	2.0	*5AQ5*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	52,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	12.5	49.5	—	1,970§	4,800	9.5	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 1,100 v; max plate dissipation = 9 watts; max d-c cathode current = 35 ma										
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 250 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,500 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 750 ma										5AR4
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 275 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,550 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 1,000 ma										5AS4
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	3.0	300,000§	6,200	—	—	—	*5AS8*¶
Detector	Max d-c output current = 5.0 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 330 volts; max peak current = 50 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 200	7.7	1.6	750,000§	4,600	—	—	—	*5AT8*¶
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 100	8.5	—	6,900§	5,800	40	—	—	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 325 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 400 volts; max peak current per plate = 1075 ma										5AU4
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	2.8	300,000§	6,200	—	—	—	*5AV8*¶
Class A Amplifier	200	—	6.0	13	—	5,750§	3,300	19	—	—	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 250 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1550 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 750 ma										5AW4
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 175 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 525 ma										5AX4-GT
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 375 ma										5AZ4
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	2.8	300,000§	6,200	—	—	—	*5B8*¶
Class A Amplifier	200	—	6.0	13	—	5,750§	3,300	19	—	—	

§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
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◆ Per section.
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⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
ǂ Plate supply voltage.
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₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
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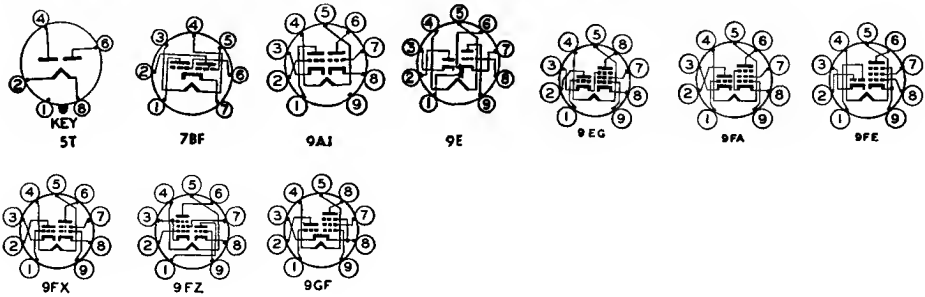
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
5BE8¶	Triode-Pentode	9EG	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.8	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Section		
5BK7-A¶	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.7♠	300	—	3.0▲	1.0_1▲ 0.9_2▲	1.8▲
5BQ7-A¶	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6–2	5.6	0.45	2.0♠	250	—	2.6_1	1.2_1	1.2
5BR8¶	Triode-Pentode	9FA	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.8	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.7	300	—	Triode Section		
5BT8¶	Duplex-Diode Pentode	9FE	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.0	300	150	7.0▲	2.3▲	0.04♣ ▲
									Diode Sections		
5BZ7¶	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6–2	5.6	0.45	2.0♠	250	—	2.6_1	1.2_1	1.2
5CG8¶	Triode-Pentode	9GF	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.0	250	250✠	Pentode Section		
						1.5	250	—	Triode Section		
5CL8¶	Triode-Tetrode	9FX	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.8	300	150	Tetrode Section		
						2.7	300	—	Triode Section		
5CM8¶	Triode-Pentode	9FZ	6–2	4.7	0.6	2.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						1.0	300	—	Triode Section		
5J6¶	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	7BF	5–2	4.7	0.6	1.5♠	300	—	2.6	1.6_1 1.0_2	1.5
						1.5♠	300	—	(Both Sections in Push-Pull)		
5R4-G 5R4-GY 5R4-GYA	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	16–3 16–3 T-X	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 67 v at 250 ma d-c				
5T4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	10–1	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 45 v at 225 ma d-c				
5T8¶	Triple Diode High-Mu Triode	9E	6–2	4.7	0.6	1.0	300	—	1.6▲	1.0▲	2.2▲
5U4-G	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	16–3	5.0	3.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 44 v at 225 ma d-c				
5U4-GA	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	T-X	5.0	3.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 44 v at 225 ma d-c				
5U4-GB	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	T-X	5.0	3.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 50 v at 275 ma d-c				

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

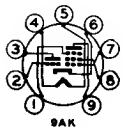


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	110	R_k = 68	10	3.5	400,000§	5,200	—	—	—	*5BE8*¶
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 56	18	—	5,000§	8,500	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 56	18	—	4,600§	9,300	43	—	—	*5BK7-A*¶
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	9.0	—	5,900§	6,400	38	—	—	*5BQ7-A*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	110	R_k = 68	10	3.5	400,00§	5,200	—	—	—	*5BR8*¶
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 56	18	—	5,000§	8,500	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	2.8	300,000§	6,200	—	—	—	*5BT8*¶
Horizontal Phase Detector	Max d-c output current ♠ = 1.0 ma; voltage drop ♠: 10 volts at 8.0 ma d-c										
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	10	—	5,300§	6,800	36	—	—	*5BZ7*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 200	7.7	1.6	750,000§	4,600	—	—	—	*5CG8*¶
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 100	8.5	—	6,900§	5,800	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	125	125	1.0	12	4.0	100,000§	5,800	—	—	—	*5CL8*¶
Class A Amplifier	125	—	R_k = 56	15	—	5,000§	8,000	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	2.8	600,000§	6,200	—	—	—	*5CM8*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	1.8	—	50,000§	2,000	100	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 50 ⊕	8.5	—	7,100§	5,300	38	—	—	*5J6*¶
Class C Amplifier	150	—	10.0	30	—	Input Signal = 0.35 watt§ I_{g1} = 16 ma d-c§			—	3.5§	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 250 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 2800 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 750 volts; max peak current per plate = 650 ma										5R4-G 5R4-GY 5R4-GYA
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 225 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1550 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 675 ma										5T4
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000§	1,200	70	—	—	*5T8*¶
	100	—	1.0	0.8	—	54,000§	1,300	70	—	—	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 225 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1550 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 800 ma										5U4-G
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 250 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1550 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 900 ma										5U4-GA
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 275 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1550 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 1000 ma										5U4-GB

§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
5U8¶	Triode-Pentode	9AE	6-2	4.7	0.6	2.8	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.7	300	—	Triode Section		
5V3	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	T-X	5.0	3.8	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 47 v at 350 ma d-c				
5V4-G 5V4-GA	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5L	14-3 T-X	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 25 v at 175 ma d-c				
5V6-GT¶	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9-11 or 9-41	4.7	0.6	12	315	285	Single Tube		
						—	—	—	2 Tubes, Push-Pull		
						9.0	315	—	Triode Connection (G2 & P tied)		
5W4 5W4-GT	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	8-6 9-13	5.0	1.5	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 45 v at 100 ma d-c				
5X4-G	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5Q	16-3	5.0	3.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 58 v at 225 ma d-c				
5X4-GA	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5Q	T-X	5.0	3.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 47 v at 250 ma d-c				
5X8¶	Triode-Pentode Converter	9AK	6-2	4.7	0.6	2.0	250	250 ✠	Pentode Section		
						1.5	250	—	Triode Section		
5Y3-G	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	14-3	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 60 v at 125 ma d-c				
5Y3-GA 5Y3-GT	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5T	T-X 9-13 or 9-42	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 60 v at 125 ma d-c				
5Y4-G	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5Q	14-3	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 60 v at 125 ma d-c				
5Y4-GA 5Y4-GT	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5Q	T-X 9-13 or 9-42	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 60 v at 125 ma d-c				
5Z3	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4C	16-1	5.0	3.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 58 v at 225 ma d-c				
5Z4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5L	8-6	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 20 v at 125 ma				
5Z4-GT		5L	9-11	5.0	2.0	—					
6A3	Power Amplifier Triode	4D	16-1	6.3	1.0	—	325		Single tube		
									2 tubes, push-pull		

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

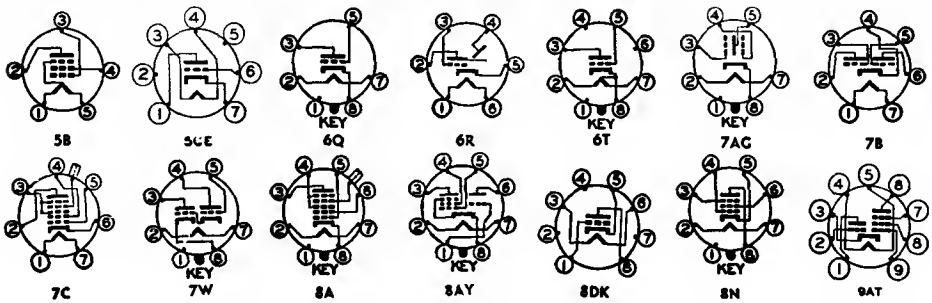


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	110	R_k = 68	10	3.5	400,000§	5,200	—	—	—	*6U8*¶
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 56	18	—	5,000§	8,500	40	—	—	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 350 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,400 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 425 volts; max peak current per plate = 1,200 ma										5V3
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 175 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 375 volts; max peak current per plate = 525 ma										5V4-G 5V4-GA
Class A Amplifier	315	225	13	34†	2.2†	80,000§	3,750	—	8,500	5.5	5V6-GT¶
	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	50,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	
	180	180	8.5	29†	3.0†	50,000§	3,700	—	5,500	2.0	
Class AB_1 Amplifier	285	285	19	70†	4.0†	—	—	—	8,000‡	14	
	250	250	15	70†	5.0†	—	—	—	10,000‡	10	
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	12.5	49.5	—	1,960§	5,000	9.8	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage,▣ = 1200 v; max plate dissipation = 9 watts; max d-c cathode current = 35 ma										
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 300 ma										5W4 5W4-GT
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 225 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1550 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 675 ma										5X4-G
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 250 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1550 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 900 ma										5X4-GA
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 200	7.7	1.6	750,000§	4,600	—	—	—	*6X8*¶
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 100	8.5	—	6,900§	5,800	40	—	—	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 375 ma										5Y3-G
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 440 ma										5Y3-GA 5Y3-GT
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 375 ma										5Y4-G
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 400 ma										5Y4-GA 5Y4-GT
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 225 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1550 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 675 ma										5Z3
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 375 ma										5Z4 5Z4-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	45	60†	—	800	5,250	4.2	2,500	3.2	6A3
Class AB_1 Amplifier	325	—	68	80†	—	—	—	—	3,000‡	15	

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6A4/LA	Power Amplifier Pentode	5B	14–1	6.3	0.3	—	180	180	—	—	—
6A5-G	Power Amplifier Triode	6T	16–3	6.3	1.25	—	250	—	Single Tube		
									2 tubes, push-pull		
6A6	Twin Triode Power Amplifier	7B	14–1	6.3	0.8	1.0 ♠	300	—	Both Sections in Push-pull		
						—			Both Sections in Parallel		
6A7	Pentagrid Converter	7C♦	12–6	6.3	0.3	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
6A8 6A8-G 6A8-GT	Pentagrid Converter	8A♦	8–4 12–8 9–18	6.3	0.3	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
6AB4	High-Frequency Triode	5CE	5–2	6.3	0.15	2.5	300	—	2.2	1.4	1.5
6AB5/6N5	Electron-Ray Indicator	6R	9–26	6.3	0.15	—	180§		Max target voltage = 180 Min target voltage = 125		
6AB7/1853	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8N	8–1	6.3	0.45	3.75	300	200	8.0	5.0	0.015 ♣
6AB8	Triode-Pentode	9AT	6–3	6.3	0.3	3.5 1.0	350 200	250 —	Pentode Section Triode Section		
6AC5-GT	Triode Power Amplifier	6Q	9–11	6.3	0.4	10	250	—	2 tubes, Push-pull		
6AC6-GT	Dynamic-Coupled Power Amplifier	7W	9–11	6.3	1.1	8.5 1.3‖	180‖	—	—	—	—
6AC7	RF Pentode	8N	8–1	6.3	0.45	3.0	300	150	11	5	0.015 ♣
6AD4 ◉	High-Mu Triode	8DK	3–1	6.3	0.15	0.3	150	—	1.9	2.2	0.7
6AD6-G	Twin Electron-Ray Indicator	7AG	9–3	6.3	0.15	—	Max target voltage = 150 Min target voltage = 100				
6AD7-G	Triode-Power Amplifier Pentode	8AY	14–3	6.3	0.85	1.0 8.5	285 375	— 285	Triode section Pentode section		
6AD8	Duplex-Diode RF Pentode	9T	6–3	6.3	0.3	2.0	250	125	—	—	—
6AE5-GT	Low-Mu Triode	6Q	9–11	6.3	0.3	2.5	300	—	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	180	180	12	22†	3.9†	45,400§	2,200	—	8,000	1.4	6A4/LA
Class A Amplifier	250	—	45	60†	—	800	5,250	4.2	2,500	3.75	6A5-G
Class A Amplifier	325	—	68	80†	—	—	—	—	3,000	15	
Class B Amplifier	300	—	0	35†	—	—	—	—	8,000 ‡	10§	6A6
Class A Amplifier	294	—	6.0	7.0	—	11,000	3,200	35	—	—	
Converter	250	100	3.0	3.5	2.7	360,000§	550 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} = 4.0 ma			6A7
Converter	250	100	3.0	3.5	2.7	360,000§	550 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} = 4.0 ma			6A8 6A8-G 6A8-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 200	10	—	10,900	5500	60	—	—	*6AB4*
	100	—	R_k = 270	3.7	—	15,000	4000	60	—	—	
Tuning Indicator	Plate voltage = 135 thru 0.25 meg; target voltage = 135 (E_g = −10, shadow = 0°) (E_g = 0 volt, shadow = 90°, plate current = 0.5 ma, target current § = 2 ma)										6AB5/6N5
Class A Amplifier	300	200	3.0	12.5	3.2	700,000§	5000	—	—	—	**6AB7/1853**
Class A Amplifier	200	200	7.7	17.5	3.3	150,000	3400	—	11,000	1.4	*6AB8*
Class A Amplifier	100	—	2	4	—	—	1350	18	—	—	
Class B Amplifier	250	—	0	5.0†	—	Input signal = .950 watt			10,000 ‡	8.0§	6AC5-GT
Class A Amplifier	180	180‖	0	45.0	7.0‖	18,000§	3,000	—	3,500	3.6	6AC6-GT
Class A Amplifier	300	150	R_k = 160	10	2.5	1,000,000§	9,000	—	—	—	**6AC7**
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 820	1.4	—	35,000	2000	70	—	—	6AD4 ◉
Tuning Indicator ♠	Target voltage = 150 (Ray control = +75 volts, shadow = 0°) (Ray control = +8 volts, shadow = 90°)										6AD6-G
Class A Amplifier	250	—	25	3.7	—	19,000§	325	6.0	—	—	6AD7-G
Class A Amplifier	250	250	16.5	34†	6.5†	80,000§	2,500	—	7,000	3.2	
Class A Amplifier	250	85	2.0	6.7	2.3	1,000,000	1,100	—	—	—	*6AD8*
Class A Amplifier	95	—	15	7.0	—	3,500	1,200	4.2	—	—	6AE5-GT

9T

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▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
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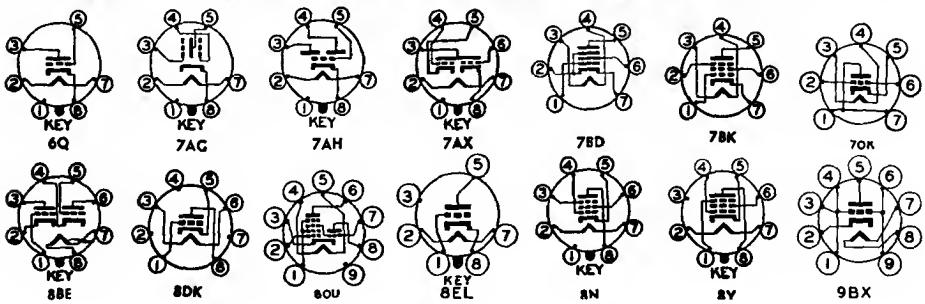
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
6AE6-G	Single-Grid Twin-Plate Control Tube	7AH	12–7	6.3	0.15	—	250	Remote-cut-off plate (Pin 3) Sharp-cut-off plate (Pin 4)			
6AE7-GT	Twin-Input Triode	7AX	9–11	6.3	0.5	5.0	300	—	—	—	—
6AE8	Triode-Hexode Converter	8DU	T-X	6.3	0.3	—	250	100	Osc E_{g1} = 10 peak R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
6AF4 *6AF4-A*	UHF Triode Oscillator	7DK	5–2 5–1	6.3	0.225	2.5◈	150◈	—	2.2▲	0.45▲	1.9▲
6AF5-G	Low-Mu Triode	6Q	12–7	6.3	0.3	—	180	—	—	—	—
6AF6-G	Twin Electron-Ray Indicator	7AG	9–1 or 9–36	6.3	0.15	—	—	Max target voltage = 250 Min target voltage = 125			
6AG5	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5–2	6.3	0.3	2.0	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
6AG7	Power Amplifier Pentode	8Y	8–6	6.3	0.65	9.0	300	300	13	7.5	0.06♣
6AH4-GT	Low-Mu Triode	8EL	9–41	6.3	0.75	7.5	500	—	7.0▲	1.7▲	4.4▲
6AH6	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5–2	6.3	0.45	3.2	300	150	Pentode Connection		
									Triode Connection (G_2, G_3 & P tied)		
6AH7-GT	Medium-Mu Twin-Triode	8BE	9–7	6.3	0.3	1.5♠	180	—	—	—	—
6AJ4	UHF High-Mu Triode	9BX	6–1	6.3	0.225	2.0	150	—	—	—	—
6AJ5	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5–1	6.3	0.175	1.7	180	90	4.0	2.8	0.02♣
6AJ7	RF Pentode	8N	8–1	6.3	0.45	3.0	300	150	11	5	0.015♣
6AJ8	Triode-Heptode	9CA	6–3	6.3	0.3	1.7	300	125	Heptode Section		
						0.8	250	—	Triode Section		
6AK4◉	Medium-Mu Triode	8DK	3–1	6.3	0.15	3.0	250	—	2.2	2.2	1.3
6AK5	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5–1	6.3	0.175	1.7	180	140	4.0	2.8	0.02♣
6AK6	Power Amplifier Pentode	7BK	5–2	6.3	0.15	2.75	300	250	3.6▲	4.2▲	0.12▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



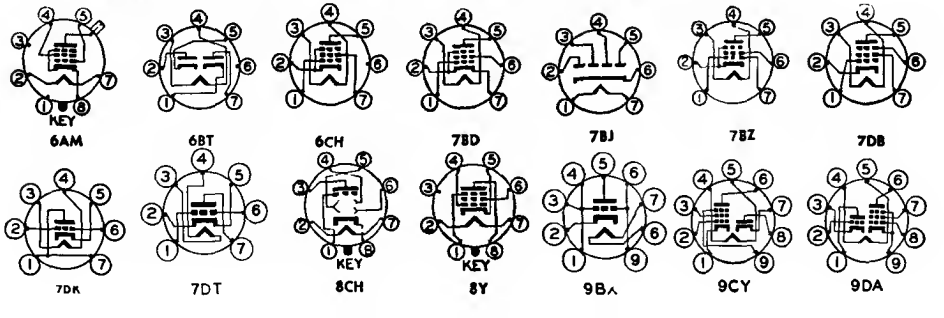
Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	—	1.5	6.5	—	25,000§	1,000	25	—	—	6AE6-G
	250	—	1.5	4.5	—	35,000§	950	33	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	13.5	5	—	9,300	1,500	14	—	—	6AE7-GT
Converter	250	75	0	4.5	3.4	700,000	780 #	E_b (Triode Osc) = 100 I_b (Triode) = 4.5 ma			*6AE8*
Class A Amplifier	80	—	R_k = 150	13.5	—	2,100§	6,500	17.5	—	—	*6AF4* *6AF4-A*
Class A Amplifier	180	—	18	7.0	—	4,900	1,500	7.4	—	—	6AF5-G
Tuning Indicator ♠	Target voltage = 250 (Ray control = +155 volts, shadow = 0°) (Ray control = 0 v, shadow = 100°, target current§ = 3.75 ma)										6AF6-G
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 180	6.5	2.0	800,000§	5,000	—	—	—	*6AG5*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 820	5.5	—	10,000	3,800	42	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	300	150	3.0	30†	7.0†	130,000§	11,000	—	10,000	3.0	**6AG7**
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	23	30	—	1,780§	4,500	8.0	—	—	6AH4-GT
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ◙ = 2000 v; max d-c cathode current = 60 ma										
Class A Amplifier	300	150	R_k = 160	10	2.5	500,000§	9,000	—	—	—	*6AH6*
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 160	12.5	—	3,600§	11,000	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	180	—	6.5	7.6	—	8,400	1,900	16	—	—	6AH7-GT
Class A Amplifier	125	—	R_k = 68	16	—	4,200§	10,000	42	—	—	*6AJ4*
Class A Amplifier	28	28	1.0	2.7	1.0	100,000§	2,500	—	—	—	*6AJ5*
Class A Amplifier	300	150	R_k = 160	10	2.5	1,000,000§	9,000	—	—	—	**6AJ7**
Class A Amplifier	250	102	2.0	6.5	3.8	700,000§	2,400	—	E_{c3} = 0 v		*6AJ8*
Class A Amplifier	100	—	0	13.5	—	5,900§	3,700	22	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	—	R_k = 680	9.5	—	5,300§	3,800	20	—	—	6AK4 ◉
Class A Amplifier	180	120	R_k = 180	7.7	2.4	500,000§	5,100	—	—	—	*6AK5*
	120	120	R_k = 180	7.5	2.5	300,000§	5,000	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	180	180	9.0	15†	2.5†	200,000	2,300	—	10,000	1.1	*6AK6*

9CA

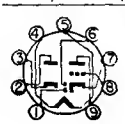
§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♠ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
◙ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6AK7	Power Amplifier Pentode	8Y	8-6	6.3	0.65	9.0	300	300	13	7.5	0.06 ♣
6AK8	Triple-Diode High-Mu Triode	9E	6-3	6.3	0.45	1.0	300	—	1.9 ▲	1.6 ▲	2.2 ▲
6AL5	Twin Diode	6BT	5-1	6.3	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♣ 10 v at 60 ma d-c				
6AL6-G	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X	6.3	0.9	18.5	350	300	—	—	—
6AL7-GT	Electron-Ray Indicator	8CH	9-7 or 9-39	6.3	0.15	—	—	Max target voltage = 365 Min target voltage = 220			
6AM4	UHF High-Mu Triode	9BX	6-1	6.3	0.225	2.0	200	—	—	—	—
6AM5	Power Amplifier Pentode	6CH	5-2	6.3	0.2	4.0	250	250	Single Tube		
						—			2 tubes, push-pull		
6AM6	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7DB	5-2	6.3	0.3	2.5	300	250	Pentode Connection		
						—			Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
6AM8	Diode Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	9CY	6-2	6.3	0.45	2.8	300	150	6.0	3.4	0.015 ♣
6AM8-A ¶						—			Diode Section		
6AN4	UHF High-Mu Triode	7DK	5-1	6.3	0.225	4.0	300	—	—	—	—
6AN5	Beam Power Amplifier	7BD	5-2	6.3	0.45	4.2	120	120	9.0	4.8	0.075 ♣
6AN6	Quadruple Diode	7BJ	5-2	6.3	0.2	—	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♣ 9.0 v at 6.6 ma			
6AN7	Triode-Hexode Converter	9Q	6-3	6.3	0.23	—	250	125	Osc I_{g1} = 0.35 ma R_{g1} = 22,000 ohms		
6AN8	Triode-Pentode	9DA	6-2	6.3	0.45	2.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
6AN8-A ¶						2.6	300	—	Triode Section		
6AQ4	High-Mu Triode	7DT	5-2	6.3	0.3	2.5	250	—	8.5	0.2	2.5
6AQ5	Beam Power Amplifier	7BZ	5-3	6.3	0.45	12	250	250	Pentode Connection		
6AQ5-A ¶						9.0	250	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	300	150	3.0	30†	7.0†	130,000	11,000	—	10,000	3.0	**6AK7**
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	3.0 1.0	1.0 0.8	— —	58,000§ 54,000§	1,200 1,300	**70** **70**	— —	— —	*6AK8*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 9 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 330 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 117 volts; max peak current per plate = 54 ma										*6AL5*
Class A Amplifier	250	250	14	72†	5.0†	22,500	6,000	—	2,500	6.5	6AL6-G
FM/AM Tuning Indicator	Target voltage = 315 volts; cathode resistor = 3,300 ohms; grid voltage = 0 volts; pin 6 electrode controls top left quarter of fluorescent area, pin 4 electrode controls top right quarter of fluorescent area, and pin 5 electrode controls bottom half of fluorescent area when the tube is mounted horizontally with a plane passing through pins 4 and 8 vertical and with pin 4 on top.										6AL7-GT
Class A Amplifier	200	—	R_k = 100	10	—	8,700§	9,800	85	—	—	*6AM4*
Class A Amplifier Class AB_1 Amplifier	250 250	250 250	13.5 19	16 10†	2.4 1.3†	130,000 —	2,600 —	— —	16,000 20,000‡	1.4 4.8	*6AM5*
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	250 250	250 —	2.0 2.0	10 12.5	2.5 —	1,000,000§ 7,500§	7,500 9,300	— 70	— —	— —	*6AM6*
Class A Amplifier Video Detector	200 Max d-c output current = 5 ma; voltage drop: 10 v at 50 ma d-c	150	R_k = 120	11.5	2.7	600,000§	7,000	—	—	—	*6AM8* *6AM8-A*¶
Class A Amplifier	200	—	R_k = 100	13	—	7,000	10,000	70	—	—	*6AN4*
Class A Amplifier	120	120	R_k = 120	35	12	12,500§	8,000	—	2,500	1.3	*6AN5*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 8.0 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 210 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 75 volts; max peak current per plate = 45 ma										*6AN6*
Converter	250	85	2.0	3.0	3.0	1,000,000*	750 #	E_b (Triode Osc) = 250 thru 33,000 ohms I_b (Triode) = 5.1 ma			*6AN7*
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	200 200	150 —	R_k = 180 6.0	9.5 13	2.8 —	300,000§ 5,750§	6,200 3,300	— 19	— —	— —	*6AN8* *6AN8-A*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	—	1.5	10	—	12,000§	8,500	100	—	—	*6AQ4*
Class A Amplifier Vertical Deflection Amplifier	180 250 250 Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 1100 v; max d-c cathode current = 35 ma	180 250 —	8.5 12.5 12.5	29† 45† 49.5	3.0† 4.5† —	58,000§ 52,000§ 1,970§	3,700 4,100 4,800	— — 9.5	5,500 5,000 —	2.0 4.5 —	*6AQ5* *6AQ5-A*¶



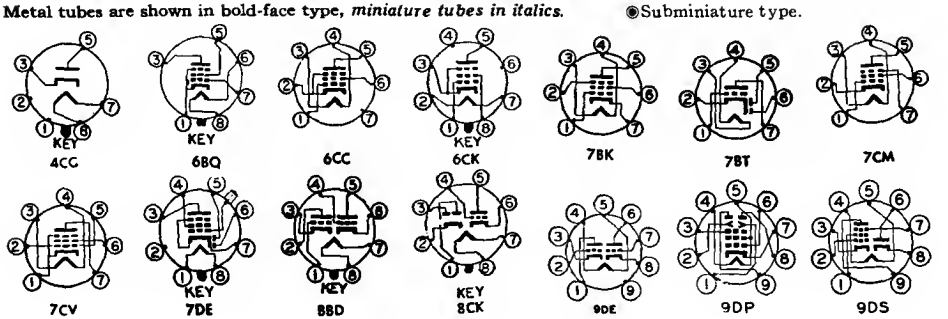
9E

9O

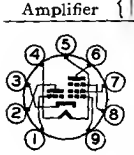
§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
▼ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
ℓ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
— The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
$_1$ — Section 1.
$_2$ — Section 2.
$_4$ — A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6AQ6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	7BT	5–2	6.3	0.15	—	300	—	1.7	1.5	1.8
6AQ7-GT	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	8CK	9–11 or 9–41	6.3	0.3	1.0	250	—	—	—	—
6AQ8	Twin Triode	9DE	6–2	6.3	0.435	2.5 ♠	300	—	3.0 ▲	1.2 ▲	1.5 ▲
6AR5	Power Amplifier Pentode	6CC	5–3	6.3	0.4	8.5	250	250	—	—	—
6AR6	Beam Power Amplifier	6BQ	T–X	6.3	1.2	21 ◉	630	315	11.0 ▲	7.0 ▲	0.8 ▲ ♣
6AR7-GT	Twin-Diode, Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7DE	T–X	6.3	0.3	2.25	300	125	5.5 ▲	7.5 ▲	0.003 ▲ ♣
6AR8	Double Plate Sheet-Beam Tube	9DP	6–3	6.3	0.3	2.0 ♠	300	300	—	—	—
6AS5	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5–3	6.3	0.8	5.5	150	117	12 ▲	6.2 ▲	0.6 ▲
6AS6	Dual-Control RF Pentode	7CM	5–1	6.3	0.175	1.7	180	140	4.0	3.0	0.02 ♣
6AS7-G 6AS7-GA	Low-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	16–3 T–X	6.3	2.5	13 ♠	250	—	—	—	—
6AS8	Diode Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	9DS	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.5	300	150	Pentode Section		
									Diode Section		
6AT6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	7BT	5–2	6.3	0.3	0.5	300	—	2.2 ▲	0.8 ▲	2.0 ▲
6AT8	Triode-Pentode Converter	9DW	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.0	250	250 ✠	Pentode Section		
						1.5	250	—	Triode Section		
6AU4-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9–44	6.3	1.8	6.0	Tube Voltage Drop: 25 v at 350 ma d-c				
6AU4-GTA	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9–44	6.3	1.8	6.0	Tube Voltage Drop: 25 v at 350 ma d-c				
6AU5-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	6CK	9–11 or 9–41	6.3	1.25	10	550 ❡	200	11.3 ▲	7.0 ▲	0.5 ▲
6AU6 *6AU6-A* ¶	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5–2	6.3	0.3	3.0	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						3.2	250	—	Triode Connection (G_2, G_3, & P tied)		

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	3.0 1.0	1.0 0.8	— —	58,000 61,000	1,200 1,150	70 70	— —	— —	*6AQ6*
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	2.0 1.0	2.3 1.1	— —	44,000§ 64,000§	1,600 1,250	70 79	— —	— —	6AQ7-GT
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2.3	10	—	9,700§	5,900	57	—	—	*6AQ8*
Class A Amplifier	250 250	250 250	18 16.5	32† 34†	5.5† 5.7†	68,000 65,000	2,300 2,400	— —	7,600 7,000	3.4 3.2	*6AR5*
Class A Amplifier	300	300	36.0	58	4.0	22,000	4,300	—	—	—	6AR6
Class A Amplifier	250	100	2.0	7.0	1.8	1,200,000	2,500	—	—	—	6AR7-GT
Color TV Synchronous Detector	250	250	R_k = 300	10	0.4	—	4,000	—	—	—	*6AR8*
	[With plates tied together and deflectors (pins 1 and 2) grounded] Total voltage change on either deflector with an equal and opposite change on the other deflector required to switch the plate current from one plate to the other = 20 volts maximum.										
Class A Amplifier	150	110	8.5	35†	2.0†	—	5,600	—	4,500	2.2	*6AS5*
Class A Amplifier	120 120	120 120	2.0 2.0	5.2 3.6	3.5 4.8	110,000§ —	3,200 1,850	E_{c3} = 0 volts E_{c3} = −3 volts			*6AS6*
DC Amplifier ♠	135	—	R_k = 250	125	—	280	7,000	2.0	—	—	6AS7-G 6AS7-GA
Class A Amplifier Detector	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	3.0	300,000§	6,200	—	—	—	*6AS8*
	Max d-c output current = 5 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 330 volts; max peak current = 50 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	3.0 1.0	1.0 0.8	— —	58,000 54,000	1,200 1,300	70 70	— —	— —	*6AT6*
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 200	7.7	1.6	750,000§	4,600	—	—	—	*6AT8*
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 100	8.5	—	6,900§	5,800	40	—	—	
TV Damper Service[3]	Max d-c output current = 175 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 4,500 volts; max peak current = 1050 ma.										6AU4-GT
TV Damper Service [3]	Max d-c output current = 190 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 4,500 volts; max peak current = 1,150 ma.										6AU4-GTA
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	115 60	175 175	20 0	60 210	6.8 25	6,000§ —	5,600 —	— —	— —	— —	6AU5-GT
	Max positive pulse plate voltage, ▣ = 5500 v; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250 100	150 100	R_k = 68 R_k = 150	10.6 5.0	4.3 2.1	1,000,000§ 500,000§	5,200 3,900	— —	— —	— —	*6AU6* *6AU6-A* ¶
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 330	12.2	—	—	4,800	36	—	—	



9DW

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▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
ß Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6AU8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DX	6–3	6.3	0.6	3.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Section		
6AV4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5BS	5–3	6.3	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—
6AV5-GA	Beam Power Amplifier	6CK	T-X	6.3	1.2	11	550‡	175	14▲	7.0▲	0.5▲
6AV5-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	6CK	9–11 or 9–41	6.3	1.2	11	550‡	175	14▲	7.0▲	0.7▲
6AV6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	7BT	5–2	6.3	0.3	0.5	300	—	2.2	1.2	2.0
6AW7-GT	Duplex-Diode, High-Mu Triode	8CQ	9–16	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	—	—	—
6AW8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DX	6–3	6.3	0.6	3.25	300	150	Pentode Section		
						1.0	300	—	Triode Section		
6AW8-A¶	Triode-Pentode	9DX	6–3	6.3	0.6	3.25	300	150	Pentode Section		
						1.0	300	—	Triode Section		
6AX4-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9–11 or 9–41	6.3	1.2	4.8	Tube Voltage Drop: 32 v at 250 ma d-c				
6AX5-GT	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6S	9–41	6.3	1.2	—	Tube Voltage Drop:♠ 50 v at 125 ma d-c				
6AX6-G	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	7Q	14–3	6.3	2.5	—	Tube Voltage Drop:♠ 21 v at 250 ma d-c				
6AX7¶	High-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6–2	6.3 / 3.15	0.3 / 0.6	1.0♠	300	—	1.8	1.9	1.7
6AX8	Triode-Pentode	9AE	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.8	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.7	300	—	Triode Section		
6AZ5◉	Twin Diode	8DF	3–1	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop:♠ 10 v at 15 ma d-c				
6AZ6◉	Twin Diode	8EH	T-X	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop:♠ 3.5 v at 8 ma d-c				
6AZ8	Triode-Pentode	9ED	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.6	300	—	Triode Section		

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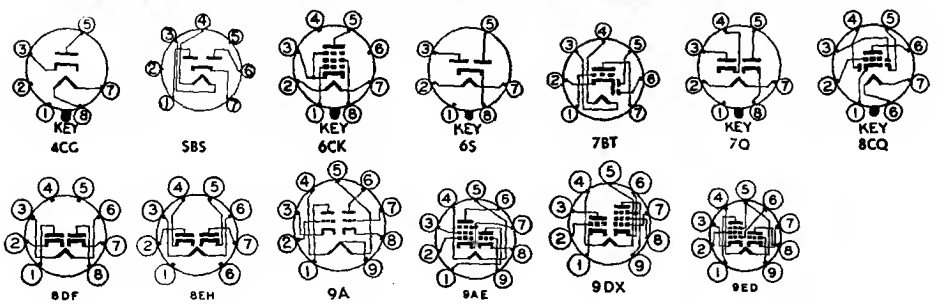

Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 82	15	3.4	150,000§	7,000	—	—	—	*6AU8*¶
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 150	9.0	—	8,200§	4,900	40	—	—	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 90 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,250 volts; max peak current per plate = 250 ma										*6AV4*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	57	2.1	14,500§	5,900	—	—	—	6AV5-GA
	60	150	0	260	26	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 5,500 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	55	2.1	20,000§	5,500	—	—	—	6AV5-GT
	60	150	0	225	25	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 5,500 v; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	1.2	—	62,500§	1,600	100	—	—	*6AV6*
	100	—	1.0	0.5	—	80,000§	1,250	100	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	100	—	0	1.4	—	—	1,200	80	—	—	6AW7-GT
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	13	3.5	400,000§	9,000	—	—	—	*6AW8*¶
Class A Amplifier	200	—	2.0	4.0	—	17,500§	4,000	70	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	13	3.5	400,000§	9,000	—	—	—	*6AW8-A*¶
Class A Amplifier	65	150	0	42	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	—	2.0	4.0	—	17,500§	4,000	70	—	—	
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 4400 volts; max peak current = 750 ma.										6AX4-GT
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 375 ma										6AX5-GT
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 250 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 600 ma										6AX6-G
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current per plate = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 2000 volts; max peak current per plate = 600 ma										
Class A Amplifier ♣	100	—	1.0	0.5	—	80,000§	1,250	100	—	—	*6AX7*¶
	250	—	2.0	1.2	—	62,500§	1,600	100	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	110	R_k = 120	10	3.5	400,000§	4,800	—	—	—	*6AX8*
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 56	18	—	5,000§	8,500	40	—	—	
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 4 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 420 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 150 volts; max peak current per plate = 24 ma										6AZ5 ◉
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 20 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 450 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 200 volts; max peak current per plate = 50 ma										6AZ6 ◉
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	3.0	300,000§	6,000	—	—	—	*6AZ8*
Class A Amplifier	200	—	6.0	13	—	5,750§	3,300	19	—	—	

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
‡ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
# Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✠Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
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* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
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‖ Input plate.
₂—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6B4-G	Power Amplifier Triode	5S	16–3	6.3	1.0	15	325	—	Single tube		
									2 tubes, Push-pull		
6B5	Direct-Coupled Power Amplifier Triode	6AS	14–1	6.3	0.8	13.5 2.5‖	300	300‖	—	—	—
6B6-G	Duplex Diode High-Mu Triode	7V	12–8	6.3	0.3	—	250	—	—	—	—
6B7	Duplex-Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7D	12–6	6.3	0.3	2.25	300	125	3.5▲	9.5▲	.007 ♣
6B8 6B8-G 6B8-GT	Duplex Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	8E	8–4 12–8 9–20	6.3	0.3	3.0 2.25 3.0	300	125	6.0 3.6 4.5	9.0 9.5 10.0	.005♣ .01♣ 0.005 ♣
6BA4	High-Mu Planar Triode	—	T-X	6.3	0.4	2.0◙	200	—	—	—	—
6BA5◉	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8DY	3–1	6.3	0.15	0.7	150	140	3.4	3.6	0.065
6BA6	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5–2	6.3	0.3	3.0	300	150	5.5	5.5	0.0035 ♣
6BA7	Pentagrid Converter	8CT ♥	6–3	6.3	0.3	2.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.35 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
6BA8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DX	6–3	6.3	0.6	3.25	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.0	300	—	Triode Section		
6BA8-A¶	Triode-Pentode	9DX	6–3	6.3	0.6	3.25	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.0	300	—	Triode Section		
6BC4	UHF Triode	9DR	6–1	6.3	0.225	2.5	250	—	2.9▲	0.26▲	1.6
6BC5	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5–2	6.3	0.3	2.0	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
6BC7	Triple Diode	9AX	6–2	6.3	0.45	—	Avg Diode Current: (Diode 1 or 3 35 ma @ +5 v d-c				
6BC8	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6–2	6.3	0.4	2.0♠	250	—	2.5	1.3	1.4

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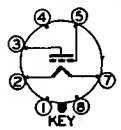

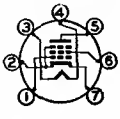

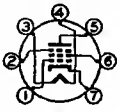

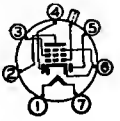

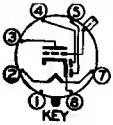

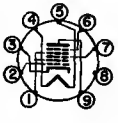

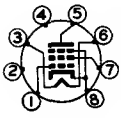

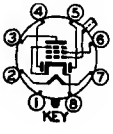

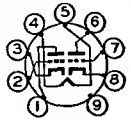

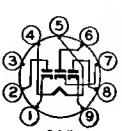

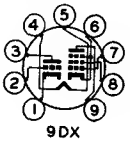

Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	—	45	60†	—	800	5,250	4.2	2,500	3.2	6B4-G
Class AB1 Amplifier	325	—	68	80†	—	—	—	—	3,000 ‡	15.0	
Class A Amplifier	300	300‖	0	45	8.0‖	24,000§	2,400	—	7,000	4.0	6B5
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	0.9	—	91,000	1,100	100	—	—	6B6-G
Class A Amplifier	250	125	3.0	9.0	2.3	600,000§	1,125	—	—	—	6B7
Class A Amplifier	250	125	3.0	10	2.3	600,000§	1,325	—	—	—	**6B8** 6B8-G 6B8-GT
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 100	10	—	8,700§	8,000	70	—	—	6BA4
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 270	5.5	2.0	175,000	2,150	—	—	—	6BA5 ◉
Class A Amplifier	250	100	R_k = 68	11	4.2	1,000,000§	4,400	—	—	—	*6BA6*
	100	100	R_k = 68	10.8	4.4	250,000§	4,300	—	—	—	
Converter	250	100	1.0	3.8	10.0	1,000,000§	950 #	—	—	—	*6BA7*
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	13	3.5	400,000§	9,000	—	—	—	*6BA8*¶
Class A Amplifier	200	—	8.0	8.0	—	6,700§	2,700	18	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	13	3.5	400,000§	9,000	—	—	—	*6BA8-A*¶
	65	150	0	42	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	—	8.0	8.0	—	6,700§	2,700	18	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 100	14.5	—	4,800	10,000	48	—	—	*6BC4*
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 180	7.5	2.1	800,000§	5,700	—	—	—	*6BC5*
	125	125	R_k = 100	8.0	2.4	500,000§	6,100	—	—	—	
	100	100	R_k = 180	4.7	1.4	600,000§	4,900	—	—	—	
	250	—	R_k = 820	6.0	—	9,000§	4,400	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	180	—	R_k = 330	8.0	—	6,000§	6,000	42	—	—	
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 12 ma										*6BC7*
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	10	—	5,650§	6,200	35	—	—	*6BC8*

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
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* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
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3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarada		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
6BD4	Sharp-Cutoff Beam Triode	8FU	T-X	6.3	0.6	20	20,000	—	3.8 ▲	0.04 ♣ ▲	1.0 ▲
6BD4-A	Sharp-Cutoff Beam Triode	8FU	T-X	6.3	0.6	25	27,000	—	3.8 ▲	0.04 ♣ ▲	1.0 ▲
6BD5-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	6CK	T-X	6.3	0.9	10	325	325	—	—	—
6BD6	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5–2	6.3	0.3	3.0	300	125	4.3	5.0	0.005 ♣
6BD7	Duplex-Diode, High-Mu Triode	9Z	6–3	6.3	0.23	0.5	300	—	—	—	—
6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	7CH ♥	5–2	6.3	0.3	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
6BE7	Seven-Grid Limiter-Discriminator	9AA	6–3	6.3	0.2	0.1	250	100	E_{c3} = 12 volts RMS E_{c5} = 12 volts RMS		
6BE8	Triode-Pentode	9EG	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.8	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Section		
6BF5	Beam Power Amplifier	7BZ	5–3	6.3	1.2	5.5	250	117	Pentode Connection		
						5.0	250	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
6BF6	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	7BT	5–2	6.3	0.3	2.5	300	—	1.8	1.4	2.0
6BF7 ◉	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8DG	3–2	6.3	0.3	1.0 ♠	110	—	2.0	1.6_1 2.0_2	1.5
6BF7-A ◉	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8DG	3–2	6.3	0.3	1.1 ♠ ▣	120 ▣	—	2.0	1.6_1 2.0_2	1.5
6BG6-G 6BG6-GA	Beam Power Amplifier	5BT	16–5 T-X	6.3	0.9	20	700‡	350	12 ▲	6.5 ▲	0.34 ▲
6BG7 ◉	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8DG	3–5	6.3	0.3	1.0 ♠	110	—	2.0	1.6_1 2.0_2	1.5
6BH5	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	9AZ	6–3	6.3	0.2	2.0	300	125	—	—	—
6BH6	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5–2	6.3	0.15	3.0	300	150	5.4	4.4	0.0035 ♣
6BH8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DX	6–3	6.3	0.6	3.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Section		
6BJ6	Power Amplifier Pentode	6CH	T-X	6.3	0.64	9.0	350	275	—	—	—

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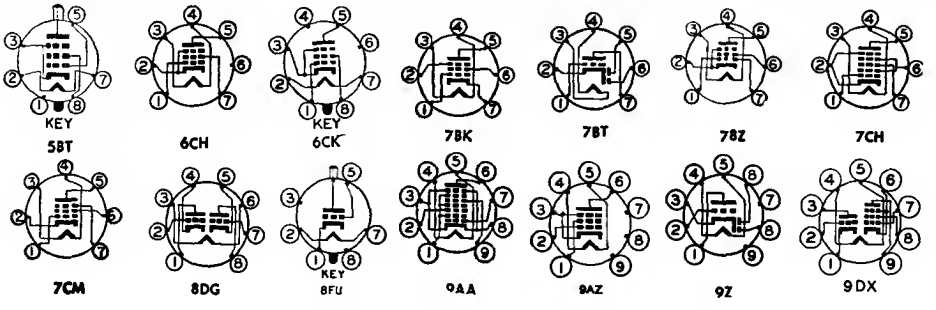
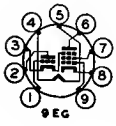


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
High-Voltage Shunt Regulator	Max unregulated d-c supply voltage = 40,000 volts; max d-c plate current = 1.5 ma										6BD4
High-Voltage Shunt Regulator	Max unregulated d-c supply voltage = 55,000 volts; max d-c plate current = 1.5 ma										6BD4-A
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	Max positive pulse plate voltage[3] = 4,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 100 ma										6BD5-GT
Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 100	3.0 1.0	9 13	3 5	800,000 150,000	2,000 2,550	— —	— —	— —	*6BD6*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000	1,200	70	—	—	*6BD7*
Converter	250 100	100 100	1.5 1.5	2.9 2.6	6.8 7.0	1,000,000§ 400,000§	475 # 455 #	— —	— —	— —	*6BE6*
FM Limiter-Discriminator	250‡	20§	4.4§	0.28	1.5	5,000,000	—	—	470000	—	*6BE7*
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	250 150	110 —	R_k = 68 R_k = 56	10 18	3.5 —	400,000§ 5,000§	5,200 8,500	— 40	— —	— —	*6BE8*
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	36†	4†	12,000§	7,500	—	2,500	1.9	*6BF5*
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	Max positive pulse plate voltage[3] ▣ = 900 volts; max d-c cathode current = 40 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5	—	8,500	1,900	16	—	—	*6BF6*
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 100	8.0	—	7,000	4,800	35	—	—	6BF7 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 100	8.0	—	7,300§	4,800	35	—	—	6BF7-A ◉
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250 60	250 250	15 0	75 180	4.0 18	25,000§ —	6,000 —	— —	— —	— —	6BG6-G 6BG6-GA
	Max positive pulse plate voltage[3] ▣ = 6600 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.2 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 100	8.0	—	7,000	4,800	35	—	—	6BG7 ◉
Class A Amplifier	250	100§	2.5	6.0	1.7	1,100,000	2,200	—	—	—	*6BH5*
Class A Amplifier	100 250	100 150	1.0 1.0	3.6 7.4	1.4 2.9	700,000§ 1,400,000§	3,400 4,600	— —	— —	— —	*6BH6*
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	200 150	125 —	R_k = 82 5.0	15 9.5	3.4 —	150,000§ 5,150§	7,000 3,300	— 17	— —	— —	*6BH8*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	250	5.0	35	5.5	40,000	10,500	—	7,000	4	*6BJ5*



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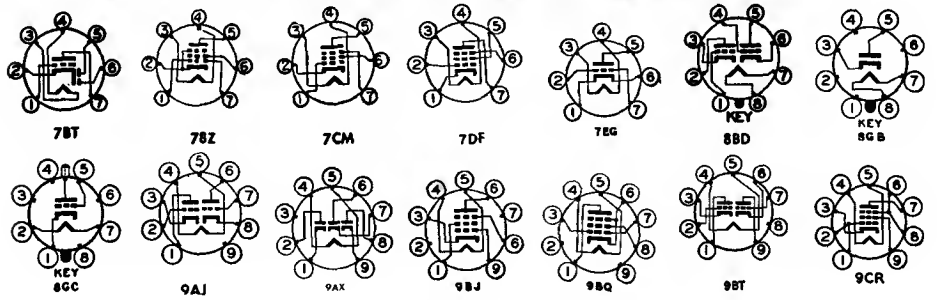
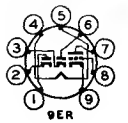
6BJ6	Remote-Cutoff R-F Pentode	7CM	5-2	6.3	0.15	3.0	300	150	4.5	5.5	0.0035 ♣
6BJ7	Triple Diode	9AX	6-2	6.3	0.45	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 2.7 v at 10 ma d-c				
6BJ8¶	Duplex-Diode Triode	9ER	6-3	6.3	0.6	3.5	300	—	2.8 ▲	0.38 ▲	2.6 ▲
									Diode Sections		
*6*BK4	Sharp-Cutoff Beam Triode	8GC	T-X	6.3	0.2	25	25,000	—	2.6 ▲	1.0 ▲	0.03 ▲
6BK5	Beam Power Amplifier	9BQ	6-3	6.3	1.2	9.0	250	250	13 ▲	5.0 ▲	0.6 ▲
6BK6	Duplex-Diode High-mu Triode	7BT	5-3	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	—	—	—
6BK7	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6-2	6.3	0.45	2.7 ♠	300	—	3.0 ▲	1.1_1 ▲ 1.0_2 ▲	1.9 ▲
6BK7-A *6BK7-B*¶	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6-2	6.3	0.45	2.7 ♠	300	—	3.0 ▲	1.0_1 ▲ 0.9_2 ▲	1.8 ▲
6BK8	Sharp-Cutoff AF Pentode	9BJ	6-2	6.3	0.2	—	300	200	4.0 ▲	5.5 ▲	0.025 ▲
6BL4	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	8GB	T-X	6.3	3.0	8.0	Tube Voltage Drop: 20 v at 400 ma d-c				
6BL7-GT	Medium-mu Twin Triode	8BD	9-41	6.3	1.5	10 ♠ 12 ⊕	500	—	4.21 ▲ 4.62 ▲	0.9 ▲	6.0 ▲
6BM5	Power Amplifier Pentode	7BZ	5-3	6.3	0.45	9.0	250	250	8.0 ▲	5.5 ▲	0.5 ♣ ▲
6BN4	High-Frequency Triode	7EG	5-2	6.3	0.2	2.2 ◈	275 ◈	—	3.2	1.4	1.2
6BN5	Power Amplifier Pentode	9CR	6-3	6.3	0.2	6.0	300	300	4.3 ▲	5.1 ▲	0.2 ♣ ▲
6BN6	Gated-Beam Discriminator	7DF	5-3	6.3	0.3	—	300‡	100	E_c1 = 1.25 volts RMS*		
6BN7	Double Triode	9BT	6-3	6.3	0.75	7.5_1	400	—	Section 1 (Pins 6, 7, 9)		
						1.5_2	400	—	Section 2 (Pins 1, 2, 3)		

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 100	1.0 1.0	9.2 9.0	3.3 3.5	1,300,000§ 250,000§	3,600 3,650	— —	— —	— —	*6BJ6*
DC Restorer Service	Max d-c output current per plate = 1.0 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 330 volts; max peak current per plate = 10 ma										*6BJ7*
Class A Amplifier Vertical Deflection Amplifier Horizontal Phase Detector	250 90 Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 1,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma Max d-c output current ♠ = 9.0 ma; voltage drop ♠: 2.6 volts at 9.0 ma d-c	— —	9.0 0	8.0 13.5	— —	7,150§ 4,700§	2,800 4,700	20 22	— —	— —	*6BJ8*¶
High-Voltage Shunt Regulator	Max unregulated d-c supply voltage = 55,000 volts; max d-c plate current = 1.5 ma; amplification factor = 2,000§										6BK4
Class A Amplifier	250	250	5.0	35†	3.5†	100,000§	8,500	—	6,500	3.5	*6BK5*
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	2.0 1.0	1.2 0.5	— —	62,500 80,000	1,600 1,250	100 100	— —	— —	*6BK6*
Class A Amplifier ♠	150 100	— —	R_k = 56 R_k = 120	18 9.0	— —	4,700§ 6,100§	8,500 6,100	40 37	— —	— —	*6BK7*
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 56	18	—	4,600§	9,300	43	—	—	*6BK7-A* *6BK7-B*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	140	—	3.0	—	2,000,000	1,850	—	—	—	*6BK8*
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current = 200 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 4500 volts; max peak current = 1200										6BL4
Vertical Deflection Amplifier ♠	250 250 Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 2,000 volts; max d-c cathode current = 60 ma	— —	9.0 17	40 4.0	— —	2,150§ —	7,000 —	15 —	— —	— —	6BL7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	250	6.0	30†	3.0†	60,000§	7,000	—	7,000	3.5	*6BM5*
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 220	9.0	—	6,300§	6,800	43	—	—	*6BN4*
Class A Amplifier	225	225	R_k = 360	26†	4.1†	—	3,200	—	9,000	2.8	*6BN5*
FM Limiter-Discriminator	285‖	100	R_k = 200 to 400	0.49	9.8	—	—	—	330000	—	*6BN6*
Vertical Deflection Amplifier Class A Amplifier	250 Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ = 1,500 volts 120	—	15.0 1.0	24 5	— —	2,200 14,000	5,500 2,000	12 28	— —	— —	*6BN7*



§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♠Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6BN8¶	Duplex-Diode High-mu Triode	9ER	6–3	6.3	0.6	1.5	300	—	3.6▲	0.32▲	2.5▲
									Diode Sections		
6BQ5	Beam Power Amplifier	9CV	6–4	6.3	0.76	12	300	300	—	—	—
6BQ6-G 6BQ6-GTA	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	12–8 9–49 or 9–50	6.3	1.2	11	600‡	175	—	—	—
6BQ6-GA 6BQ6-GTB	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X 9–49 or 9–50	6.3	1.2	11	600‡	200	15▲	7.0▲	0.6▲
6BQ6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	9–49 or 9–50	6.3	1.2	11	550‡	175	15▲	7.5▲	0.6▲
6BQ7	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6–2	6.3	0.4	2.0♠	250	—	2.85_1	1.35_1	1.15
6BQ7-A	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6–2	6.3	0.4	2.0♠	250	—	2.6_1	1.2_1	1.2
6BR7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	9BC	6–2	6.3	0.15	1.75	300	125	4.25▲	4.0▲	0.01♣▲
6BR8	Triode-Pentode	9FA	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.8	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.7	300	—	Triode Section		
6BS5	Beam Power Amplifier	9DK	6–3	6.3	0.75	12.5	250	250	9.5▲	4.5▲	0.3♣▲
6BS7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	9BB	6–6	6.3	0.15	0.75	300	125	4.0▲	4.0▲	0.01♣▲
6BS8	Medium-mu Twin Triode	9AJ	6–2	6.3	0.4	2.0♠	150	—	2.6_1	1.2_1	1.15
6BT4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	8HA	T-X	6.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
6BT6	Duplex-Diode, High-Mu Triode	7BT	5–3	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	—	—	—
6BT8	Duplex-Diode Pentode	9FE	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.0	300	150	7.0▲	2.3▲	0.04♣▲
									Diode Sections		
6BU4	Sharp-Cutoff Beam Triode	8GC	T-X	6.3	0.45	25	25,000	—	—	—	—
6BU5	Sharp-Cutoff Beam Pentode	6BU5	T-X	6.3	0.15	20	20,000	100	3.0▲	0.9▲	0.024▲

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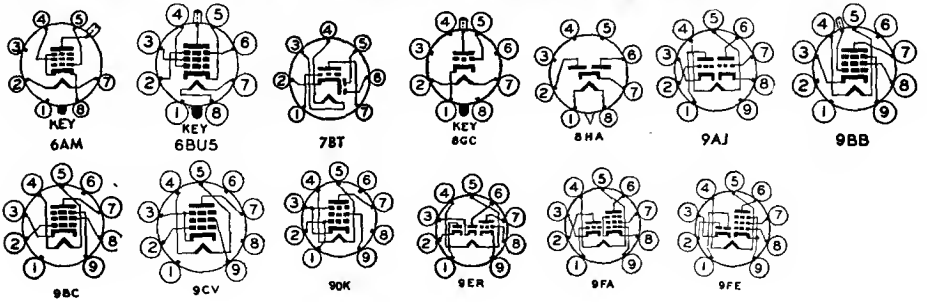
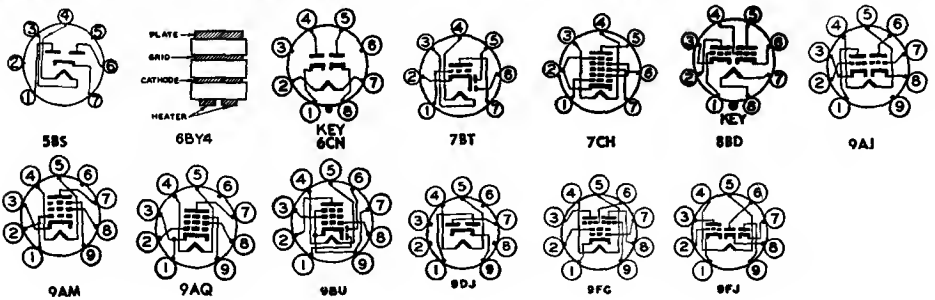


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperea	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.6	—	28,000§	2,500	70	—	—	*6BN8*¶
	100	—	1.0	1.5	—	21,000§	3,500	75	—	—	
Horizontal Phase Detector	Max d-c output current ♠ =9.0 ma; voltage drop: ♠2.6 volts at 9.0 ma d-c										
Class A Amplifier	250	250	R_k = 135	48†	5.5†	38,000	11,300	—	5200	6.0	*6BQ5*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	55	2.1	20,000§	5,500	—	—	—	6BQ6-G
	60	150	0	225	25	—	—	—	—	—	6BQ6-GTA
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ =6000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current =110 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	57	2.1	14,500§	5,900	—	—	—	6BQ6-GA
	60	150	0	260	26	—	—	—	—	—	6BQ6-GTB
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ =6,000 volts; max screen dissipation =2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current =110 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	55	2.1	20,000§	5,550	—	—	—	6BQ6-GT
	60	150	0	225	25	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ =5500 volts; max screen dissipation =2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current =110 ma										
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	9	—	5,800§	6,000	35	—	—	*6BQ7*
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	9.0	—	5,900§	6,400	38	—	—	*6BQ7-A*
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.1	0.6	2,500,000	1,250	—	—	—	*6BR7*
Class A Amplifier	250	110	R_k = 68	10	3.5	400,000§	5,200	—	—	—	*6BR8*
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 56	18	—	5,000§	8,500	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	250	7.5	50†	6.0†	17,000§	7,000	—	5,000	4.5	*6BS5*
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.1	0.6	2,400,000	1,250	—	—	—	*6BS7*
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	10	—	5,000	7,200	36	—	—	*6BS8*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =90 ma; max rms supply voltage per plate =350 volts										*6BT4*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000	1,200	70	—	—	*6BT6*
	100	—	1.0	0.8	—	54,000	1,300	70	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	2.8	300,000§	6,200	—	—	—	*6BT8*
Horizontal Phase Detector	Max d-c output current ♠ =1.0 ma; voltage drop ♠: 10 volts at 8.0 ma d-c										
High-Voltage Shunt Regulator	Max unregulated d-c supply voltage =55,000 volts; max d-c cathode current = 10 ma										6BU4
High-Voltage Shunt Regulator	20,000	70	2.4	1.0	0.4	—		—	E_{c3} =0 volts		6BU5
	Max screen dissipation =0.1 watt; max d-c cathode current =2.5 ma										

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
ş Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6BU6	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	7BT	5-3	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	—	—	—
6BU8	Twin Pentode	9FG	6-3	6.3	0.3	1.1 ◈ ♠	300 ◈	150 ◈	—	—	—
6BV7	Duplex-Diode Power Amplifier Pentode	9BU	6-3	6.3	0.8	10	250	250	11.5 ▲	9.5 ▲	0.5 ▲
6BV8¶	Duplex-Diode Triode	9FJ	6-2	6.3	0.6	2.7 ◈	330 ◈	—	3.6	0.4	2.0
									Diode Sections		
6BW4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9DJ	6-3	6.3	0.9	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 40 v at 100 ma d-c				
6BW6	Beam Power Amplifier	9AM	6-3	6.3	0.45	12	315	285	—	—	—
6BW7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	9AQ	6-2	6.3	0.3	2.75	275	275	10 ▲	3.5 ▲	0.01 ♣ ▲
6BX4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5BS	5-3	6.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
6BX6	RF Pentode	9AQ	6-3	6.3	0.3	2.5	250	250	—	—	—
6BX7-GT	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	9-41	6.3	1.5	10 ♠ 12 ⊕	500	—	4.4_1 ▲ 4.8_2 ▲	1.1_1 ▲ 1.2_2 ▲	4.2_1 ▲ 4.0_2 ▲
6BX8	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6-2	6.3	0.4	2.0 ◈ ♠	150 ◈	—	2.4_2	1.25_2	1.4
6BY4	High-mu Triode	6BY4	T-X	6.3	0.2	1.1 ◈	300 ◈	—	—	—	—
6BY5-G	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6CN	14-3	6.3	1.6	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 32 volts at 175 ma d-c				
6BY5-GA	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6CN	T-X	6.3	1.6	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 32 volts at 175 ma d-c				
6BY6	Dual-Control Heptode	7CH	5-2	6.3	0.3	2.0	300	150	—	—	—
6BY7	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	9AQ	6-3	6.3	0.3	2.5	250	250	7.2 ▲	3.7 ▲	0.007 ♣ ▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5	—	8,500	1,900	16	10,000	0.30	*6BU6*
Sync Separator and AGC Keyer	100	67.5	I_{c1} = 0.1 ma	2.2	5.0§	—	—	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts		*6BU8*
	100	67.5	0	—	—	—	1,500	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts		
	(Characteristics given are for each section separately with plate and grid number 3 of opposite section grounded)										
Class A Amplifier	250	250	5.0	38†	6.0†	100,000§	10,000	—	8,000	4.0	*6BV7*
Class A Amplifier	200	—	R_k = 330	11	—	5,900§	5,600	33	—	—	*6BV8*¶
Synchronous Detector	75	—	0	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max d-c output current ♠ = 10 ma; voltage drop ♠: 5.0 volts at 23 ma d-c										
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,275 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 350 ma										*6BW4*
Class A Amplifier	315	225	13.0	34†	2.2†	77,000§	3,750	—	8,500	5.5	*6BW6*
	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	52,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	
	180	180	8.5	29†	3†	58,000§	3,700	—	5,500	2.0	
Class A Amplifier	250	250	R_k = 180	10	3.7	750,000	8,200	—	—	—	*6BW7*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 90 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1350 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 270 ma										*6BX4*
Class A Amplifier	170	170	2.0	10	2.5	400,000	7,200	—	—	—	*6BX6*
Vertical Deflection Amplifier♠	250	—	R_k = 390	42	—	1,300§	7,600	10	—	—	6BX7-GT
	100	—	0	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage$_3$ ▣ = 2000 volts; max d-c cathode current = 60 ma										
Class A Amplifier♠	65	—	1.0	9.0	—	3,750§	6,700	25	—	—	*6BX8*
Class A Amplifier	200	—	R_k = 200	5.0	—	16,700§	6,000	100	—	—	*6BY4*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 175 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 375 volts; max peak current per plate = 525 ma;										6BY5-G
TV Damper Service$_3$	Max d-c output current = 175 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 3000 volts; max peak current per plate = 525 ma										
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 175 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 1400 volts; max peak current per plate = 525 ma										6BY5-GA
TV Damper Service$_3$	Max d-c output current = 175 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 3000 volts; max peak current per plate = 525 ma										
Gated Amplifier	250	100	2.5	6.5	9	—	1,900	E_{c3} = −2.5 volts			*6BY6*
	10	25	0	1.4	3.5	—	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts			
Class A Amplifier	250	100	2.0	10	2.5	500,000	6,000	—	—	—	*6BY7*

§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$_B$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
$_3$—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
$_1$—Section 1.
$_2$—Section 2.
$_4$—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
6BY8¶	Diode-Pentode	9FN	6–3	6.3	0.6	3.0	300	150	5.5 Diode Section	5.0	0.0035 ♣
6BZ6	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5–2	6.3	0.3	2.3 ◈	330 ◈	165 ◈	7.0	3.0	0.015 ♣
6BZ7	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6–2	6.3	0.4	2.0 ♠	250	—	2.6_{t1}	1.2_{t1}	1.2
6BZ8	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6–2	6.3	0.4	2.2 ♠	250	—	—	—	—
6C4	Medium-Mu Triode	6BG	5–2	6.3	0.15	3.5 5.0	300 300	— —	1.8 ▲	1.3 ▲	1.6 ▲
6C5 6C5-GT	Medium-Mu Triode	6Q	8–1 9–12	6.3	0.3	2.5	300	—	3.0 4.4	11.0 12.0	2.0 2.2
6C6	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6F	12–2	6.3	0.3	0.75	300	125	5.0 ▲	6.5 ▲	0.007 ♣
6C7	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	7G	12–2	6.3	0.3	—	250	—	—	—	—
6C8-G	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8G	12–8	6.3	0.3	1.0 ♠	250	—	—	—	—
6CA5	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5–3	6.3	1.2	5.0	130	130	15 ▲	9 ▲	0.5 ▲
6CA7	Power Amplifier Pentode	8ET	T-X	6.3	1.5	25	800	425	—	—	—
6CB5	Beam Power Amplifier	8GD	T-X	6.3	2.5	23	700‡	200	24 ▲	10 ▲	0.8 ▲
6CB5-A	Beam Power Amplifier	8GD	T-X	6.3	2.5	23	800‡	200	22 ▲	10 ▲	0.4 ▲
6CB6 *6CB6-A*	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5–2	6.3	0.3	2.3 ◈	330 ◈	165 ◈	6.5	3.0	0.015 ♣
6CD6-G	Beam Power Amplifier	5BT	16–5	6.3	2.5	15	700‡	175	24 ▲	9.5 ▲	0.8 ▲
6CD6-GA	Beam Power Amplifier	5BT	T-X	6.3	2.5	20	700‡	175	22 ▲	8.5 ▲	1.1 ▲
6CD7	Electron-Ray Indicator	8EV	T-X	6.3	0.2	—	300	—	Max target voltage = 300 v		

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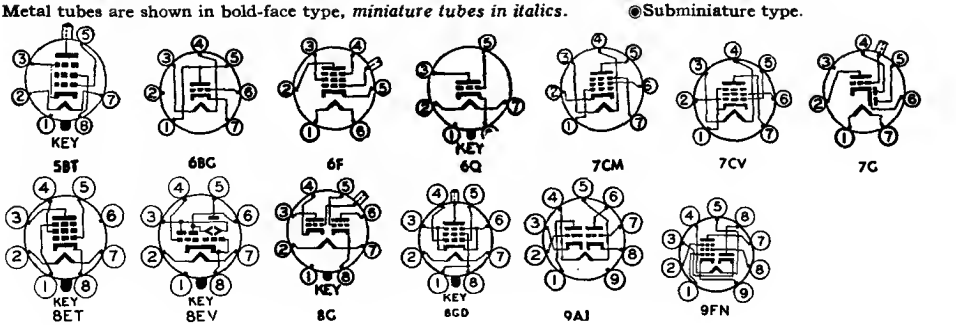
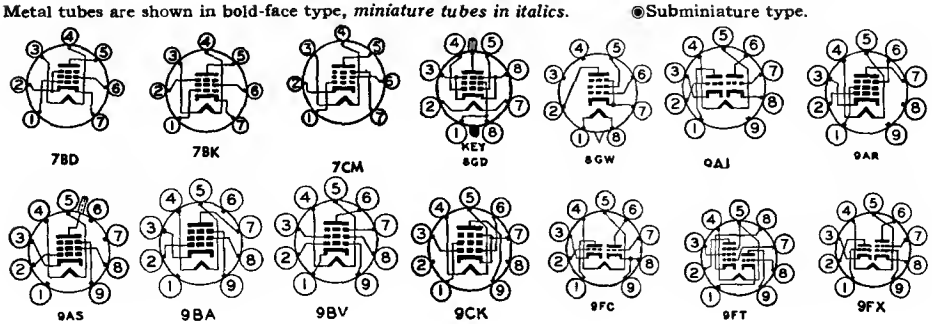


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 68	10.6	4.3	1,000,000§	5,200	g3 tied to k			*6BY8*¶
	100	100	R_k = 150	5.0	2.1	500,000§	3,900	g3 tied to k			
Video Detector	Max d-c output current = 45 ma; voltage drop: 10 volts at 60 ma d-c										
Class A Amplifier	125	125	R_k = 56	14	3.6	260,000§	8,000	—	—	—	*6BZ6*
	125	125	4.5	—	—	—	700	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	10	—	5,300§	6,800	36	—	—	*6BZ7*
Class A Amplifier ♠	125	—	R_k = 100	10	—	5,600§	8,000	45	—	—	*6BZ8*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	8.5	10.5	—	7,700	2,200	17	—	—	*6C4*
Amplifier	100	—	0	11.8	—	6,250	3,100	19.5	—	—	
Class C Amplifier	300	—	27	25	—	Input signal = 0.35 watt§				5.5§	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	8.0	8.6	—	10,000	2,000	20	—	—	**6C5** 6C5-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.0	0.5	1,000,000*	1,225	—	—	—	6C6
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	5.5	—	16,000	1,250	20	—	—	6C7
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	4.5	3.2	—	22,500	1,600	36	—	—	6C8-G
Class A Amplifier	125	125	4.5	37†	4.0†	15,000§	9,200	—	4,500	1.5	*6CA5*
	110	110	4.0	32†	3.5†	16,000§	8,100	—	3,500	1.1	
Class A Amplifier	250	250	13.5	100	15	15,000§	11,000	—	2,000	11	6CA7
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	175	175	30	90	6.0	5,000§	8,800	—	—	—	6CB5
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₂ ▣ = 6,800 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.6 watts; max d-c plate current = 200 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	175	175	30	90	6.0	5,000§	8,800	—	—	—	6CB5-A
	75	150	0	460	42	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₂ ▣ = 6,800 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.6 watts; max d-c cathode current = 220 ma										
Class A Amplifier	125	125	R_k = 56	13	3.7	280,000§	8,000	—	—	—	*6CB6*
	125	125	3.0	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	*6CB6-A*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	175	175	30	75	5.5	7,200§	7,700	—	—	—	6CD6-G
	60	100	0	230	21	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₂ ▣ = 6600 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 200 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	175	175	30	75	5.5	7,200§	7,700	—	—	—	6CD6-GA
	60	100	0	230	21	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₂ ▣ = 7,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 200 ma										
Tuning Indicator	Plate voltage = 250 v thru 1 meg to each plate; target voltage = 250 v (E_g = −16, shadow angle of sector 2 minimum) (E_g = −5, shadow angle of sector 1 minimum) (E_g = 0, shadow angle of both sectors = 180°)										6CD7

§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♣ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
E_b Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6CE5¶	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5–2	6.3	0.3	2.0	300	150	6.5▲	1.9▲	0.03♣▲
6CF6	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5–2	6.3	0.3	2.3◈	330◈	165◈	6.5	3.0	0.015♣
6CG6	Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7BK	5–2	6.3	0.3	4.0	300	150	5.0	5.0	0.008♣
6CG7¶	Medium-mu Twin Triode	9AJ	6–3	6.3	0.6	3.5♠ 5.0⊕	300	—	2.3▲	2.2▲	4.0▲
6CG8 *6CG8-A*	Triode Pentode	9GF	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.0	250	250✠	Pentode Section		
						1.5	250	—	Triode Section		
6CH6	RF Pentode	9BA	6–3	6.3	0.75	12	275	275	14▲	5.0▲	0.25▲♣
6CH7	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9FC	6–2	6.3	0.4	2.0♠	250	—	2.4_1	0.8_1	1.1_1
6CH8	Triode Pentode	9FT	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.6	300	—	Triode Section		
6CJ5	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8GW	T-X	6.3	0.2	2.0	300	125	4.7▲	8.0▲	0.002♣▲
6CJ6	Beam Power Amplifier	9AS	T-X	6.3	1.05	8.0	300	300	—	—	—
6CK5	Power Amplifier Pentode	8GW	T-X	6.3	0.7	9.0	300	300	10.2▲	7.8▲	1.0♣▲
6CK6	Power Amplifier Pentode	9AR	6–4	6.3	0.71	9.0	300	300	11.2▲	6.6▲	0.1♣▲
6CL5	Beam Power Amplifier	8GD	T-X	6.3	2.5	25	700‡	200	20▲	11.5▲	0.7▲
6CL6	Power Amplifier Pentode	9BV	6-3	6.3	0.65	7.5	300	150	11▲	5.5▲	0.12♣▲
6CL8¶	Triode-Tetrode	9FX	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.8	300	150	Tetrode Section		
						2.7	300	—	Triode Section		
6CM6	Beam Power Amplifier	9CK	6–3	6.3	0.45	12	315	285	Pentode Connection		
						9.0	315	—	Triode (G_2 & P tied)		
						8.0	315	285	or Pentode Connection		

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	125	125	1.0	11	2.8	300,000§	7,600	—	—	—	*6CE5*¶
Class A Amplifier	125	125	R_k = 56	12.5	3.7	300,000§	7,800	—	—	—	*6CF6*
	125	125	3.0	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	150	8.0	9.0	2.3	720,000	2,000	—	—	—	*6CG6*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8.0	9.0	—	7,700§	2,600	20	—	—	*6CG7*¶
	250	—	12.5	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	90	—	0	10	—	6,700§	3,000	20	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 200	7.7	1.6	750,000§	4,600	—	—	—	*6CG8* *6CG8-A*
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 100	8.5	—	6,900§	5,800	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	250	4.5	40	6.0	50,000	11,000	—	—	—	*6CH6*
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	10	—	5,300§	6,800	36	—	—	*6CH7*
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	2.8	300,000§	6,200	—	—	—	*6CH8*
Class A Amplifier	200	—	6.0	13	—	5,750§	3,300	19	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	100	2.5	6.0	1.7	1,000,000§	2,200	—	—	—	*6CJ5*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	250	38.5	32	2.4	15,000	4,600	—	—	—	*6CJ6*
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ = 7000 volts; max screen dissipation = 4.5 watts; max plate plus screen dissipation = 10 watts; max d-c cathode current = 180 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	250	7.0	36	5.2	40,000§	10,000	—	7,000	4.2	*6CK5*
Class A Amplifier	250	250	5.5	36	5	130,000	10,000	—	—	—	*6CK6*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	175	175	40	90	7.0	6,000§	6,500	—	—	—	6CL5
	80	100	0	280	20	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse voltage₃ ◙ = 7,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 4.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 240 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	150	3.0	30†	7.0†	150,000§	11,000	—	7,500	2.8	*6CL6*
Class A Amplifier	125	125	1.0	12	4.0	100,000§	5,800	—	—	—	*6CL8*¶
Class A Amplifier	125	—	R_k = 56	15	—	5,000§	8,000	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	50,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	*6CM6*
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ◙ = 2000 volts; max screen dissipation (pentode connection only) = 1.75 watts; max d-c cathode current = 40 ma										

9GF

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▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
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Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
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✱Screen supply voltage
◙Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Baae Connectiona	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volta	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6CM7¶	Medium-mu Twin Triode	9ES	6–3	6.3	0.6	1.25	500	—	Section 1 (Pins 3, 6, 7)		
						5.5	500	—	Section 2 (Pins 1, 8, 9)		
6CM8¶	Triode-Pentode	9FZ	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						1.0	300	—	Triode Section		
6CN6	Beam Power Amplifier	6CN6	T–X	6.3	1.4	25	800	400	18▲	6.5▲	1.2 ♣▲
6CN7¶	Duplex-Diode Triode	9EN	6–2	6.3 3.15	0.3 0.6	1.0	300	—	1.5▲	0.5▲	1.8▲
									Diode Sections		
6CQ6	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7DB	5-2	6.3	0.2	3.0◉	300◉	300◉	7.0▲	4.5▲	0.01 ♣▲
6CR6	Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7EA	5–2	6.3	0.3	2.5	300	150	—	—	—
6CS5	Beam Power Amplifier	6CS5	6–3	6.3	1.2	10	300	150	15▲	9.0▲	0.5▲
6CS6	Dual-Control Heptode	7CH	5–2	6.3	0.3	1.0	300	100	5.5	7.5	0.07 ♣
6CS7¶	Twin Triode	9EF	6–3	6.3	0.6	1.25	500	—	Section 1 (Pins 6, 7, 8)		
						6.5	500	—	Section 2 (Pins 1, 3, 9)		
6CT7	Diode-Pentode	8GX	T-X	6.3	0.2	2.0	300	150	4.5▲	5.1▲	0.002 ♣▲
6CU5	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5-3	6.3	1.2	6.0	135	117	13.2▲	8.6▲	0.7▲
6CU6	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T–X	6.3	1.2	11	600‡	200	15▲	7.0▲	0.6▲
6CU7	Triode-Hexode Converter	8GY	T-X	6.3	0.23	1.5 0.8	250 175	125 —	Hexode Section Triode Section		
6CV7	Duplex-Diode Triode	8GZ	T-X	6.3	0.23	1.0	300	—	—	—	—
6CW5	Beam Power Amplifier	9CV	6–4	6.3	0.76	12	250	200	—	—	—
6CX7	Medium-mu Twin Triode	9FC	6–2	6.3	0.4	2.0♠	250	—	2.4[1]	1.3[1]	1.2[1]

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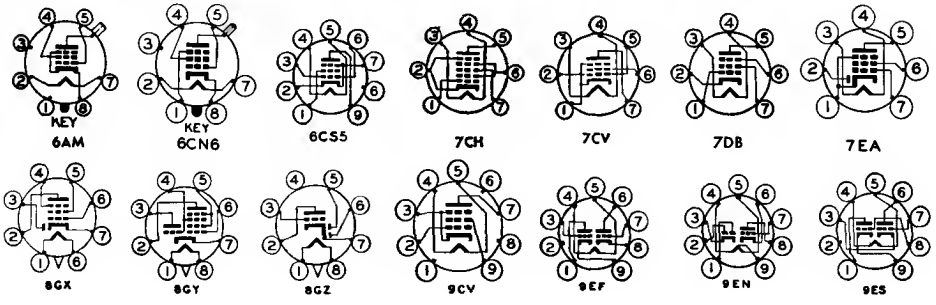
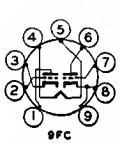
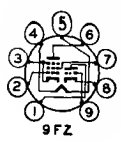


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Vertical Deflection Oscillator	200	—	7.0	5.0	—	10,500§	2,000	21	—	—	*6CM7*¶
	Max d-c cathode current = 15 ma										
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	8.0	20	—	4,100§	4,400	18	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 2,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.5	2.8	600,000§	6,200	—	—	—	*6CM8*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	1.8	—	50,000§	2,000	100	—	—	
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	275	275	9.0	91	11	20,000	14,000	—	—	—	6CN6
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ = 8000 volts; max screen dissipation = 8.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 200 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000§	1,200	70	—	—	*6CN7*¶
Horizontal Phase Detector	100	—	1.0	0.8	—	54,000§	1,300	70	—	—	
	Max d-c output current ♠ = 5.0 ma; voltage drop ♠: 5 volts at 20 ma d-c										
Class A Amplifier	250	200	2.5	7.8	2.0	—	2,500	—	—	—	*6CQ6*
Class A Amplifier	250	100	2.0	9.6	2.6	800,000§	2,200	—	—	—	*6CR6*
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	46†	2.2†	28,000§	8,000	—	4,000	3.8	*6CS5*
	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	13,000§	8,000	—	2,000	2.1	
Gated Amplifier	100	30	1.0	1.0	1.3	1,000,000§	1,100	E_{c3} = 0 volts			*6CS6*
	100	30	0	0.8	5.5	700,000§	—	E_{c3} = −1.0 volts			
	10	30	0	2.0	4.5	—	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts			
Vertical Deflection Oscillator	250	—	8.5	10.5	—	7,700§	2,200	17	—	—	*6CS7*¶
	Max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	10.5	19	—	3,450§	4,500	15.5	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 2,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 30 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	85	2.0	5.0	1.5	1,400,000§	2,000	—	—	—	*6CT7*
Class A Amplifier	120	110	8.0	49†	4.0†	10,000§	7,500	—	2,500	2.3	*6CU5*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	57	2.1	14,500	5,900	—	—	—	6CU6
	60	150	0	260	26	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 6000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Converter	250	85	2.0	3.0	3.0	1,000,000*	750#	—	—	—	*6CU7*
	100	—	0	10	—	—	2,800	22	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	54,000§	1,300	70	—	—	*6CV7*
Class A Amplifier	170	170	12.5	70†	5.0†	23,000	10,000	—	2,400	5.6	*6CW5*
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	9.0	—	6,100§	6,400	39	—	—	*6CX7*





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♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃ — The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁ — Section 1.
₂ — Section 2.
₄ — A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6D4	Gas Triode	5AY	5-2	6.3	0.25	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 16 v at 25 ma d-c				
6D6	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	6F	12-2	6.3	0.3	2.25	300	150	4.7 ▲	6.5 ▲	0.007 ♣
6D7	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7H	12-2	6.3	0.3	—	300	125	5.2 ▲	6.8 ▲	0.01 ▲ ♣
6D8-G	Pentagrid Converter	8A◆	12-8	6.3	0.15	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
6DA6	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	9BA	T-X	6.3	0.2	2.25	300	300	5.5 ▲	5.1 ▲	0.002 ♣ ▲
6DB6	Dual-Control Pentode	7CM	5-2	6.3	0.3	3.0	300	150	6.0 ▲	5.0 ▲	0.0035 ♣ ▲
6DC6	Semi-Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7CM	5-2	6.3	0.3	2.0	300	150	6.5 ▲	2.0 ▲	0.02 ♣ ▲
6DE6	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5-2	6.3	0.3	2.3 ◆	330 ◆	165 ◆	6.5	3.0	0.015 ♣
6DG6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7S	9-11 or 9-41	6.3	1.2	10	200	125	—	—	—
6DN6	Beam Power Amplifier	5BT	T-X	6.3	2.5	15	700‡	175	22 ▲	11.5 ▲	0.8 ▲
6DQ6	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X	6.3	1.2	15	550‡	175	15 ▲	7.0 ▲	0.55 ▲
6DQ6-A	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X	6.3	1.2	15	700‡	200	15 ▲	7.0 ▲	0.55 ▲
6DR6	Beam Power Amplifier	9AS	T-X	6.3	0.3	8.0	300	150	—	—	—
6DT6	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7EN	5-2	6.3	0.3	1.5	300	150	—	—	—
									I_{c1} = 0.6 ma		
6E5	Electron-Ray Indicator	6R	9-26	6.3	0.3	—	250‡	Max target voltage = 250 Min target voltage = 125			
6E6	Twin-Triode Power Amplifier	7B	14-1	6.3	0.6	—	250	—	Both Sections in Push-pull		
6E7	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7H	12-2	6.3	0.3	—	300	100	5.2 ▲	6.8 ▲	0.01 ▲
6F4	High-Frequency Triode (Acorn)	7BR	4-2	6.3	0.225	2.0	150	—	1.9 ▲	0.6 ▲	1.8 ▲

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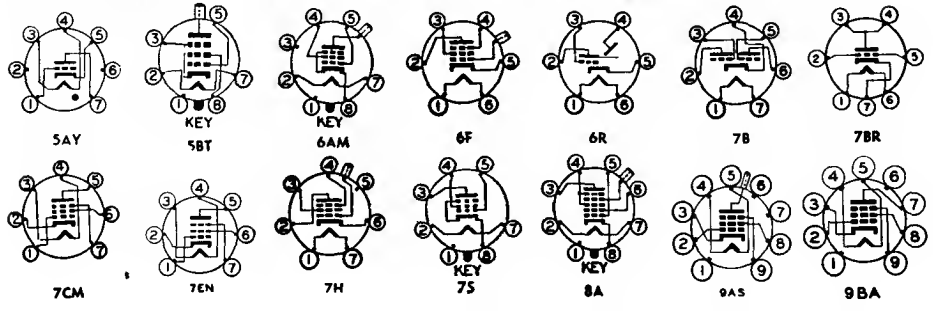
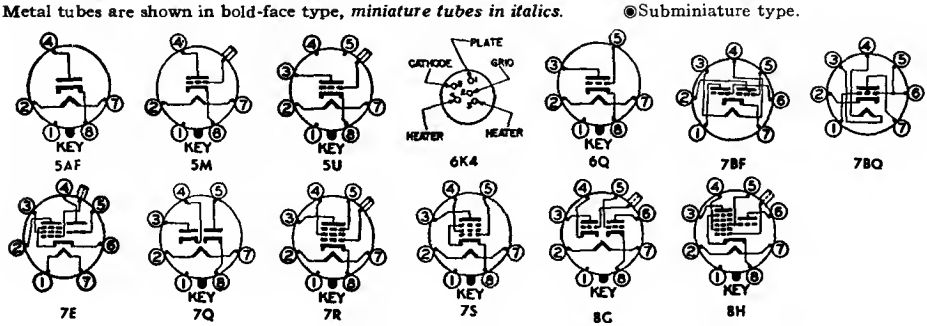


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Relay Control	Max d-c cathode current = 25 ma; max voltage between elements = 450 volts; max peak cathode current = 100 ma										*6D4*
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	8.2	2.0	800,000§	1,600	—	—	—	6D6
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.0	0.5	1,000,000*	1,225	—	—	—	6D7
Converter	250	100	3.0	3.5	2.6	400,000§	550 #	E_{c_2} (Osc Plate) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c_2} = 4.3 ma			6D8-G
Class A Amplifier	250	100	2.0	9.0	3.0	1,000,000*	3,600	—	—	—	*6DA6*
Class A Amplifier	150	150	1.0	5.8	6.6	50,000§	2,050	E_{c_3} = −3.0 volts			*6DB6*
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	9.0	3.0	500,000§	5,500	—	—	—	*6DC6*
Class A Amplifier	125	125	R_k = 56	15.5	4.2	250,000§	8,000	—	—	—	*6DE6*
	125	125	5.5	—	—	—	700	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	46†	2.2†	28,000§	8,000	—	4,000	3.8	6DG6-GT
	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	13,000§	8,000	—	2,000	2.1	
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	125	125	18	70	6.3	4,000§	9,000	—	—	—	6DN6
	50	100	0	240	30	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 6,600 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 200 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	75	2.4	20,000§	6,000	—	—	—	6DQ6
	60	150	0	300	27	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 6,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 120 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	75	2.4	20,000	6,600	—	—	—	6DQ6-A
	60	150	0	300	27	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 6,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 140 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	250	38.5	32	2.4	15,000	4,600	—	—	—	*6DR6*
	Max positive pulse plate voltage$_3$ = 7,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 4.5 watts; max plate plus screen dissipation = 10 watts; max d-c cathode current = 180 ma										
Class A Amplifier	150	100	R_k = 560	1.1	2.1	150,000§	800	E_{c_3} = 0 volts			*6DT6*
FM Limiter Discriminator	250‖	100	R_k = 560	0.22	5.5	E_{c_3} = −6.0 volts		—	270,000	—	
Tuning Indicator	Plate voltage = 250 thru 1 meg, Target voltage = 250 (E_g = −8 v, Shadow = 0°) (E_g = 0 v, Shadow = 90°, Plate current = 0.24 ma, Target current§ = 4 ma)										6E5
Class A Amplifier	250	—	27.5	18†♠	—	3,500 ♠	1,700 ♠	6.0 ♠	14,000 ‡	1.6	6E6
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	8.2	2.0	800,000	1,600	—	—	—	6E7
Class A Amplifier	80	—	R_k = 105	13	—	2,900	5,800	17	—	—	6F4

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
$_3$—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
$_1$—Section 1.
$_2$—Section 2.
$_4$—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6F5 6F5-G 6F5-GT	High-Mu Triode	5M	8-4 12-8 9-17 or 9-47	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	—	—	—
6F6 6F6-G 6F6-GT	Power Amplifier Pentode	7S	8-6 14-3 9-15	6.3	0.7	11	375	285	Single Tube 2 Tubes, Push-pull		
6F7	Triode-Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7E	12-6	6.3	0.3	1.7 0.4	250 100	100 —	Pentode section Triode section		
6F8-G	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8G	12-8	6.3	0.6	2.5 ♠	300	—	—	—	—
6G6-G 6G6-GT	Power Amplifier Pentode	7S	12-7 9-11 or 9-41	6.3	0.15	2.75	300 300	300 —	Pentode connection Triode connection (G_2 & P tied)		
6H4-GT	Diode	5AF	9-11	6.3	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
6H6 6H6-GT	Twin Diode	7Q	8-5 9-11	6.3	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 11 v at 16 ma d-c				
6J4	High-Frequency Triode	7BQ	5-2	6.3	0.4	2.25	150	—	—	—	—
6J5 6J5-GT	Medium-Mu Triode	6Q	8-1 9-12	6.3	0.3	2.5	300	—	3.4 4.2	3.6 5.0	3.4 3.8
6J6 *6J6-A* ¶	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	7BF	5-2	6.3	0.45	1.5 ♠ 1.5 ♠	300 300	— —	2.6 Both Sections in Push-pull	1.6_1 1.0_2	1.5
6J7 6J7-G 6J7-GT	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7R	8-4 12-8 9-18	6.3	0.3	0.75 1.75	300 250	150 —	Pentode connection Triode connection (G_2, G_3 & P tied)		
6J8-G	Triode-Heptode Converter	8H	12-8	6.3	0.3	0.4 0.75	300 150	100 —	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms Triode Section		
6K4 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	6K4	3-2	6.3	0.15	3.0	250	—	2.4 ▲	0.8 ▲	2.4 ▲
6K5-G 6K5-GT	High-Mu Triode	5U	12-8 9-17	6.3	0.3	—	250	—	— 2.4 ▲	— 3.6 ▲	— 2.0 ▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

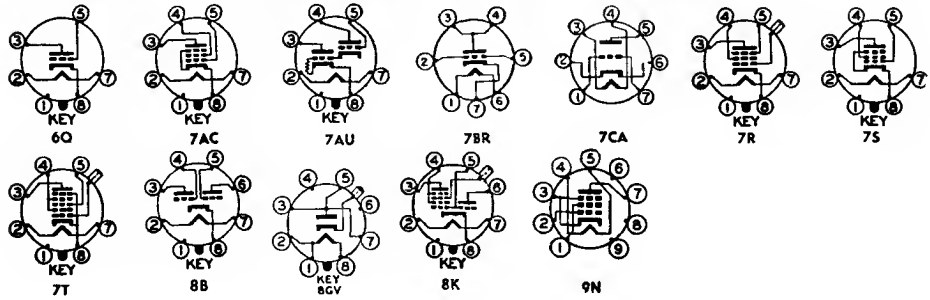


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	2.0 1.0	0.9 0.4	— —	66,000§ 85,000§	1,500 1,150	100 100	— —	— —	**6F5** 6F5-G 6F5-GT
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	285 250 315	285 250 285	20 16.5 24	38† 34† 62†	7.0† 6.5† 12†	78,000§ 80,000§ —	2,550 2,500 —	— — —	7,000 7,000 10,000 ‡	4.8 3.2 11	**6F6** 6F6-G 6F6-GT
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 —	3.0 3.0	6.5 3.5	1.5 —	850,000 16,000	1,100 500	— 8.0	— —	— —	6F7
Class A Amplifier♠	250	—	8.0	9.0	—	7,700§	2,600 §	20	—	—	6F8-G
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	180 180	180 —	9.0 12	15† 11†	2.5† —	175,000 4,750	2,300 2,000	— 9.5	10,000 12,000	1.1 0.25	6G6-G 6G6-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 4 ma; max rms supply voltage = 100 volts; max peak current = 18 ma										6H4-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 8 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 420 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 150 volts; max peak current per plate = 48 ma										**6H6** 6H6-GT
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 100	15	—	4,500§	12,000	55	—	—	*6J4*
Class A Amplifier	250 90	—	8.0 0	9.0 10	—	7,700§ 6,700§	2,600 3,000	20 20	— —	— —	**6J5** 6J5-GT
Class A Amplifier♠ Class C Amplifier	100 150	— —	R_k = 50 ⊕ 10	8.5 30	— —	7,100§ Input Signal = 0.35 watt§ I_{g1} = 16 ma d-c§	5300	38	—	— 3.5§	*6J6* *6J6-A*¶
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	250 100 250	100 100 —	3.0 3.0 8.0	2.0 2.0 6.5	0.5 0.5 —	1,000,000* 1,000,000 10,500	1,225 1,185 1,900	— — 20	— — —	— — —	**6J7** 6J7-G 6J7-GT
Converter	250	100	3.0	1.3	3.5	2,500,000§	290 #	E_b (Triode Osc) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_b (Triode) = 5.8 ma			6J8-G
Class A Amplifier	200	—	R_k = 680	11.5	—	4,650	3,450	16	—	—	6K4◉
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.1	—	50,000§	1,400	70§	—	—	6K5-G 6K5-GT

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
⧓Screen supply voltage.
◙Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6K6-GT	Power Amplifier Pentode	7S	9-11 or 9-41	6.3	0.4	8.5	315	285	Single Tube		
									2 Tubes, Push-Pull		
						7.0	315	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
6K7 6K7-G 6K7-GT	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7R	8-4 12-8 9-18	6.3	0.3	2.75	300	150	7.0	12.0	0.005 ♣
									5.0	12.0	0.007 ♣
									4.6	12.0	0.005 ♣
6K8 6K8-G 6K8-GT	Triode-Hexode Converter	8K ♥	8-2 12-8 9-24	6.3	0.3	0.75 ♠	300	150	Osc I_{g1} = 0.15 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
6L4	Medium-Mu Triode (Acorn)	7BR	4-2	6.3	0.225	1.7	500	—	0.5 ▲	1.8 ▲	1.6 ▲
6L5-G	Medium-Mu Triode	6Q	12-7	6.3	0.15	—	250	—	3.0	5.0	2.7
6L6 6L6-G 6L6-GA 6L6-GB	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	10-1 16-3 14-3 T-X	6.3	0.9	19	360	270	Single Tube		
									Single Tube		
									2 Tubes, Push-pull		
									2 Tubes, Push-pull		
									2 Tubes, Push-pull		
						19	275	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P Tied)		
6L7 6L7-G	Pentagrid Mixer	7T	8-4 12-8	6.3	0.3	1.5	300	100	—	—	—
						1.0	300	150	E_{g3} (Injection) = 18 v peak*		
6M3	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	8GV	T-X	6.3	3.0	8.0	Tube Voltage Drop: 22 v at 640 ma d-c				
6M5	Power Amplifier Pentode	9N	6-4	6.3	0.71	9.0	300	100	Single Tube		
									2 Tubes, Push-pull		
6N4	Medium-Mu Triode	7CA	5-1	6.3	0.2	3.0	180	—	3.0	1.6	1.1
6N6-G	Direct-Coupled Power Amplifier Triode	7AU	14-3	6.3	0.8	13.5 2.5‖	300	300‖	—	—	—
6N7 6N7-G 6N7-GT	Twin-Triode Power Amplifier	8B	8-6 14-3 9-11	6.3	0.8	1.0 ♠	300	—	Both Sections in Push-pull		
								—	Both Sections in Parallel		

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *minioture tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	315	250	21	25.5†	4.0†	110,000§	2,100	—	9,000	4.5	6K6-GT
	250	250	18	32†	5.5†	90,000§	2,300	—	7,600	3.4	
	100	100	7.0	9.0†	1.6†	104,000§	1,500	—	12,000	0.35	
Class A Amplifier	285	285	R_k = 400	55†	9.0†	—	—	—	12,000 ‡	9.8	
	285	285	25.5	55†	9.0†	—	—	—	12,000 ‡	10.5	
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	18	37.5	—	2,500§	2,700	6.8	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 1200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 25 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	125	3.0	10.5	2.6	600,000§	1,650	—	—	—	**6K7**
	250	100	3.0	7.0	1.7	800,000§	1,450	—	—	—	6K7-G
	100	100	1.0	9.5	2.7	150,000§	1,650	—	—	—	6K7-GT
Converter	250	100	3.0	2.5	6.0	600,000§	350 #	E_b (Triode Osc) = 100 I_b (Triode) = 3.8 ma			**6K8** 6K8-G 6K8-GT
Class A Amplifier	80	—	R_k = 150	9.5	—	4,400	6400	28	—	—	6L4
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	8.0	—	9,000	1,900	17	—	—	6L5-G
Class A Amplifier	250	250	14	72†	5.0†	22,500	6,000	—	2,500	6.5	**6L6** 6L6-G
Class A Amplifier	350	250	18	54†	2.5†	33,000	5,200	—	4,200	10.8	6L6-GA 6L6-GB
Class A Amplifier	270	270	17.5	134†	11†	23,500	5,700	—	5,000 ‡	17.5	
Class AB_1 Amplifier	360	270	22.5	88†	5.0†	—	—	—	3,800 ‡	18	
Class AB_2 Amplifier	360	270	22.5	88†	5.0†	—	—	—	3,800 ‡	47	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	20	40†	—	1,700	4,700	8.0	5,000 ‡	1.4	
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	5.3	6.5	600,000§	1,100	E_{c3} = −3.0 volts			**6L7** 6L7-G
Mixer	250	150	6.0*	3.3	9.2	1,000,000*	350 #	E_{c3} = −15 volts			
TV Damper Service 3	Max d-c output current = 320 ma; max peak inverse voltage▣ = 6,000 volts; max peak current = 1,100 ma										6M3
Class A Amplifier	250	250	R_k = 170	36	5.2	40,000	10,000	—	7,000	3.9	*6M5*
Class AB_1 Amplifier	250	250	R_k = 85	79	16	—	—	—	7,000‡	9.4	
Class A Amplifier	180	—	3.5	12	—	5,400§	6,000	32	—	—	*6N4*
Class A Amplifier	300	300‖	0	45	8.0‖	24,000§	2,400	—	7,000	4.0	6N6-G
Class B Amplifier	300	—	0	35†	—	—	—	—	8,000‡	10§	**6N7** 6N7-G
Class A Amplifier	294	—	6.0	7.0	—	11,000	3,200	35	—	—	6N7-GT

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✠Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
6N8	Duplex-Diode Pentode	9T	6-3	6.3	0.3	2.0	250	250	—	—	—
6P5-GT	Medium-Mu Triode	6Q	9-11	6.3	0.3	1.25	250	—	3.4	5.5	2.6
6P7-G	Triode-Pentode	7U	12-8	6.3	0.3	1.7 0.4	250 100	100 —	Pentode Section Triode Section		
6Q4	High-Frequency Triode	9S	6-2	6.3	0.48	4.0	300	—	5.4	0.06 ♣	3.4
6Q7 6Q7-G 6Q7-GT	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	7V	8-4 12-8 9-18	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	—	—	—
6R4	High-Frequency Triode	9R	6-2	6.3_4	0.2	3.5	275	—	1.7	0.5	1.5
6R7 6R7-G 6R7-GT	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	7V	8-4 12-8 9-17	6.3	0.3	2.5	250	—	4.8	3.8	2.4
6R8	Triple-Diode, Low-Mu Triode	9E	6-2	6.3	0.45	2.5	250	—	—	—	—
6S2 *6S2-A*	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	9DT	T-X	6.3	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
6S4 *6S4-A* ¶	Medium-Mu Triode	9AC	6-3	6.3	0.6	7.5	500	—	4.2	0.9	2.6
6S7 6S7-G	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7R	8-2 12-8	6.3	0.15	2.25	300	150	6.5 4.4	10.5 8.0	0.005 ♣ 0.008 ♣
6S8-GT	Triple-Diode High-Mu Triode	8CB	9-23 or 9-48	6.3	0.3	0.5	300	—	—	—	—
6SA7 6SA7-GT	Pentagrid Converter	8R ♥ 8AD ♥	8-1 9-11 or 9-41	6.3	0.3	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
6SB7-Y	Pentagrid Converter	8R ♥	8-1	6.3	0.3	2.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.35 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
6SC7 6SC7-GT	High-Mu Twin-Triode	8S	8-1 9-11	6.3	0.3	—	250	—	—	—	—
6SD7-GT	Semi-Remote-Cutoff Pentode	8N	9-12	6.3	0.3	4.0	300	125	9.0	7.5	0.0035 ♣
6SE7-GT	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8N	9-12	6.3	0.3	4.0	300	125	8.0	7.5	0.005 ♣
6SF5 6SF5-GT	High-Mu Triode	6AB	8-1 9-11	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	—	—	—
6SF7	Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7AZ	8-1	6.3	0.3	3.5	300	100	5.5	6.0	0.004 ♣

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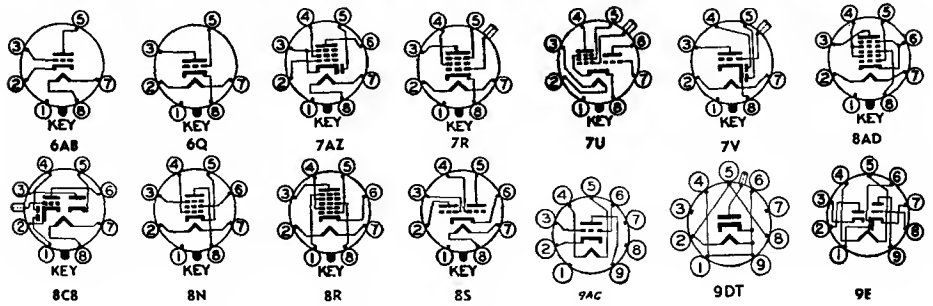
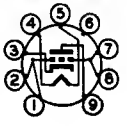
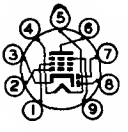


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	85	R_k = 295	5.0	1.75	1,600,000	2,200	35	—	—	*6N8*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	13.5	5.0	—	9,500	1,450	13.8	—	—	6P5-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	6.5	1.5	850,000	1,100	—	—	—	6P7-G
Class A Amplifier	100	—	3.0	3.5	—	16,000	500	8.0	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	1.5	15	—	—	12,000	80	—	—	*6Q4*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000	1,200	70	—	—	**6Q7**
	100	—	1.0	0.8	—	58,000	1,200	70	—	—	6Q7-G 6Q7-GT
Class A Amplifier	150	—	2.0	30	—	—	5,500	16	—	—	*6R4*
	120	—	2.0	20	—	—	4,000	16	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5	—	8,500	1,900	16	—	—	**6R7** 6R7-G 6R7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5	—	8,500	1,900	16	10,000	0.30	*6R8*
TV Flyback Rectifier[3]	Max d-c output current = 0.8 ma; max inverse voltage (d-c component) = 22,000 volts; max peak current = 40 ma										*6S2* *6S2-A*
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	8.0	26	—	3,600§	4,500	16	—	—	*6S4* *6S4-A*¶
	Max positive pulse plate voltage[3] ▣ = 2,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 30 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	8.5	2.0	1,000,000§	1,750	—	—	—	**6S7** 6S7-G
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	0.9	—	91,000§	1,100	100	—	—	6S8-GT
Converter	250	100	2.0	3.5	8.5	1,000,000§	450#	—	—	—	**6SA7**
	100	100	2.0	3.3	8.5	500,000§	425#	—	—	—	6SA7-GT
Converter	250	100	1.0	3.8	10	1,000,000§	950#	—	—	—	**6SB7-Y**
Class A Amplifier♠	250	—	2.0	2.0	—	53,000§	1,325§	70	—	—	**6SC7** 6SC7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	125	2.0	9.5	3.0	700,000	4,250	—	—	—	6SD7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	100	1.5	4.5	1.5	1,000,000	3,400	—	—	—	6SE7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	0.9	—	66,000	1,500	100	—	—	**6SF5**
	100	—	1.0	0.4	—	85,000	1,150	100	—	—	6SF5-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	100	1.0	12.4	3.3	700,000§	2,050	—	—	—	**6SF7**

9R



9S

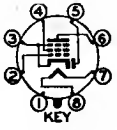


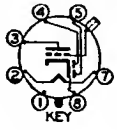
9T

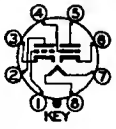
§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

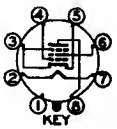
Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
6SG7 6SG7-GT	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8BK	8–1 9–12	6.3	0.3	3.0	300	150	8.5 8.5	7.0 7.0	0.003 ♣ 0.0035 ♣
6SH7 6SH7-GT	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8BK	8–1 9–12	6.3	0.3	3.0	300	150	8.5	7.0	0.003 ♣
6SJ7 6SJ7-GT	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8N	8–1 9–12	6.3	0.3	2.5 2.5	300 250	150 —	Pentode Connection Triode Connection (G_2, G_3 & P tied)		
6SK7 6SK7-GT	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8N	8–1 9–12	6.3	0.3	4.0	300	150	6.0 6.5	7.0 7.5	0.003 ♣ 0.005 ♣
6SL7-GT	High-Mu Twin-Triode	8BD	9–11 or 9–41	6.3	0.3	1.0 ♠	300	—	—	—	—
6SN7-GT	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	9–11 or 9–41	6.3	0.6	3.5 ♠ 5.0 ⊕	300	—	2.8_1 ▲ 3.0_2 ▲	0.8_1 ▲ 1.2_2 ▲	3.8_1 ▲ 4.0_2 ▲
6SN7-GTA 6SN7-GTB¶	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	9–11 or 9–41	6.3	0.6	5.0 ♠ 7.5 ⊕	450	—	2.2_1 ▲ 2.6_2 ▲	0.7 ▲	4.0_1 ▲ 3.8_2 ▲
6SQ7 6SQ7-GT	Duplex-Diode, High-Mu Triode	8Q	8–1 9–12	6.3	0.3	0.5	300	—	3.2 4.2 ▲	3.0 3.4 ▲	1.6 1.8 ▲
6SR7 6SR7-GT	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	8Q	8–1 9–11	6.3	0.3	2.5	250	—	3.6 —	2.8 —	2.4 —
6SS7	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8N	8–1	6.3	0.15	2.25	300	100	5.5	7.0	0.004 ♣
6ST7	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	8Q	8–1	6.3	0.15	2.5	250	—	2.8	3.0	1.5
6SU7-GTY	High-Mu Twin-Triode	8BD	9–11	6.3	0.3	1.0 ♠	250	—	—	—	—
6SV7	Diode Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7AZ	8–1	6.3	0.3	2.3	300	150	6.5	6.0	0.004 ♣
6SZ7	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	8Q	8–1	6.3	0.15	—	300	—	2.6	2.8	1.1
6T4	UHF Triode Oscillator	7DK	5–1	6.3	0.225	3.5	200	—	2.6 ▲	0.4 ▲	1.7 ▲
6T5	Electron-Ray Indicator	6R	9-26	6.3	0.3	—	250‡	—	—	—	—
6T7-G	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	7V	12–8	6.3	0.15	—	250	—	1.8	3.1	1.7
6T8 *6T8-A*¶	Triple-Diode High-Mu Triode	9E	6–2	6.3	0.45	1.0	300	—	1.6 ▲	1.1 ▲	1.8 ▲

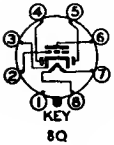
Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.









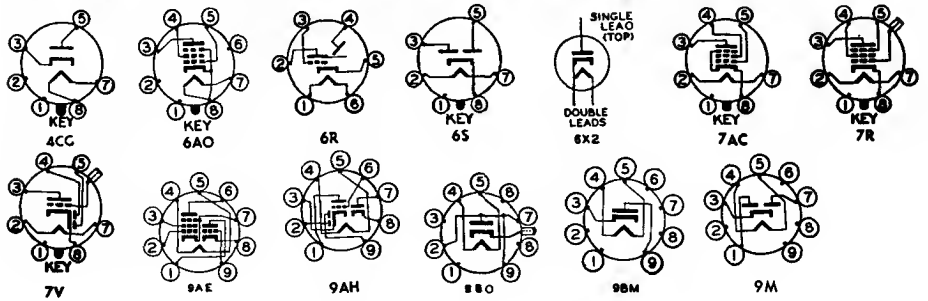


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	150	2.5	9.2	3.4	1,000,000*	4,000	—	—	—	**6SG7**
	250	125	1.0	11.8	4.4	900,000	4,700	—	—	—	6SG7-GT
	100	100	1.0	8.2	3.2	250,000	4,100	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	150	1.0	10.8	4.1	900,000§	4,900	—	—	—	**6SH7** 6SH7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	3.0	0.8	1,000,000*	1,650	—	—	—	**6SJ7**
Amplifier	100	100	3.0	2.9	0.9	700,000	1,575	—	—	—	6SJ7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	8.5	9.2	—	7,600	2,500	19	—	—	
Amplifier	180	—	6.0	6.0	—	8,200	2,300	19	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	9.2	2.6	800,000§	2,000	—	—	—	**6SK7**
	100	100	1.0	13	4.0	120,000§	2,350	—	—	—	6SK7-GT
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2.0	2.3	—	44,000	1600	70	—	—	6SL7-GT
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8.0	9.0	—	7,700	2600	20	—	—	6SN7-GT
	90	—	0	10	—	6,700	3000	20	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8.0	9.0	—	7,700§	2,600	20	—	—	6SN7-GTA
	90	—	0	10	—	6,700§	3,000	20	—	—	6SN7-GTB¶
Vertical Deflection Amplifier ♠	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 1500 volts; max plate dissipation ⊕ = 7.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	1.1	—	85,000§	1175	100	—	—	**6SQ7**
	100	—	1.0	0.5	—	110,000§	925	100	—	—	6SQ7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5	—	8,500	1,900	16	—	—	**6SR7** 6SR7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	9.0	2.0	1,000,000§	1,850	—	—	—	**6SS7**
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5	—	8,500	1,900	16	—	—	**6ST7**
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2.0	2.3	—	44,000	1,600	70	—	—	6SU7-GTY
Class A Amplifier	250	150	1.0	7.5	2.8	1,500,000§	3,600	—	—	—	**6SV7**
	100	100	1.0	3.7	1.4	700,000§	2,600	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000	1,200	70	—	—	**6SZ7**
Class A Amplifier	80	—	R_k = 150	18	—	1,860§	7,000	13	—	—	*6T4*
Tuning Indicator	Plate voltage = 250 thru 1 meg, target voltage = 250 (E_g = −22 volts for max illumination) (E_g = 0 volts for min illumination)										6T5
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.2	—	62,000	1,050	65	—	—	6T7-G
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000§	1,200	70	—	—	*6T8*
	100	—	1.0	0.8	—	54,000§	1,300	70	—	—	*6T8-A*¶

§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6U3	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9BM	6–4	6.3	0.9	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 16 volts at 180 ma d-c				
6U4-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9–13	6.3	1.2	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 21 v at 250 ma d-c				
6U5	Electron-Ray Indicator	6R	9–26	6.3	0.3	—	285§	Max target voltage = 285 Min target voltage = 125			
6U6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9–11	6.3	0.75	11	200	135	—	—	—
6U7-G	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7R	12–4	6.3	0.3	2.25	300	100	5.0	9.0	0.007 ♣
6U8 *6U8-A*¶	Triode-Pentode	9AE	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.8 2.7	300 300	150 —	Pentode Section Triode Section		
6V3 *6V3-A*	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9BD	6–7 T-X	6.3	1.75	— 2.7	Tube Voltage Drop: 19 v at 250 ma d-c				
6V4	Full-Wave, High-Vacuum Rectifier	9M	6–4	6.3	0.6	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 20 v at 45 ma d-c				
6V5-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	6AO	9–11	6.3	0.45	12	315	285	—	—	—
6V6	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	8–6	6.3	0.45	12	315	285	Single Tube		
									2 Tubes, Push-pull		
6V6-GT 6V6-GTA¶	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9–11 or 9–41	6.3	0.45	12	315	285	Single Tube		
							—	—	2 Tubes, Push-Pull		
						9.0	315	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
6V7-G	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	7V	12–8	6.3	0.3	—	250	—	2.0	3.5	1.7
6V8	Triple-Diode, High-Mu Triode	9AH	6–2	6.3	0.45	1.0	300	—	—	—	—
6W2	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	6X2	T-X	6.3	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—
6W4-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9–11 or 9–41	6.3	1.2	3.5	Tube Voltage Drop: 21 v at 250 ma d-c				
6W5-G	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6S	12–7	6.3	0.9	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 24 v at 90 ma d-c				

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milliamperes	Screen Milliamperea	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current =180 ma; max peak inverse voltage =4,000 volts; max peak current =400 ma										*6U3*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =125 ma; max peak inverse voltage =1250 volts; rms supply voltage =350 volts; max peak current =600 ma										6U4-GT
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current =125 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ =3850 volts; max peak current =600 ma										
Tuning Indicator	Plate voltage =250 thru 1 meg, target voltage =250 (E_g = −22 volts, shadow =0°) (E_g =0 volt, shadow =90°, plate current =0.24 ma, target current§ = 4 ma)										6U5
Class A Amplifier	200	135	14.0	55†	3.0†	20,000	6,200	—	3,000	5.5	6U6-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	8.2	2.0	800,000§	1,600	—	—	—	6U7-G
Class A Amplifier	250	110	R_k = 68	10	3.5	400,000§	5,200	—	—	—	*6U8* *6U8-A*¶
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 56	18	—	5,000§	8,500	40	—	—	
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current =135 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ =6000 volts; max peak current =800 ma										*6V3* *6V3-A*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =90 ma; rms supply voltage per plate =350 volts										*6V4*
Class A Amplifier	315	225	13	34†	2.2†	77,000§	3,750	—	8,500	5.5	6V5-GT
	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	52,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	
Class A Amplifier	315	225	13	34†	2.2†	80,000§	3,750	—	8,500	5.5	**6V6**
	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	50,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	
	180	180	8.5	29†	3†	50,000§	3,700	—	5,500	2.0	
Class AB_1 Amplifier	285	285	19	70‡	4†	70,000§	3,600	—	8000‡	14	
	250	250	15	70†	5†	60,000§	3,750	—	10000‡	10	
Class A Amplifier	315	225	13	34†	2.2†	80,000§	3,750	—	8,500	5.5	6V6-GT 6V6-GTA¶
	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	50,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	
	180	180	8.5	29†	3.0†	50,000§	3,700	—	5,500	2.0	
Class AB_1 Amplifier	285	285	19	70†	4.0†	—	—	—	8,000‡	14	
	250	250	15	70†	5.0†	—	—	—	10000‡	10	
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	12.5	49.5	—	1,960§	5,000	9.8	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ =1200 volts; max d-c cathode current =35 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	20	8.0	—	7,500	1,100	8.3	20,000	0.350	6V7-G
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000§	1,200	70	—	—	*6V8*
	100	—	1.0	0.8	—	54,000§	1,300	70	—	—	
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current =0.5 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ =25,000 volts										*6W2*
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current =125 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ =3850 volts; max peak current =750 ma										6W4-GT
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =90 ma; max peak inverse voltage =1250 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate =325 volts; max peak current per plate =270 ma										6W5-G

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6W6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9–11 or 9–41	6.3	1.2	10	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						7.5	300	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
6W7-G	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7R	12–8	6.3	0.15	0.5	300	300	5.0	8.5	0.007 ♣
6X2	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	6X2	T-X	6.3	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
6X4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5BS	5–3	6.3	0.6	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 70 ma d-c				
6X5 6X5-GT	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6S	8–6 9–11	6.3	0.6	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 70 ma d-c				
6X8	Triode-Pentode Converter	9AK	6–2	6.3	0.45	2.0	250	250 ✠	Pentode Section		
6X8-A ¶						1.5	250	—	Triode Section		
6Y3-G	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	4AC	12–8	6.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
6Y6-G 6Y6-GA 6Y6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	14–3 T-X 9–11	6.3	1.25	12.5	200	135	15.0 ▲ —	11.0 ▲ —	0.7 ▲ —
6Y7-G	Twin-Triode Power Amplifier	8B	12–7	6.3	0.6	11.5 ⊕	250	—	Both Sections in Push-pull		
6Z5	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6K	12–5	6.3 / 12.6	0.8 / 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
6Z7-G	Twin-Triode Power Amplifier	8B	12–7	6.3	0.3	4.0 ♠	180	—	Both Sections in Push-pull		
6ZY5-G	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6S	12–7	6.3	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 18 v at 40 ma d-c				
7A4	Medium-Mu Triode	5AC	9–30	6.3	0.3	2.5	300	—	3.4	3.0	4.0
7A5	Beam Power Amplifier	6AA	9–31	6.3	0.75	5.5	125	125	—	—	—
7A6	Twin Diode	7AJ	9–30	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 11 v at 16 ma d-c				
7A7	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8V	9–30	6.3	0.3	4.0	250	100	6.0	7.0	0.005 ♣
7A8	Octode Converter	8U ♦	9–30	6.3	0.15	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
7AB7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8BO	9–32	6.3	0.15	1.2	300	150	3.5	4.0	0.06 ♣

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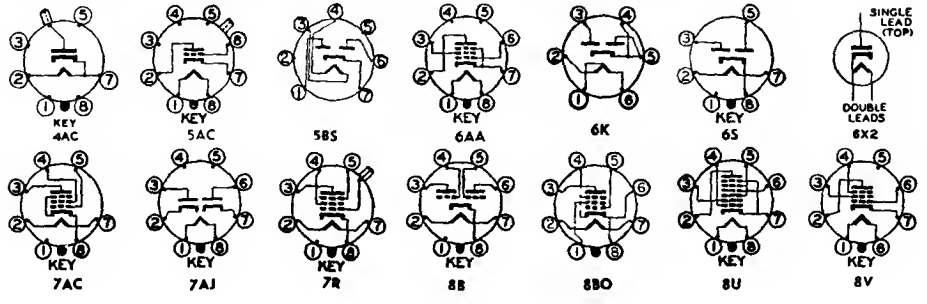
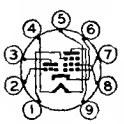


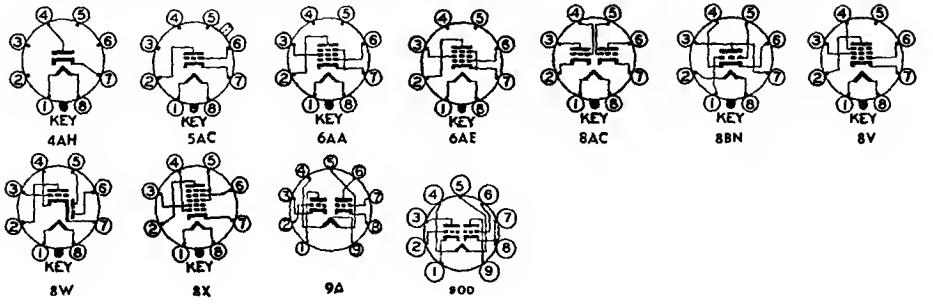
Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	46†	2.2†	28,000§	8,000	—	4,000	3.8	6W6-GT
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	13,000§	8,000	—	2,000	2.1	
	225	—	30	22	—	1,600§	3,800	6.2	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage, ▣ = 1200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 60 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.0	0.5	1,500,000§	1,225	—	—	—	6W7-G
TV Flyback Rectifier$_3$	Max d-c output current = 0.2 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 17,000 volts; max peak current = 80 ma										*6X2*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 70 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 210 ma										*6X4*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 70 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 210 ma										**6X5** 6X5-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 200	7.7	1.6	750,000§	4,600	—	—	—	*6X8*
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 100	8.5	—	6,900§	5,800	40	—	—	*6X8-A*¶
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 7.5 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 14,000 volts; max rms supply voltage = 5,000 volts; max peak current = 100 ma										6Y3-G
Class A Amplifier	200	135	14	61†	2.2§†	18,300§	7,100	—	2,600	6.0	6Y6-G 6Y6-GA 6Y6-GT
Class B Amplifier	250	—	0	5.3†♠	—	—	—	—	14000‡	8.0§	6Y7-G
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 60 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1500 volts										6Z5
Class B Amplifier	180	—	0	4.2†♠	—	Input signal = 0.320 watts			12000‡	4.2	6Z7-G
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 40 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 120 ma										6ZY5-G
Class A Amplifier	250	—	8.0	9.0	—	7,700§	2,600	20	—	—	7A4
	90	—	0	10	—	6,700§	3,000	20	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	40†	3.0†	16,000§	5,800	—	2,500	1.5	7A5
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 8 ma; max rms supply voltage per plate = 150 volts; max peak current per plate = 45 ma										7A6
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	9.2	2.6	800,000	2,000	—	—	—	7A7
Converter	250	100	3.0	3.0	3.2	700,000§	550 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} = 4.2 ma			7A8
Class A Amplifier	250	100	2.0	4.0	1.3	500,000§	1,800	—	—	—	7AB7



§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♠Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
◆Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
7AD7	Power Amplifier Pentode	8V	9-31	6.3	0.6	10	300	150	11.5	7.5	0.03 ♣
7AF7	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8AC	9-30	6.3	0.3	2.5 ♠	300	—	2.2	1.6	2.3 ♣
7AG7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8V	9-30	6.3	0.15	2.0	300	300	7.0	6.0	0.005 ♣
7AH7	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8V	9-30	6.3	0.15	2.0	300	300	7.0	6.5	0.005 ♣
7AJ7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8V	9-30	6.3	0.3	1.0	300	100	6.0	6.5	0.007 ♣
7AK7	Sharp-Cutoff Dual-Control Pentode	8V	9-31	6.3	0.8	8.5	200	100	12.0	9.5	0.7
7AN7	Twin Triode	9DD	6-2	7.0	0.3	2.0 ♠	180	—	2.3_1 ▲	0.45_1 ▲	1.2_1 ▲ 2.3_2 ▲
7AU7¶	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6-2	7.0 / 3.5	0.3 / 0.6	2.75 ♠	300	—	1.8	2.0	1.5
7B4	High-Mu Triode	5AC	9-30	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	3.6	3.4	1.6
7B5	Power Amplifier Pentode	6AE	9-31	6.3	0.4	8.5	315	285	—	—	—
7B6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	8W	9-30	6.3	0.3	0.5	300	—	—	—	—
7B7	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8V	9-30	6.3	0.15	2.25	300	100	5.0	6.0	0.004 ♣
7B8	Pentagrid Converter	8X♦	9-30	6.3	0.3	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
7C4	High-Frequency Diode	4AH	9-30	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 11 v at 10 ma d-c				
7C5	Beam Power Amplifier	6AA	9-31	6.3	0.45	12	315	285	—	—	—
7C6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	8W	9-30	6.3	0.15	0.6	300	—	—	—	—
7C7	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8V	9-30	6.3	0.15	1.0	300	100	5.5	6.5	0.007 ♣
7E5	High-Frequency Triode	8BN	9-30	6.3	0.15	4.0	250	—	3.6	2.8	1.5
7E6	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	8W	9-30	6.3	0.3	2.5	250	—	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

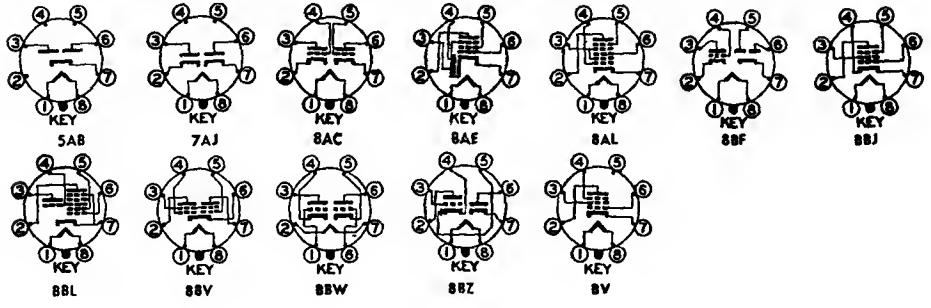


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	300	150	R_k = 68	28	7.0	300,000§	9,500	—	—	—	7AD7
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	10	9.0	—	7,600	2,100	16	—	—	7AF7
Class A Amplifier	250	250	R_k = 250	6.0	2.0	1,000,000*	4,200	—	—	—	7AG7
Class A Amplifier	250	250	R_k = 250	6.8	1.9	1,000,000§	3,300	—	—	—	7AH7
Class A Amplifier	100 250	100 100	1.0 3.0	5.7 2.2	1.8 0.7	400,000§ 1,000,000§	2,275 1,575	— —	— —	— —	7AJ7
Class A Amplifier	150 150 150	90 90 90	0 11 0	40 2.5 ♣ 2.0 ♣	21 0.45 60 ♣	11,500§ — —	6,000 — —	E_{c3} = 0 volts E_{c3} = 0 volts E_{c3} = 9.5 volts			7AK7
Class A Amplifier ♠	90	—	1.5	12	—	4,000	6,000	24	—	—	7AN7
Class A Amplifier ♠	250 100	— —	8.5 0	10.5 11.8	— —	7,700§ 6,500§	2,200 3,100	17 20	— —	— —	7AU7¶
Vertical Deflection Amplifier ♠	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 1,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	0.9	—	66,000	1,500	100	—	—	7B4
Class A Amplifier	315 250	250 250	21 18	25.5† 32†	4.0† 5.5†	75,000 68,000	2,100 2,300	— —	9,000 7,600	4.5 3.4	7B5
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	2.0 1.0	0.9 0.4	— —	91,000§ 110,000§	1,100 900	100 100	— —	— —	7B6
Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 100	3.0 3.0	8.5 8.2	1.7 1.8	750,000 300,000	1,750 1,675	— —	— —	— —	7B7
Converter	250	100	3.0	3.5	2.7	360,000§	550 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} = 4.0 ma			7B8
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 5.0 ma; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts										7C4
Class A Amplifier	315 250	225 250	13.0 12.5	34† 45†	2.2† 4.5†	77,000§ 52,000§	3,750 4,100	— —	8,500 5,000	5.5 4.5	7C5
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	1.0 0	1.3 1.0	— —	100,000§ 100,000§	1,000 850	100 85	— —	— —	7C6
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.0	0.5	2,000,000§	1,300	—	—	—	7C7
Class A Amplifier	180	—	3.0	5.5	—	12,000	3,000	36	—	—	7E5
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5	—	8,500	1,900	16	—	—	7E6

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
7E7	Duplex-Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	8AE	9-30	6.3	0.3	2.0	250	100	4.6	4.6	0.005 ♣
7F7	High-Mu Twin Triode	8AC	9-30	6.3	0.3	1.0 ♠	250	—	—	—	—
7F8	High-Frequency Twin Triode	8BW	9-32	6.3	0.3	3.5 ♠ 3.5 ⊕	300	—	2.8	1.4	1.6
7G7	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8V	9-30	6.3	0.45	1.5	250	100	9.0	7.0	0.007 ♣
7G8	Sharp-Cutoff Twin Tetrode	8BV	9-32	6.3	0.3	1.5 ♠	300	150	3.4	2.6	0.15 ♣
7H7	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8V	9-30	6.3	0.3	2.5	300	150	8.0	7.0	0.004 ♣
7J7	Triode Heptode Converter	8BL	9-30	6.3	0.3	0.5 1.25	300 150	100 —	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms Triode Section		
7K7	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	8BF	9-30	6.3	0.3	—	250	—	—	—	—
7L7	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8V	9-30	6.3	0.3	4.0	300	125	8.0	6.5	0.01 ♣
7N7	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8AC	9-31	6.3	0.6	2.5 ♠	300	—	—	—	—
7Q7	Pentagrid Converter	8AL ♥	9-30	6.3	0.3	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
7R7	Duplex-Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	8AE	9-30	6.3	0.3	2.0	250	125	5.6	5.3	0.004 ♣
7S7	Triode-Heptode Converter	8BL	9-30	6.3	0.3	0.6	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
7T7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8V	9-30	6.3	0.3	3.0	300	150	7.5	5.5	0.005
7V7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8V	9-30	6.3	0.45	4.0	300	150	—	—	—
7W7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8BJ	9-30	6.3	0.45	4.0	300	150	—	—	—
7X6	High-Vacuum Rectifier-Doubler	7AJ	9-31	6.3	1.2	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 150 ma d-c				
7X7	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	8BZ	9-31	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	—	—	—
7Y4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5AB	9-30	6.3	0.5	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 70 ma d-c				
7Z4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5AB	9-31	6.3	0.9	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 40 v at 100 ma				

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	7.5	1.6	700,000§	1,300	—	—	—	7E7
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2.0	2.3	—	44,000§	1,600	70	—	—	7F7
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	R_k = 500	6.0	—	—	3,300	48	—	—	7F8
Class A Amplifier	250	100	2.0	6.0	2.0	800,000§	4,500	—	—	—	7G7
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	100	2.5	4.5	0.8	225,000§	2,100	—	—	—	7G8
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 180	10	3.2	800,000§	4,000	—	—	—	7H7
	100	100	1.5	7.5	2.6	350,000§	4,000	—	—	—	
Converter	250	100	3.0	1.4	2.8	1,500,000§	290 #	E_b (Triode Osc) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_b (Triode) = 5.0 ma			7J7
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	2.3	—	44,000	1,600	70	—	—	7K7
Class A Amplifier	250	100	1.5	4.5	1.5	1,000,000§	3,100	—	—	—	7L7
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8.0	9.0	—	7,700	2,600	20	—	—	7N7
Converter	250	100	2.0	3.5	8.5	1,000,000§	550 #	—	—	—	7Q7
Class A Amplifier	250	100	1.0	5.7	2.1	1,000,000§	3,200	—	—	—	7R7
	100	100	1.0	5.5	2.2	350,000§	3,000	—	—	—	
Converter	250	100	2.0	1.8	3.0	1,250,000§	525 #	E_b (Triode Osc) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_b (Triode) = 5.0 ma			7S7
Class A Amplifier	250	150	1.0	10.8	4.1	900,000	4,900	—	—	—	7T7
Class A Amplifier	300	150	R_k = 160	10	3.9	300,000§	5,800	—	—	—	7V7
Class A Amplifier	300	150	R_k = 160	10	3.9	300,000	5,800	—	—	—	7W7
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate = 75 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 235 volts; max peak current per plate = 450 ma										7X6
Class A Amplifier	250	—	1.0	1.9	—	67,000	1,500	100	—	—	7X7
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 70 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 210 ma										7Y4
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,250 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 300 ma										7Z4

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✠Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₂—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
8AU8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DX	6–3	8.4	0.45	3.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Section		
8AW8-A¶	Triode-Pentode	9DX	6–3	8.4	0.45	3.25	300	150	Pentode Section		
						1.0	300	—	Triode Section		
8BA8-A¶	Triode-Pentode	9DX	6–3	8.4	0.45	3.25	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.0	300	—	Triode Section		
8BH8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DX	6–3	8.4	0.45	3.0	300	150	Pentode Section		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Section		
8BN8¶	Duplex-Diode High-mu Triode	9ER	6–3	8.4	0.45	1.5	300	—	3.6 ▲	0.32 ▲	2.5 ▲
									Diode Sections		
8BQ7-A	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9AJ	6–2	8.4	0.3	2.0 ♠	250	—	2.6_1	1.2_1	1.2
8CG7¶	Medium-mu Twin Triode	9AJ	6–3	8.4	0.45	3.5 ♠ 5.0 ⊕	300	—	2.3 ▲	2.2 ▲	4.0 ▲
8CM7¶	Medium-mu Twin Triode	9ES	6–3	8.4	0.45	1.25	500	—	Section 1 (Pins 3, 6, 7)		
						5.0	500	—	Section 2 (Pins 1, 8, 9)		
8CN7¶	Duplex-Diode Triode	9EN	6–2	8.4 4.2	0.225 0.45	1.0	300	—	1.5 ▲	0.5 ▲	1.8 ▲
									Diode Sections		
8CS7¶	Twin Triode	9EF	6–3	8.4	0.45	1.25	500	—	Section 1 (Pins 6, 7, 8)		
						6.5	500	—	Section 2 (Pins 1, 3, 9)		
8SN7-GTB¶	Medium-mu Twin Triode	8BD	9–11 or 9–41	8.4	0.45	5.0 ♠ 7.5 ⊕	450	—	2.2_1 ▲ 2.6_2 ▲	0.7 ▲	4.0_1 ▲ 3.8_2 ▲
9AK8	Triple-Diode Triode	9E	6–3	9.5	0.3	1.0	250	—	Triode Section		
									Diode Sections		

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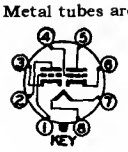
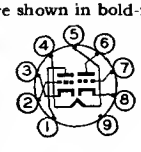
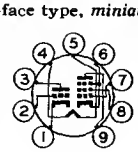
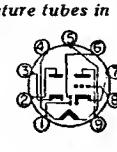
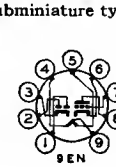
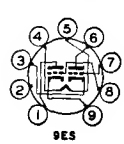










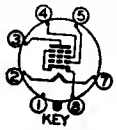


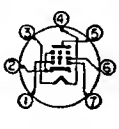
Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 82	15	3.4	150,000§	7,000	—	—	—	*8AU8*¶
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 150	9.0	—	8,200§	4,900	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	13	3.5	400,000§	9,000	—	—	—	*8AW8-A*¶
Amplifier	65	150	0	42	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	—	2.0	4.0	—	17,500§	4,000	70	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	150	R_k = 180	13	3.5	400,000§	9,000	—	—	—	*8BA8-A*¶
Amplifier	65	150	0	42	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	—	8.0	8.0	—	6,700§	2,700	18	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 82	15	3.4	150,000§	7,000	—	—	—	*8BH8*¶
Class A Amplifier	150	—	5.0	9.5	—	5,150§	3,300	17	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.6	—	28,000§	2,500	70	—	—	*8BN8*¶
Amplifier	100	—	1.0	1.5	—	21,000§	3,500	75	—	—	
Horizontal Phase Detector	Max d-c output current ♠ = 9.0 ma; voltage drop ♠: 2.6 volts at 9.0 ma d-c										
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	9.0	—	5,900§	6,400	38	—	—	*8BQ7-A*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8.0	9.0	—	7,700§	2,600	20	—	—	*8CG7*-¶
	250	—	12.5	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	90	—	0	10	—	6,700§	3,000	20	—	—	
Vertical Deflection Oscillator	200	—	7.0	5.0	—	10,500§	2,000	21	—	—	*8CM7*¶
	Max d-c cathode current = 15 ma										
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	8.0	20	—	4,100§	4,400	18	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage ₃ ▣ = 2,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000§	1,200	70	—	—	*8CN7*¶
Amplifier	100	—	1.0	0.8	—	54,000§	1,300	70	—	—	
Horizontal Phase Detector	Max d-c output current ♠ = 5.0 ma; voltage drop ♠: 5 volts at 20 ma d-c										
Vertical Deflection Oscillator	250	—	8.5	10.5	—	7,700	2,200	17	—	—	*8CS7*¶
	Max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	10.5	19	—	3,450	4,500	15.5	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 2,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 30 ma										
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8.0	9.0	—	7,700§	2,600	20	—	—	8SN7-GTB¶
	90	—	0	10	—	6,700§	3,000	20	—	—	
Vertical Deflection Amplifier ♠	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 1,500 volts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000§	1,200	70	—	—	*9AK8*
Video and Audio Detectors	Max d-c output current of diode 1 (pins 6 and 7) = 1.0 ma; max d-c output current of diode 2 (pins 2 and 3) and diode 3 (pins 1 and 7) = 10 ma										

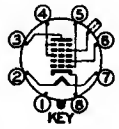
§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♣ Pe section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

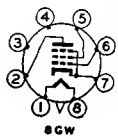
Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
9AQ8	Twin Triode	9DE	6–2	9.0	0.3	2.5 ♠	250	—	3.0 ▲	1.2 ▲	1.5 ▲
9AU7¶	Medium-mu Twin Triode	9A	6–2	9.4 4.7	0.225 0.45	2.75 ♠	300	—	1.8	2.0	1.5
9BM5	Power Amplifier Pentode	7BZ	5–3	9.5	0.3	9.0	250	250	8.0 ▲	5.5 ▲	0.5 ▲♣
9BW6	Beam Power Amplifier	9AM	6–3	9.45	0.3	12	315	285	—	—	—
9U8 *9U8-A*¶	Triode-Pentode	9AE	6–2	9.45	0.3	2.8 2.7	300 300	150 —	Pentode Section Triode Section		
10	Power Amplifier Triode	4D	T-X	7.5	1.25	12	425	—	4.0	3.0	7.0
10C8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DA	6–2	10.5	0.3	2.2 ◈ 2.0 ◈ 2.5 ◈ 1.0 ◈	300 ◈ 300 ◈ 300 ◈ 300 ◈	150 ◈ — Pentode Section—Triode Connection —	Pentode Section Triode Section Triode Section		
12A	Detector Amplifier Triode	4D	14–1	5.0 DC	0.25	—	180	—	4.0 ▲	2.0 ▲	8.5 ▲
12A4	Medium-Mu Triode	9AG	6–3	12.6 6.3	0.3 0.6	5.9	450	—	4.9 ▲	0.9 ▲	5.6 ▲
12A5	Power Amplifier Pentode	7F	12–5	12.6 6.3	0.3 0.6	8.25	180	180	—	—	—
12A6 12A6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	8–6 9–9	12.6	0.15	7.5	250	250	—	—	—
12A7	Half-Wave Rectifier Power Amplifier Pentode	7K	12–6	12.6	0.3	—	135	135	—	—	—
12A8-G 12A8-GT	Pentagrid Converter	8A♦	12–8 9–18	12.6	0.15	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
12AB5	Beam Power Amplifier	9EU	6–3	12.6	0.2	12	315	285	8.0 ▲	8.5 ▲	0.7 ▲
12AC5	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8GW	T-X	12.6	0.1	2.0	250	150	5.0 ▲	7.0 ▲	0.002 ▲
12AC6	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5–2	12.6	0.15	—	30	30	4.3	5.0	0.004

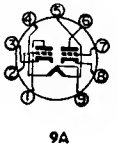
Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

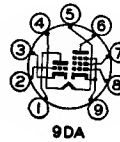


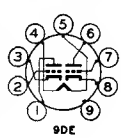




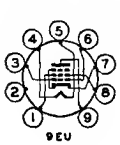








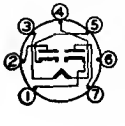
Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier ♠	200	—	2.1	10	—	8,300§	5,800	48	—	—	*9AQ8*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8.5	10.5	—	7,700§	2,200	17	—	—	*9AU7*¶
	100	—	0	11.8	—	6,500§	3,100	20	—	—	
Vertical Deflection Amplifier ♠	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 1,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	250	6.0	30†	3.0†	60,000§	7,000	—	7,000	3.5	*9BM5*
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	52,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	*9BW6*
Class A Amplifier	250	110	R_k = 68	10	3.5	400,000§	5,200	—	—	—	*9U8* *9U8-A*¶
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 56	18	—	5,000§	8,500	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	425	—	40	18†	—	5,000	1,600	8.0	10,200	1.6	10
Class A Amplifier	135	135	R_k = 100	11.5	3.2	190,000§	8,000	—	—	—	*10C8*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 390	7.3	—	12,000§	4,400	53	—	—	
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ◈ = 1,000 volts; max d-c cathode current ◈ = 18 ma										
Vertical Deflection Oscillator	Max d-c cathode current ◈ = 12 ma										
Class A Amplifier	180	—	13.5	7.7†	—	4,700	1,800	8.5	10,650	0.285	12A
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	—	9.0	23	—	2,500§	8,000	20	—	—	*12A4*
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 1,000 volts; max d-c cathode current = 30 ma										
Class A Amplifier	180	180	25	45†	8†	35,000§	2,400	—	3,300	3.4	12A5
	100	100	15	17†	3†	50,000§	1,700	—	4,500	0.8	
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	30†	3.5†	70,000§	3,000	—	7,500	3.4	**12A6** 12A6-GT
Class A Amplifier Half-Wave Rectifier	135	135	13.5	9.0†	2.5†	102,000	975	—	13,500	0.55	12A7
	Max d-c output current = 30 ma; max rms supply voltage = 125 v										
Converter	250	100	3.0	3.5	2.7	360,000§	550 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} = 4.0 ma			12A8-G 12A8-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	50,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	*12AB5*
	250	200	R_k = 270	33.5†	1.6†	—	4,000	—	6,000	3.3	
Class A Amplifier	200	116	3.0	7.2	2.1	1,000,000§	23,750	—	—	—	*12AC5*
Class A Amplifier	12.6	12.6	E_{cc} = 0	0.6	0.2	600,000§	750	R_{g1} = 2.2 meg		—	*12AC6*

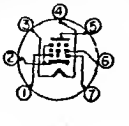


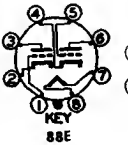
§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃ — The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁ — Section 1.
₂ — Section 2.
₄ — A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

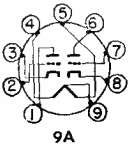
Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
12AD6	Pentagrid Converter	7CH ♥	5-2	12.6	0.15	—	30	30	Osc. I_{g1}=0.075 ma, R_{g1}=33,000 ohms		
12AD7	High-mu Twin Triode	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.225 / 0.45	1.0 ♠	300	—	1.6 ▲	0.5$_1$ ▲ 0.45$_2$ ▲	1.8 ▲
12AE6	Duplex-Diode Triode	7BT	5-2	12.6	0.15	—	30	—	1.8 ▲ Diode Sections	1.1 ▲	2.0 ▲
12AF6	RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	12.6	0.15	—	16	16	5.5 ▲	4.8 ▲	0.006 ♣▲
12AG6	Heptode	7CH ♥	5-2	12.6	0.15	—	16	16	Osc. I_{g1}=0.05 ma, R_{g1}=20,000 ohms		
12AH7-GT	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8BE	9-7	12.6	0.15	1.5 ♠	180	—	—	—	—
12AH8	Triode-Heptode Converter	9BP	6-3	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	1.5	300	125	Osc I_{g1}=0.2 ma, R_{g1}=47,000 ohms		
						0.75	150	—	Triode Section		
12AJ6	Duplex-Diode Triode	7BT	5-2	12.6	0.15	—	30	—	2.2 ▲ Diode Sections	0.8 ▲	2.0 ▲
12AJ7	Triode-Heptode	9CA	6-3	12.6	0.15	1.7	250	125	Heptode Section		
						0.8	250	—	Triode Section		
12AL5	Twin Diode	6BT	5-1	12.6	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 10 v at 60 ma d-c				
12AQ5	Beam Power Amplifier	7BZ	5-3	12.6	0.225	12	250	250	8.3 ▲	8.2 ▲	0.35 ▲
12AT6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	7BT	5-2	12.6	0.15	0.5	300	—	2.2	1.2	2.0
12AT7	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	2.5 ♠	300	—	2.2	1.2$_1$ 1.5$_2$	1.5
12AU6	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	12.6	0.15	3.0	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						3.2	250	—	Triode Connection (G_2, G_3, & P tied)		
12AU7 *12AU7-A*	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	2.75 ♠	300	—	1.8	2.0	1.5

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.









Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Converter	12.6	12.6	E_{cc3}=0	0.34	1.27	1,000,000§	260#	R_{g2} = 2.2 meg		—	*12AD6*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2.0	1.25	—	62,500§	1,600	100	—	—	*12AD7*
Class A Amplifier AM Detector	12.6	—	0	0.75	—	15,000§	1,000	15	—	—	*12AE6*
	Max d-c output current ♠ =1.0 ma; voltage drop ♠: 10 volts at 2.0 ma d-c										
Class A Amplifier	12.6	12.6	E_{cc1}=0	0.75	0.35	300,000§	1,150	R_{g1} = 2.2 meg		—	*12AF6*
Converter	12.6	12.6	—	0.55	1.4	—	300#	E_{cc3} = 0 volts R_{g3} = 2.2 meg		— —	*12AG6*
Class A Amplifier ♠	180	—	6.5	7.6	—	8,400	1,900	16	—	—	12AH7-GT
Converter	250	100	3.0	2.6	4.4	1,500,000	550 #	E_b (Triode Osc) =100 I_b (Triode) =5.3 ma§			*12AH8*
Class A Amplifier AM Detector	12.6	—	0	0.6	—	33,000	1,200	40	—	—	*12AJ6*
	Max d-c output current ♠ =1.0 ma; voltage drop ♠: 10 volts at 20 ma d-c										
Converter	200	119	2.3	3.7	8.1	1,000,000§	775#	—	—	—	*12AJ7*
	100	—	—	13.5	—	—	3,700	22	—	—	
	Characteristics given are with heptode grid 3 connected to triode grid; heptode grid 3 and triode grid current =230 ua; heptode grid 3 and triode grid resistance =47,000 ohms										
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate =9 ma; max peak inverse voltage =330 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate =117 volts; max peak current per plate =54 ma										*12AL5*
Class A Amplifier	180	180	8.5	29†	3.0†	58,000§	3,700	—	5,500	2.0	*12AQ5*
	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	52,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000	1,200	70	—	—	*12AT6*
	100	—	1.0	0.8	—	54,000	1,300	70	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	R_k = 200	10	—	10,900	5,500	60	—	—	*12AT7*
	100	—	R_k = 270	3.7	—	15,000	4,000	60	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 68	10.6	4.3	1,000,000§	5,200	—	—	—	*12AU6*
	100	100	R_k = 150	5.0	2.1	500,000§	3,900	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 330	12.2	—	—	4,800	36	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8.5	10.5	—	7,700§	2,200	17	—	—	*12AU7*
	100	—	0	11.8	—	6,500§	3,100	20	—	—	*12AU7-A*
Vertical Deflection Amplifier ♠	Max positive pulse plate voltage₂ ▣ =1,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
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₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
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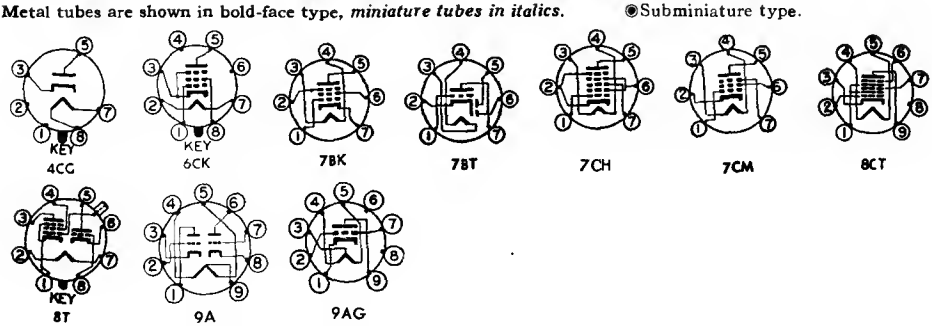
Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
12AV5-GA¶	Beam Power Amplifier	6CK	T-X	12.6	0.6	11	550‡	175	14▲	7.0▲	0.5▲
12AV6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	7BT	5-2	12.6	0.15	0.5	300	—	2.2	1.2	2.0
12AV7	Twin Triode	9A	6-2	6.3 / 12.6	0.45 / 0.225	2.7♠	300	—	3.2	1.3_1 1.6_2	1.9
12AW6	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5-2	12.6	0.15	2.0	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						2.5	300	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
12AX4-GT 12AX4-GTA¶	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9-11 or 9-41	12.6	0.6	4.8	Tube Voltage Drop: 32 v at 250 ma d-c				
12AX7	High-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	1.0♠	300	—	1.8	1.9	1.7
12AY7	Twin Triode	9A	6-2	6.3 / 12.6	0.3 / 0.15	1.5♠	300	—	1.3▲	0.6▲	1.3▲
12AZ7	Twin Triode	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.225 / 0.45	2.5♠	330	—	3.2	1.3_1 1.6_2	1.9
12B4 *12B4-A*¶	Low-Mu Triode	9AG	6-3	12.6 / 6.3	0.3 / 0.6	5.5	550	—	5.0▲	1.5▲	4.8▲
12B8-GT	Remote-Cutoff Pentode Triode	8T	9-24	12.6	0.3	—	90	90	Pentode Section		
						—			Triode Section		
12BA6	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	12.6	0.15	3.0	300	150	5.5	5.0	0.0035♣
12BA7	Pentagrid Converter	8CT♥	6-3	12.6	0.15	2.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.35 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
12BD6	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	12.6	0.15	3.0	300	125	4.3▲	5.0▲	0.005♣▲
12BE6	Pentagrid Converter	7CH♥	5-2	12.6	0.15	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
12BF6	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	7BT	5-2	12.6	0.15	2.5	300	—	1.8▲	1.1▲	2.0▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

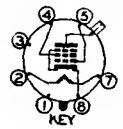


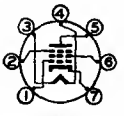
Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-sm-peres	Screen Milli-sm-peres	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250 60	150 150	22.5 0	57 260	2.1 26	14,500§ —	5,900 —	— —	— —	— —	12AV5-GA¶
	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 5,500 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	2.0 1.0	1.2 0.5	— —	62,500 80,000	1,600 1,250	100 100	— —	— —	*12AV6*
Class A Amplifier♠	150 100	— —	R_k = 56 R_k = 120	18 9.0	— —	4,800 6,100	8,500 6,100	41 37	— —	— —	*12AV7*
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 200	7.0	2.0	800,000§	5,000	—	—	—	*12AW6*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 825	5.5	—	11,000	3,800	42	—	—	
TV Damper Service	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage▣ = 4400 volts; max peak current = 750 ma										12AX4-GT 12AX4-GTA¶
Class A Amplifier♠	100 250	— —	1.0 2.0	0.5 1.2	— —	80,000 62,500	1,250 1,600	100 100	— —	— —	*12AX7*
Class A Amplifier♠	250	—	4.0	3.0	—	25,000§	1,750	44	—	—	*12AY7*
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	R_k = 200 R_k = 270	10 3.7	— —	10,900 15,000	5,500 4,000	60 60	— —	— —	*12AZ7*
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	150	—	17.5	34	—	1,030§	6,300	6.5	—	—	*12B4* *12B4-A*¶
	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 1000 volts; max d-c cathode current = 30 ma										
Class A Amplifier	90	90	3.0	7.0	2.0	200,000	1,800	—	—	—	12B8-GT
Class A Amplifier	90	—	0	2.8	—	37,000	2,400	90	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 100	R_k = 68 R_k = 68	11 10.8	4.2 4.4	1,000,000§ 250,000§	4,400 4,300	—	—	—	*12BA6*
Converter	250	100	1.0	3.8	10	1,000,000§	950 #	—	—	—	*12BA7*
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	9.0	3.5	700,000	2,000	—	—	—	*12BD6*
Converter	250 100	100 100	1.5 1.5	2.9 2.6	6.8 7.0	1,000,000§ 400,000§	475 # 455 #	— —	— —	— —	*12BE6*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5	—	8,500	1,900	16	—	—	*12BF6*

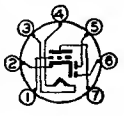
§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

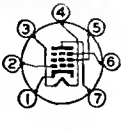
Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
12BH7	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6-3	12.6 6.3	0.3 0.6	3.5 ♠	300 450	—	3.2 ▲	0.5$_1$ ▲ 0.42$_2$ ▲	2.6 ▲
12BH7-A¶	Medium-mu Twin Triode	9A	6-3	12.6 6.3	0.3 0.6	3.5 ♠ 6.0 ⊕	300 500	— —	3.3 ▲	0.8$_1$ ▲	2.4 ▲
12BK5¶	Beam Power Amplifier	9BQ	6-3	12.6	0.6	9.0	250	250	13 ▲	5.0 ▲	0.6 ▲
12BK6	Duplex-Diode, High-Mu Triode	7BT	5-3	12.6	0.15	—	300	—	—	—	—
12BL6	RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	12.6	0.15	—	30	30	5.2	5.4	0.005 ♣
12BN6	Gated-Beam Discriminator	7DF	5-3	12.6	0.15	—	300‡	100	E_{c1} = 1.25 volts rms*		
12BQ6-GTA¶		6AM	9-49 or 9-50	12.6	0.6	11	600‡	175	—	—	—
12BQ6-GA¶ 12BQ6-GTB¶	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X 9-49 or 9-50	12.6	0.6	11	600‡	200	15 ▲	7.0 ▲	0.6 ▲
12BR7	Duplex-Diode Triode	9CF	6-2	12.6 6.3	0.225 0.45	2.5	300	—	2.8 Diode Sections	1.0	1.9
12BT6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	7BT	5-3	12.6	0.15	—	300	—	—	—	—
12BU6	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	7BT	5-3	12.6	0.15	—	300	—	—	—	—
12BV7	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	9BF	6-3	12.6 6.3	0.3 0.6	6.25	300	175	11 ▲	3.0 ▲	0.055 ▲
12BW4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9DJ	6-3	12.6	0.45	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 40 v at 100 ma d-c				
12BY7 *12BY7-A*¶	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	9BF	6-3	12.6 6.3	0.3 0.6	6.5	300	180	10.2 ▲	3.5 ▲	0.063 ▲♣
12BZ7	High-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6-3	12.6 6.3	0.3 0.6	1.5 ♠	300	—	6.5 ▲	0.7$_1$ ▲ 0.55$_2$ ▲	2.5 ▲
12C5¶	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5-3	12.6	0.6	5.5	135	117	13 ▲	9.0 ▲	0.55 ▲

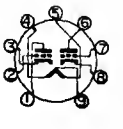
Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

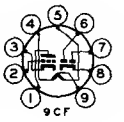


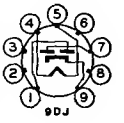










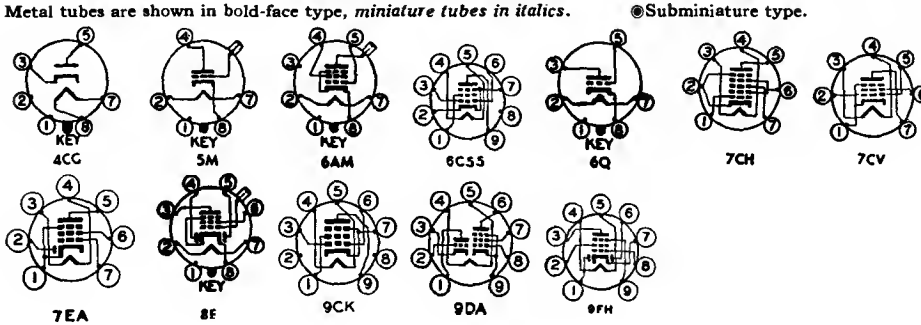


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	10.5	11.5	—	5,300§	3,100	16.5	—	—	*12BH7*
Vertical Deflection Amplifier ♠	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 1500 volts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	10.5	11.5	—	5,500§	3,100	17	—	—	*12BH7-A*¶
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 1,350 volts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	250	5.0	35†	3.5†	100,000§	8,500	—	6,500	3.5	*12BK5*¶
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	1.2	—	62,500	1,600	100	—	—	*12BK6*
	100	—	1.0	0.5	—	80,000	1,250	100	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	12.6	12.6	E_{cc1} = 0	1.35	0.5	500,000§	1,350	R_{g1} = 2.2 meg		—	*12BL6*
FM Limiter-Discriminator	285‖	100	R_k = 200 to 400	0.49	9.8	—	—	—	330000	—	*12BN6*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	55	2.1	20,000§	5,500	—	—	—	12BQ6-GTA¶
	60	150	0	225	25	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 6000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
											12BQ6-GA¶
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	57	2.1	14,500	5,900	—	—	—	12BQ6-GTB¶
	60	150	0	260	26	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 6,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 200	10	—	10,900	5,500	60	—	—	*12BR7*
	100	—	R_k = 270	3.7	—	15,000	4,000	60	—	—	
Horizontal Phase Detector	Max peak output current ♠ = 60 ma; voltage drop ♠: 5 volts at 17 ma d-c										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000	1,200	70	—	—	*12BT6*
	100	—	1.0	0.8	—	54,000	1,300	70	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5	—	8,500	1,900	16	10,000	0.30	*12BU6*
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 68	27	6.0	85,000§	13,000	—	—	—	*12BV7*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,275 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 350 ma										*12BW4*
Class A Amplifier	250	180	R_k = 100	26	5.75	93,000§	11,000	—	—	—	*12BY7* *12BY7-A*¶
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2	2.5	—	31,800	3,200	100	—	—	*12BZ7*
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	10,000§	7,500	—	2,500	1.9	*12C5*¶

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
12C8	Duplex-Diode Semi-Remote-Cutoff Pentode	8E	8-4	12.6	0.15	2.25	300	125	6.0	9.0	0.005 ♣
12CA5¶	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5-3	12.6	0.6	5.0	130	130	15▲	9▲	0.5▲
12CM6	Beam Power Amplifier	9CK	6-3	12.6	0.225	12 9.0 8.0	315 315 315	285 — 285	Pentode Connection Triode (G_2 & P tied) or Pentode Connection		
12CN5	RF Pentode	7CV	5-3	12.6	0.45	—	16	16	—	—	—
12CR6	Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7EA	5-2	12.6	0.15	2.5	300	150	—	—	—
12CS5¶	Beam Power Amplifier	6CS5	6-3	12.6	0.6	10	300	150	15▲	9.0▲	0.5▲
12CS6	Dual-Control Heptode	7CH	5-2	12.6	0.15	1.0	300	100	—	—	—
12CT8¶	Triode-Pentode	9DA	6-2	12.6	0.3	2.75◈ 2.5◈	300◈ 300◈	150◈ —	Pentode Section Triode Section		
12CU5¶	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5-3	12.6	0.6	6.0	135	117	13.2▲	8.6▲	0.7▲
12CU6	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X	12.6	0.6	11	600‡	200	15▲	7.0▲	0.6▲
12D4¶	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9-11 or 9-41	12.6	0.6	5.5◈	—	—	—	—	—
12DQ6¶	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X	12.6	0.6	15	550‡	175	15▲	7.0▲	0.55▲
12DQ6-A¶	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X	12.6	0.6	15	700‡	200	15▲	7.0▲	0.55▲
12E5-GT	Medium-Mu Triode	6Q	9-11	12.6	0.15	1.25	250	—	3.4	5.5	2.6
12F5-GT	High-Mu Triode	5M	9-17	12.6	0.15	—	300	—	1.9	3.4	2.4
12F8	Duplex-Diode-Pentode	9FH	6-2	12.6	0.15	—	30	30	4.5▲ Diode Sections	3.0▲	0.06▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	125	3.0	10	2.3	600,000§	1,325	—	—	—	**12C8**
Class A Amplifier	125 110	125 110	4.5 4.0	37† 32†	4.0† 3.5†	15,000§ 16,000§	9,200 8,100	— —	4,500 3,500	1.5 1.1	*12CA5*¶
Class A Amplifier Vertical Deflection Amplifier	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	50,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	*12CM6*
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ =2000 volts; max screen dissipation (pentode connection only) =1.75 watts; max d-c cathode current =40 ma										
Class A Amplifier	12.6	12.6	E_{cc1} = 0	4.5	0.35	40,000§	3,800	R_{g1} =2.2 meg		—	*12CN5*
Class A Amplifier	250	100	2.0	9.6	2.6	800,000§	2,200	—	—	—	*12CR6*
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	46†	2.2†	28,000§	8,000	—	4,000	3.8	*12CS5*¶
	110	110	75	49†	4.0†	13,000§	8,000	—	2,000	2.1	
Gated Amplifier	100 100 10	30 30 30	1.0 0 0	1.0 0.8 2.0	1.3 5.5 4.5	1,000,000§ 700,000§ —	1,100 — —	E_{s} =0 volts $E_{c_3}^{c_3}$ = −1.0 volts E_{c3} =0 volts			*12CS6*
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 82	15	3.4	150,000§	7,000	—	—	—	*12CT8*¶
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 150	9.0	—	8,200§	4,900	40	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	120	110	8.0	49†	4.0†	10,000§	7,500	—	2,500	2.3	*12CU5*¶
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250 60	150 150	22.5 0	57 260	2.1 26	14,500§ —	5,900 —	— —	— —	— —	12CU6
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ =6000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current =110 ma										
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current ◈ =155 ma; max peak inverse voltage ◈ =4,400 volts; max peak current ◈ =900 ma										12D4¶
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250 60	150 150	22.5 0	75 300	2.4 27	20,000§ —	6,000 —	— —	— —	— —	12DQ6¶
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ =6,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current =120 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250 60	150 150	22.5 0	75 300	2.4 27	20,000§ —	6,600 —	— —	— —	— —	12DQ6-A¶
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ =6,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current =140 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250	—	13	5.0	—	9,500	1,450	13.8	—	—	12E5-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	0.9	—	66,000	1,500	100	—	—	12F5-GT
Class A Amplifier AM Detector	12.6	12.6	0	1.0	0.38	330,000§	1,000	—	—	—	*12F8*
	Max d-c output current ♠ =1.0 ma; voltage drop ♠: 10 volts at 2.0 ma d-c										

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
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¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
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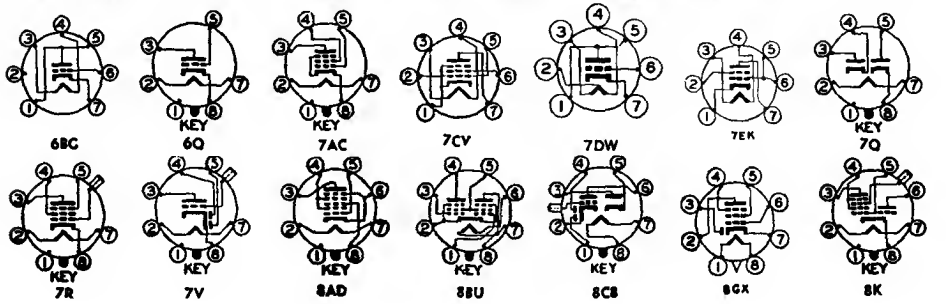
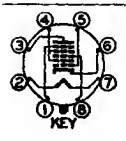
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
12G4	Medium-Mu Triode	6BG	5–3	12.6	0.15	2.5	300	—	2.6	3.2	3.4
12G8	Dissimilar Double Triode	9CZ	6–3	12.6	0.4	—	16 16	— —	Section 1 (Pins 6, 7, 8) Section 2 (Pins 1, 2, 3)		
12H4	Medium-Mu Triode	7DW	5–3	12.6 6.3	0.15 0.3	2.5	300	—	2.6	3.2	3.4
12H6	Twin Diode	7Q	8–5	12.6	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 11 v at 16 ma d-c				
12J5 12J5-GT	Medium-Mu Triode	6Q	8–1 9–11 or 9–41	12.6	0.15	2.5	300	—	3.4 4.2	3.6 5.0	3.4 3.8
12J7-GT	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7R	9–18	12.6	0.15	0.75 1.75	300 250	125 —	Pentode Connected Triode Connected (G_2, G_3 & P Tied)		
12J8	Duplex-Diode Tetrode	9GC	6–2	12.6	0.35	—	30	30	8.0▲ Diode Sections	3.3▲	0.55▲
12K5	Space-Charge-Grid Tetrode	7EK	5–3	12.6	0.4	—	30	—	—	—	—
12K7-GT	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7R	9–18	12.6	0.15	2.75	300	150	4.6	12.0	0.005 ♣
12K8 12K8-GT	Triode Hexode Converter	8K♥	8–2 9–24	12.6	0.15	0.75 ♠	300	150	Osc I_{g1} = 0.15 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
12L6-GT¶	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9–11 or 9–41	12.6	0.6	10	200	125	15 ▲	10▲	0.8▲
12L8-GT	Twin-Pentode Power Amplifier	8BU	9–11	12.6	0.15	2.5♠	180	180	5.0▲	6.0▲	0.7▲
12Q7-GT	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	7V	9–18	12.6	0.15	—	300	—	2.2	5.0	1.6
12R5¶	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5–3	12.6	0.6	4.5	150	150	13▲	9.0▲	0.55▲
12S7	Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	8GX	T-X	12.6	0.1	2.0	250	125	4.5▲	5.1▲	0.002 ♣▲
12S8-GT	Triple-Diode High-Mu Triode	8CB	9–23	12.6	0.15	0.5	300	—	1.2	5.0	2.0
12SA7 12SA7-GT	Pentagrid Converter	8R♥ 8AD♥	8–1 9–11 or 9–41	12.6	0.15	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		

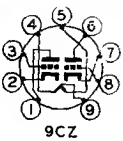
Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.

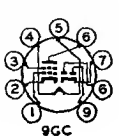


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	90 250	— —	0 8.0	10 9.0	— —	6,700§ 7,700§	3,000 2,600	20 20	— —	— —	*12G4*
Direct-Coupled Amplifier	12.6₁ 12.6₂	— —	0₁ —	3.0₁† 7.2₂†	— —	8,500§ —	2,600 —	22 —	— 2,000	— 0.025	*12G8*
	Characteristics given are with pin 7 connected directly to pin 3. Rp, Gm, and u are measured with respect to the grid voltage of input section (section 1) and the plate current and plate voltage of output section (section 2).										
Class A Amplifier	90 250	— —	0 8.0	10 9.0	— —	6,700§ 7,700§	3,000 2,600	20 20	— —	— —	*12H4*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 8 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 420 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 150 volts; max peak current per plate = 48 ma										**12H6**
Class A Amplifier	90 250	— —	0 8.0	10 9.0	— —	6,700 7,700	3,000 2,600	20 20	— —	— —	**12J5** 12J5-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.0	0.5	1,000,000*	1,225	—	—	—	12J7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	8.0	6.5	—	10,500	1,900	20	—	—	
Class A Amplifier AM Detector	12.6	12.6	E_{c1} = 0	14	3.0	4,000§	5,400	R_{g1} = 2.2 meg			*12J8*
	Max d-c output current♠ = 5.0 ma; voltage drop₁: 5.0 volts at 8.5 ma d-c; voltage drop₂: 5.0 volts at 12 ma d-c										
Class A Amplifier	12.6	—	2.5	8.0	—	600	9,000	—	800	0.040	*12K5*
	E_{c1} = 12.6 volts; I_{c1} = 85 ma (Note: grid 1 is space-charge grid, grid 2 is control grid)										
Class A Amplifier	250	125	3.0	10.5	2.6	600,000§	1,650	—	—	—	12K7-GT
Converter	250	100	3.0	2.5	6.0	600,000§	350 #	E_b(Triode Osc) = 100 I_b (Triode) = 3.8 ma			**12K8** 12K8-GT
Class A Amplifier	200 110	125 110	R_k = 180 7.5	46† 49†	2.2† 4.0†	28,000§ 13,000§	8,000 8,000	— —	4,000 2,000	3.8 2.1	12L6-GT¶
Class A Amplifier♠	180	180	9.0	13†	2.8†	160,000	2,150	—	10,000	1.0	12L8-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000	1,200	70	—	—	12Q7-GT
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	110 45	110 110	8.5 0	40 120	3.3 17	13,000 —	7,000 —	— —	— —	— —	*12R5*¶
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ◙ = 1,500 volts; max screen dissipation = 1.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 45 ma										
Class A Amplifier	200	85	2.0	5.0	1.5	1,000,000§	2,000	—	—	—	*12S7*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	0.9	—	91,000	1,100	100	—	—	12S8-GT
Converter	250 100	100 100	2.0 2.0	3.5 3.3	8.5 8.5	1,000,000§ 500,000§	450 # 425 #	— —	— —	— —	**12SA7** 12SA7-GT



8R


9CZ

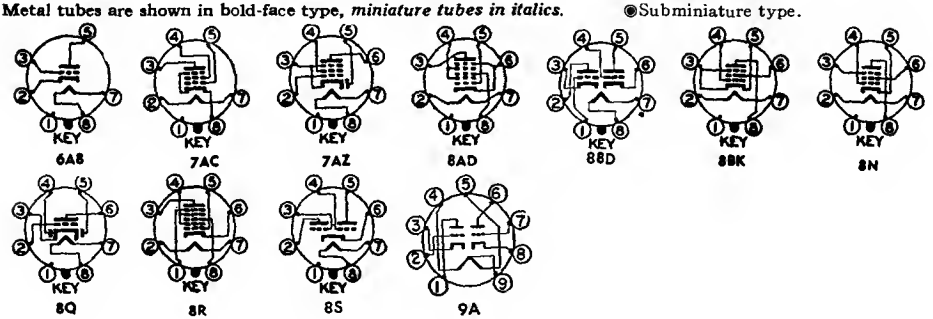

9GC

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.

♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
◙Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
12SC7	High-Mu Twin Triode	8S	8-1	12.6	0.15	—	250	—	—	—	—
12SF5 12SF5-GT	High-Mu Triode	6AB	8-1 9-11	12.6	0.15	—	300	— —	4.0 —	3.6 —	2.4 —
12SF7 12SF7-GT	Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7AZ	8-1 9-18	12.6	0.15	3.5	300	150	5.5 5.5	6.0 6.0	0.004♣ 0.004♣
12SG7	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8BK	8-1	12.6	0.15	3.0	300	150	8.5	7.0	0.003♣
12SH7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8BK	8-1	12.6	0.15	3.0	300	150	8.5	7.0	0.003♣
12SJ7 12SJ7-GT	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8N	8-1 9-12	12.6	0.15	2.5 2.5	300 250	150 —	Pentode Connection Triode Connection (G_2, G_3 & P tied)		
12SK7 12SK7-GT	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8N	8-1 9-12	12.6	0.15	4.0	300	150	6.0 6.5	7.0 7.5	0.003♣ 0.005♣
12SL7-GT	High-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	9-11	12.6	0.15	1.0♠	300	—	—	—	—
12SN7-GT	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	9-11 or 9-41	12.6	0.3	3.5♠ 5.0⊕	300	—	2.8_1▲ 3.0_2▲	0.8_1▲ 1.2_2▲	3.8_1▲ 4.0_2▲
12SN7-GTA	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	9-11 or 9-41	12.6	0.3	5.0♠ 7.5⊕	450	—	2.2_1▲ 2.6_2▲	0.7▲	4.0_1▲ 3.8_2▲
12SQ7 12SQ7-GT	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	8Q	8-1 9-12	12.6	0.15	0.5	300	—	3.2 4.2▲	3.0 3.4▲	1.6 1.8▲
12SR7 12SR7-GT	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	8Q	8-1 9-11	12.6	0.15	2.5	250	—	3.6 3.5	2.8 3.8	2.4 2.3
12SW7	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	8Q	8-1	12.6	0.15	2.5	250	—	3.0	2.8	2.4
12SX7-GT	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	9-11	12.6	0.3	2.5♠	300	—	3.0_1 2.8_2	0.8_1 1.2_2	3.6
12SY7 12SY7-GT	Pentagrid Converter	8R♥ 8AD♥	8-1 9-12	12.6	0.15	—	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms Osc I_{g1} = 0.1 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
12U7	Twin Triode	9A	6-2	12.6	0.15	—	30	—	1.8	2.0	1.5
12V6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9-11 or 9-41	12.6	0.225	12	315	285	Single Tube 2 Tubes, Push-Pull		

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

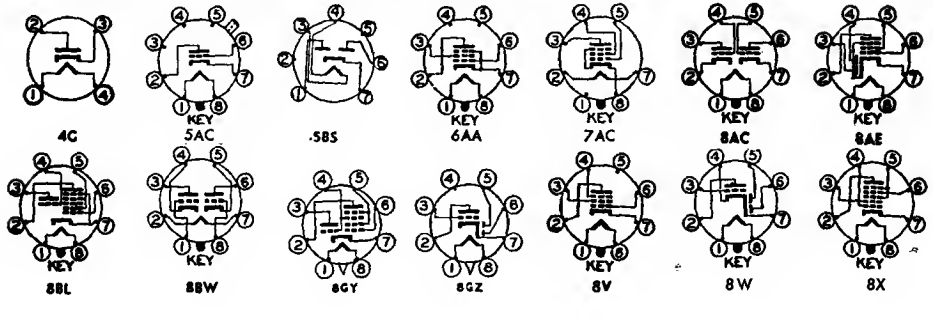


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2.0	2.0	—	53,000§	1,325	70	—	—	**12SC7**
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	0.9	—	66,000	1,500	100	—	—	**12SF5** 12SF5-GT
Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 100	1.0 1.0	12.4 12	3.3 3.4	700,000§ 200,000§	2,050 1,975	— —	— —	— —	**12SF7** 12SF7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250 250 100	150 125 100	2.5 1.0 1.0	9.2 11.8 8.2	3.4 4.4 3.2	1,000,000* 900,000 250,000	4,000 4,700 4,100	— — —	— — —	— — —	**12SG7**
Class A Amplifier	250	150	1.0	10.8	4.1	900,000§	4,900	—	—	—	**12SH7**
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	3.0	0.8	1,000,000*	1,650	—	—	—	**12SJ7**
Class A Amplifier	250	—	8.5	9.2	—	7,600§	2,500	19	—	—	12SJ7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 100	3.0 1.0	9.2 13	2.6 4.0	800,000§ 120,000§	2,000 2,350	— —	— —	— —	**12SK7** 12SK7-GT
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2.0	2.3	—	44,000	1,600	70	—	—	12SL7-GT
Class A Amplifier ♠	250 90	— —	8.0 0	9.0 10	— —	7,700 6,700	2,600 3,000	20 20	— —	— —	12SN7-GT
Class A Amplifier ♠	250 90	— —	8.0 0	9.0 10	— —	7,700§ 6,700§	2,600 3,000	20 20	— —	— —	12SN7-GTA
Vertical Deflection Amplifier ♠	Max positive pulse plate voltage ▣ = 1,500 volts; max d-c cathode current = 20 ma										
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	2.0 1.0	1.1 0.5	— —	85,000§ 110,000§	1,175 925	100 100	— —	— —	**12SQ7** 12SQ7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5†	—	8,500	1,900	16	10,000	0.3	**12SR7** 12SR7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250 26.5	— —	9.0 R_g = 2 meg	9.5 1.1	— —	8,500 15,500	1,900 1,100	16 17	— —	— —	**12SW7**
Class A Amplifier ♠	250 26.5	— —	8.0 R_g = .05 meg	9.0 1.8	— —	7,700 11,500	2,600 1,800	20 21	— —	— —	12SX7-GT
Converter Converter	250 28	100 28	2.0 1.0	3.5 0.5	8.5 1.8	1,000,000§ —	450 # 250 #	— —	— —	— —	**12SY7** 12SY7-GT
Class A Amplifier ♠	12.6	—	0	1.0	—	12,500§	1,600	20	—	—	*12U7*
Class A Amplifier Class AB₁ Amplifier	315 250 180 285 250	225 250 180 285 250	13 12.5 8.5 19 15	34† 45† 29† 70† 70†	2.2† 4.5† 3.0† 4.0† 5.0†	80,000§ 50,000§ 50,000§ 70,000§ 60,000§	3,750 4,100 3,700 3,600 3,750	— — — — —	8,500 5,000 5,500 8,000‡ 10,000‡	5.5 4.5 2.0 14 10	12V6-GT

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₁—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
12W6-GT¶	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9–11 or 9–41	12.6	0.6	10	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						7.5	300	—	Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
12X4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5BS	5–3	12.6	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 70 ma d-c				
12Z3	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4G	12–5	12.6	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 17 v at 110 ma d-c				
14A4	Medium-Mu Triode	5AC	9–30	12.6	0.15	2.5	300	—	3.4	3.0	4.0
14A5	Beam Power Amplifier	6AA	9–30	12.6	0.15	7.5	250	250	—	—	—
14A7/12B7	Remote-Cutoff Pentode	8V	9–30	12.6	0.15	4.0	300	125	6.0	7.0	0.005 ♣
14AF7	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8AC	9–30	12.6	0.15	2.5 ♠	300	—	2.2	1.6	2.3
14B6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	8W	9–30	12.6	0.15	0.5	300	—	—	—	—
14B8	Pentagrid Converter	8X♦	9–30	12.6	0.15	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
14C5	Beam Power Amplifier	6AA	9–31	12.6	0.225	12	315	285	—	—	—
14C7	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8V	9–30	12.6	0.15	1.0	300	100	6.0	6.5	0.007 ♣
14E6	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	8W	9–30	12.6	0.15	2.5	250	—	—	—	—
14E7	Duplex-Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	8AE	9–30	12.6	0.15	2.0	250	100	4.6	5.3	0.005 ♣
14F7	High-Mu Twin Triode	8AC	9–30	12.6	0.15	1.0 ♠	250	—	—	—	—
14F8	High-Frequency Twin Triode	8BW	9–32	12.6	0.15	3.5 ♠ 3.5 ⊕	300	—	2.8	1.4	1.6
14H7	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8V	9–30	12.6	0.15	2.5	300	150	8.0	7.0	0.004 ♣
14J7	Triode-Heptode Converter	8BL	9–30	12.6	0.15	0.5	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms		
						1.25	150	—	Triode Section		
14K7	Triode-Hexode Converter	8GY	T-X	14.0	0.1	1.5	250	125	Hexode Section		
						0.8	175	—	Triode Section		
14L7	Duplex-Diode-Triode	8GZ	T-X	14.0	0.1	1.0	250	—	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	46†	2.2†	28,000§	8,000	—	4,000	3.8	12W6-GT¶
	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	13,000§	8,000	—	2,000	2.1	
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	225	—	30	22	—	1,600§	3,800	6.2	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 1,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 60 ma										
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 70 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,250 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 210 ma										*12X4*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 55 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage = 235 volts; max peak current = 330 ma										12Z3
Class A Amplifier	250	—	8.0	9.0	—	7,700§	2,600	20	—	—	14A4
	90	—	0	10	—	6,700§	3,000	20	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	30†	3.5†	70,000§	3,000	—	7,500	2.8	14A5
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	9.2	2.6	800,000§	2,000	—	—	—	14A7/12B7
Class A Amplifier♦	250	—	10	9.0	—	7,600	2,100	16	—	—	14AF7
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	0.9	—	91,000§	1,100	100	—	—	14B6
	100	—	1.0	0.4	—	110,000§	900	100	—	—	
Converter	250	100	3.0	3.5	2.7	360,000§	550 #	E_{c2} (Osc Plate) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_{c2} = 4.0 ma			14B8
Class A Amplifier	315	225	13	34†	2.2†	77,000§	3,750	—	8,500	5.5	14C5
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.2	0.7	1,000,000§	1,575	—	—	—	14C7
Class A Amplifier	250	—	9.0	9.5	—	8,500	1,900	16	—	—	14E6
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	7.5	1.6	700,000§	1,300	—	—	—	14E7
Class A Amplifier♦	250	—	2.0	2.3	—	44,000§	1,600	70	—	—	14F7
Class A Amplifier♦	250	—	R_k = 500	6.0	—	—	3,300	48	—	—	14F8
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 180	10	3.2	800,000§	4,000	—	—	—	14H7
	100	100	1.5	7.5	2.6	350,000§	4,000	—	—	—	
Converter	250	100	3.0	1.4	2.8	1,500,000§	290 #	E_b (Triode Osc) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_b (Triode) = 5.0 ma			14J7
Converter	200	85	2.0	3.0	3.0	1,000,000*	750 #	—	—	—	*14K7*
	100	—	0	10	—	—	2,800	22	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	170	—	1.6	1.5	—	42,000§	1,650	70	—	—	*14L7*

§ Approximate.
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† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
ß Plate supply voltage.
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₂—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
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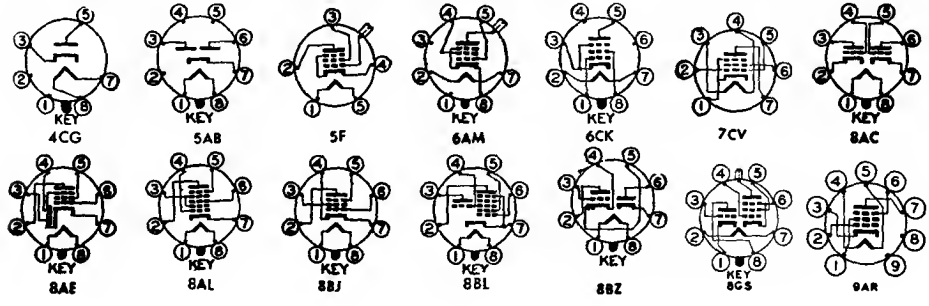
Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
14N7	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8AC	9–31	12.6	0.3	2.5 ♠	300	—	—	—	—
14Q7	Pentagrid Converter	8AL ♥	9–30	12.6	0.15	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma, R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
14R7	Duplex-Diode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	8AE	9–30	12.6	0.15	2.0	250	125	5.6	5.3	0.004 ♣
14S7	Triode-Heptode Converter	8BL	9–30	12.6	0.15	0.6 1.0	300 175	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.4 ma, R_{g1} = 50,000 ohms Triode Section		
14W7	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8BJ	9–30	12.6	0.225	—	300	150	—	—	—
14X7	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	8BZ	9–31	12.6	0.15	—	300	—	—	—	—
14Y4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5AB	9–30	12.6	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 70 ma d-c				
15	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	5F	12–6	2.0 DC	0.22	—	135	67.5	2.35 ▲	7.80 ▲	0.01
15A6	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	9AR	6–4	15.0	0.3	9.0	250	250	—	—	—
15A8¶	Triode-Pentode	8GS	9–49	15.0	0.6	10 2.5 7.5	300 300	150 —	Pentode Section Triode Section Pentode Section-Triode Connection G and P tied		
16A6	Power Amplifier Pentode	9BL	6–4	16.5	0.3	9.0	250	250	11 ▲	5.9 ▲	1.0 ♣ ▲
17AV5-GA ¶	Beam Power Amplifier	6CK	T-X	16.8	0.45	11	550‡	175	14 ▲	7.0 ▲	0.5 ▲
17AX4-GT ¶	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9–11 or 9–41	16.8	0.45	4.8	Tube Voltage Drop: 32 v at 250 ma d-c				
17C5¶	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5–3	16.8	0.45	5.5	135	117	13 ▲	9.0 ▲	0.55 ▲
17DQ6¶	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X	16.8	0.45	15	550‡	175	15 ▲	7.0 ▲	0.55 ▲
17H3¶	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9FK	6–3	17.5	0.3	3.0 ◈	Tube Voltage Drop: 22 v at 140 ma d-c				
17Z3	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9CB	T-X	17	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
18A5¶	Beam Power Amplifier	6CK	9–15 or 9–43	18.5	0.3	9.0 ◈	350‡ ◈	160 ◈	13 ▲	7.0 ▲	0.7 ▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.

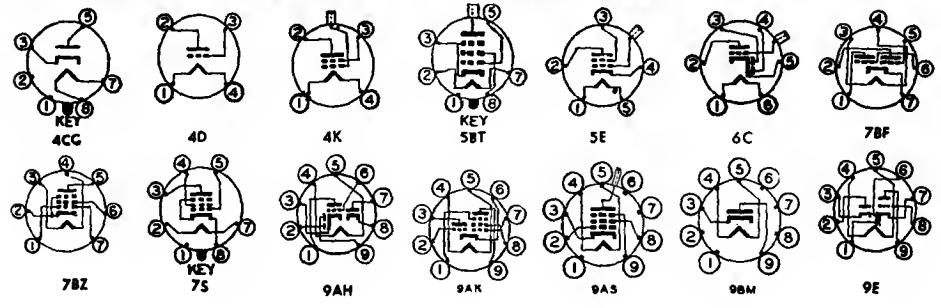


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8.0	9.0	—	7,700	2,600	20	—	—	14N7
Converter	250	100	2.0	3.5	8.5	1,000,000§	550 #	—	—	—	14Q7
Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 100	1.0 1.0	5.7 5.5	2.1 2.2	1,000,000§ 350,000§	3,200 3,000	— —	— —	— —	14R7
Converter	250	100	2.0	1.8	3.0	1,250,000§	525 #	(E_b Triode Osc) = 250 thru 20,000 ohms I_b (Triode) = 5.0 ma			14S7
Class A Amplifier	300	150	R_k = 160	10	3.9	300,000	5,800	—	—	—	14W7
Class A Amplifier	250	—	1.0	1.9	—	67,000	1,500	100	—	—	14X7
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 70 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 210 ma										14Y4
Class A Amplifier	135	67.5	1.5	1.85	0.3	800,000	750	—	—	—	15
Class A Amplifier	180	180	2.9	36	4.6	100,000	10,000	—	—	—	*15A6*
Class A Amplifier Vertical Deflection Amplifier	110 250 225	110 — —	7.5 8.0 30	45 9.0 25	4.0 — —	13,000§ 7,700§ 1,600§	7,300 2,600 3,800	— 20 6.0	— — —	— — —	15A8¶
	Max positive pulse voltage₃ ▣ = 1,200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 40 ma										
Class A Amplifier	170	170	10.4	53	10	20,000	9,000	—	3,000	4.0	*16A5*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250 60	150 150	22.5 0	57 260	2.1 26	14,500§ —	5,900 —	— —	— —	— —	17AV5-GA¶
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 5,500 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 4,400 volts; max peak current = 750 ma										17AX4-GT¶
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	10,000§	7,500	—	2,500	1.9	*17C5*¶
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250 60	150 150	22.5 0	75 300	2.4 27	20,000§ —	6,000 —	— —	— —	— —	17DQ6¶
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 6,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 120 ma										
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current ◈ = 75 ma; max peak inverse voltage ◈ = 2,000 volts; max peak current ◈ = 450 ma										*17HS*¶
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current = 150 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 4,500 volts; max peak current = 450 ma										*17Z3*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	200 60	125 125	17 0	40 165	1.1 15	27,000§ —	4,800 —	— —	— —	— —	18A5¶
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ◈ = 3,000 volts; max screen dissipation ◈ = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current ◈ = 90 ma										

♠Per section.
♣Maximum.
§ Approximate.
# Conversion transconductance.
▼Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
▲Without external shield.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
† Zero signal.
‡ Plate supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
◈Design maximum rating.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
19	Twin-Triode Power Amplifier	6C	12–5	2.0 DC	0.26	—	135	—	Both Sections in Push-pull		
19AQ5	Beam Power Amplifier	7BZ	5–3	18.9	0.15	12	250	250	—	—	—
19AU4¶	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9–44	18.9	0.6	6.0	Tube Voltage Drop: 25 v at 350 ma d-c				
19AU4-GTA¶	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9–44	18.9	0.6	6.0	Tube Voltage Drop: 25 v at 350 ma d-c				
19BG6-G 19BG6-GA	Beam Power Amplifier	5BT	16–5 T-X	18.9	0.3	20	700‡	350	12 ▲	6.5 ▲	0.34 ▲
19C8	Triple-Diode, High-Mu Triode	9E	6–2	18.9	0.15	1.0	250	—	—	—	—
19J6	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	7BF	5–2	18.9	0.15	1.5♠	300	—	2.0▲	0.4▲	1.5▲
19T8	Triple-Diode High-Mu Triode	9E	6–2	18.9	0.15	1.0	300	—	1.6▲	1.0▲	2.2▲
19V8	Triple-Diode, High-Mu Triode	9AH	6–2	18.9	0.15	1.0	300	—	—	—	—
19X3	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9BM	6–4	19	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 16 volts at 180 ma d-c				
19X8	Triode-Pentode Converter	9AK	6–2	18.9	0.15	2.0	250	250✠	Pentode Section		
						1.5	250	—	Triode Section		
19Y3	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9BM	6–4	19	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 15 volts at 180 ma d-c				
20	Power Amplifier Triode	4D	9–25	3.3 DC	0.132	—	135	—	2.0	2.3	4.1
21A6	Beam Power Amplifier	9AS	T-X	21.5	0.3	8.0	250	250	—	—	—
21B6	Beam Power Amplifier	9AS	T-X	21.5	0.3	8.0	250	250	—	—	—
22	Sharp-Cutoff RF Tetrode	4K	14–2	3.3 DC	0.132	—	135	67.5	3.5	10.0	0.02 ♣
24A	Sharp-Cutoff RF Tetrode	5E	14–2	2.5	1.75	—	250	90	5.3▲	10.5▲	0.007 ♣
25A6 25A6-GT	Power Amplifier Pentode	7S	8–6 9–11	25.0	0.3	5.3	160	135	8.5 —	12.5 —	0.2 —

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, ***miniature tubes in italics.*** ◉Subminiature type.

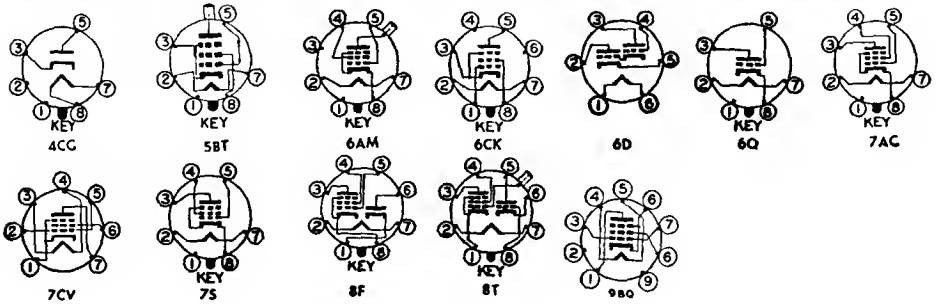


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class B Amplifier	135	—	0	5.0† ♠	—	Input Signal = 0.170 watt§			10,000‡	2.1§	19
Class A Amplifier	250 180	250 180	12.5 8.5	45† 29†	4.5† 3.0†	52,000§ 58,000§	4,100 3,700	— —	5,000 5,500	4.5 2.0	19AQ5
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current = 175 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 4,500 volts; max peak current = 1,050 ma										19AU4¶
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current = 190 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 4,500 volts; max peak current = 1,150 ma										19AU4-GTA¶
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250 60	250 250	15 0	75 180	4 18	25,000§ —	6,000 —	— —	— —	— —	19BG6-G 19BG6-GA
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 6,600 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.2 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Class A Amplifier	100	—	1.0	0.5	—	80,000	1,250	100	—	—	*19C8*
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 150 ⊕	8.5	—	7,100	5,300	38	—	—	*19J6*
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	3.0 1.0	1.0 0.8	— —	58,000§ 54,000§	1,200 1,300	70 70	— —	— —	*19T8*
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	3.0 1.0	1.0 0.8	— —	58,000§ 54,000§	1,200 1,300	70 70	— —	— —	*19V8*
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current = 180 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 4,000 volts; max peak current = 400 ma										*19X3*
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 200	7.7	1.6	750,000§	4,600	—	—	—	*19X8*
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 100	8.5	—	6,900§	5,800	40	—	—	
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 180 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage = 250 volts										*19Y3*
Class A Amplifier	135	—	22.5	6.5†	—	6,300	525	3.3	6,500	0.110	20
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	180 180	180 180	23 0	45 430	3.0 29	— —	6,500 —	— —	— —	— —	*21A6*
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ = 7,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 4.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 150 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	180 180	180 180	23 0	45 430	3.0 29	— —	6,500 —	— —	— —	— —	*21B6*
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ = 7,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 4.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 150 ma										
Class A Amplifier	135	67.5	1.5	3.7	1.3	325,000	500	—	—	—	22
Class A Amplifier	250	90	3.0	4.0	1.7 ♣	600,000	1,050	—	—	—	24A
Class A Amplifier	160	120	18	33†	6.5†	42,000	2,375	—	5,000	2.2	**25A6** 25A6-GT

§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Input plate.
₃ — The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁ — Section 1.
₂ — Section 2.
₄ — A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
25A7-GT	Half-Wave Rectifier Power Amplifier Pentode	8F	9-11	25.0	0.3	2.25 —	117 —	— Tube Voltage Drop: 23 v at 150 ma d-c	—	—	—
25AC5-GT	Triode Power Amplifier	6Q	9-11	25.0	0.3	10	180	—	2 tubes, Push-pull		
25AV5-GA	Beam Power Amplifier	6CK	T-X	25.0	0.3	11	550‡	175	14▲	7.0▲	0.5▲
25AV5-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	6CK	9-11 or 9-41	25.0	0.3	11	550‡	175	14▲	7.0▲	0.7▲
25AX4-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9-11 or 9-41	25.0	0.3	4.8	Tube Voltage Drop: 32 v at 250 ma d-c				
25B5	Direct-Coupled Power Amplifier	6D	12-1	25.0	0.3	8.5 1.1‖	180	—	—	—	—
25B6-G	Power Amplifier Pentode	7S	14-3	25.0	0.3	12.5	200	135	—	—	—
25B8-GT	Triode Remote-Cutoff Pentode	8T	9-24	25.0	0.15	— —	100	100	Pentode Section Triode Section		
25BK5	Beam Power Amplifier	9BQ	6-3	25.0	0.3	9.0	250	250	13▲	5.0▲	0.6▲
25BQ6-GA 25BQ6-GTB	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X 9-49 or 9-50	25.0	0.3	11	600‡	200	15▲	7.0▲	0.6▲
25BQ6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	9-49 or 9-50	25.0	0.3	11	550‡	175	15▲	7.5▲	0.6▲
25C5	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5-3	25.0	0.3	5.5	135	117	13▲	9.0▲	0.55▲
25C6-G 25C6-GA	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	14-3 T-X	25.0	0.3	12.5	200	135	—	—	—
25CA5	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5-3	25.0	0.3	5.0	130	130	15▲	9.0▲	0.5▲
25CD6-G 25CD6-GA¶	Beam Power Amplifier	5BT	16-5	25.0	0.6	15	700‡	175	25▲	9.5▲	0.6▲
25CD6-GB¶	Beam Power Amplifier	5BT	T-X	25.0	0.6	20	700‡	175	22▲	8.5▲	1.1▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.

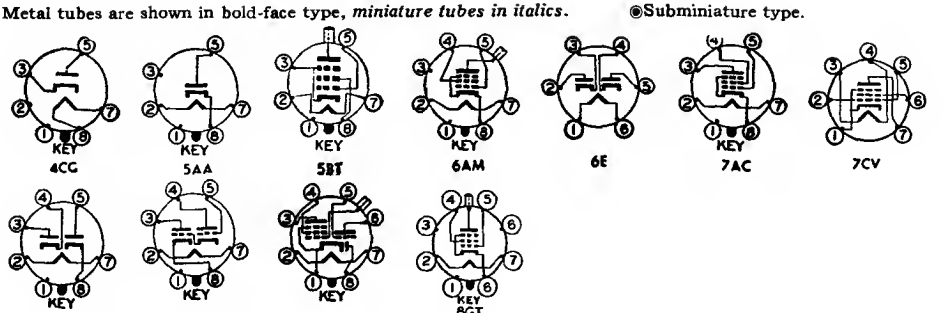


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milliamperes	Screen Milliamperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	100	100	15	20.5†	4.0†	50,000	1,800	—	4,500	0.77	25A7-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 75 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 350 v; max rms supply voltage = 117 v; max peak current = 450 ma										
Class B Amplifier	180	—	0	4.0†	—	Peak Input Signal = 0.810 watt			4,800 ‡	6.0	25AC5-GT
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	57	2.1	14,500§	5,900	—	—	—	25AV5-GA
	60	150	0	260	26	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage◙ = 5,500 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	55	2.1	20,000§	5,500	—	—	—	25AV5-GT
	60	150	0	225	25	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage◙ = 5,500 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage◙ = 4,400 volts max peak current = 750 ma										25AX4-GT
Class A Amplifier	180	100‖	0	46	5.8‖	15,000	2,300	—	4,000	3.8	25B5
Class A Amplifier	200	135	23	62†	1.8†	18,000	5,000	—	2,500	7.1	25B6-G
Class A Amplifier	100	100	3.0	7.6	2.0	185,000	2,000	—	—	—	25B8-GT
Class A Amplifier	100	—	1.0	0.6	—	75,000	1,500	112	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	250	5.0	35†	3.5†	100,000§	8,500	—	6,500	3.5	*25BK5*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	57	2.1	14,500§	5,900	—	—	—	25BQ6-GA 25BQ6-GTB
	60	150	0	260	26	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage◙ = 6,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	55	2.1	20,000§	5,500	—	—	—	25BQ6-GT
	60	150	0	225	25	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage◙ = 5,500 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	10,000§	7,500	—	2,500	1.9	*25C5*
Class A Amplifier	200	135	14	61†	2.2†	18,300†	7,100	—	2,600	6.0	25C6-G 25C6-GA
Class A Amplifier	125	125	4.5	37†	4.0†	15,000§	9,200	—	4,500	1.5	*25CA5*
	110	110	4.0	32†	3.5†	16,000§	8,100	—	3,500	1.1	
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	175	175	30	75	5.5	7,200§	7,700	—	—	—	25CD6-G 25CD6-GA¶
	60	100	0	230	21	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage◙ = 6,600 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 200 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	175	175	30	75	5.5	7,200§	7,700	—	—	—	25CD6-GB¶
	60	100	0	230	21	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage◙ = 7,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 200 ma										

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
◙Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
25CU6	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X	25.0	0.3	11	600‡	200	15▲	7.0▲	0.6▲
25D8-GT	Diode-Triode-Pentode	8AF	9–23	25.0	0.15	— —	100	100	Pentode Section Triode Section		
25DN6¶	Beam Power Amplifier	5BT	T-X	25.0	0.6	15	700‡	175	22▲	11.5▲	0.8▲
25DQ6	Beam Power Amplifier	6AM	T-X	25.0	0.3	15	550‡	175	15▲	7.0▲	0.55▲
25E5	Beam Power Amplifier	8GT	T-X	25.0	0.3	10	250	250	—	—	—
25F5	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5–3	25.0	0.15	4.5	135	117	—	—	—
25L6	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	8–6	25.0	0.3	10	200	117	16.0	13.5	0.3
25L6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9–11 or 9–41	25.0	0.3	10	200	125	15▲	10▲	0.8▲
25N6-G	Direct-Coupled Power Amplifier	7W	12–3	25.0	0.3	8.5 1.1‖	180 180‖	—	—	—	—
25U4-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9–13	25.0	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 21 v at 250 ma d-c				
25W4-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CG	9–11 or 9–41	25.0	0.3	3.5	Tube Voltage Drop: 21 v at 250 ma d-c				
25W6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9–11 or 9–41	25.0	0.3	10 7.5	300 300	150 —	Pentode Connection Triode Connection (G_2 & P tied)		
25X6-GT	High-Vacuum Rectifier Doubler	7Q	9–11	25.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 25 v at 120 ma d-c				
25Y5	High-Vacuum Rectifier Doubler	6E	12–5	25.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25Z4	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5AA	8–1	25.0	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 20.5 v at 250 ma d-c				
25Z5	High-Vacuum Rectifier Doubler	6E	12–5	25.0	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 150 ma d-c				

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.

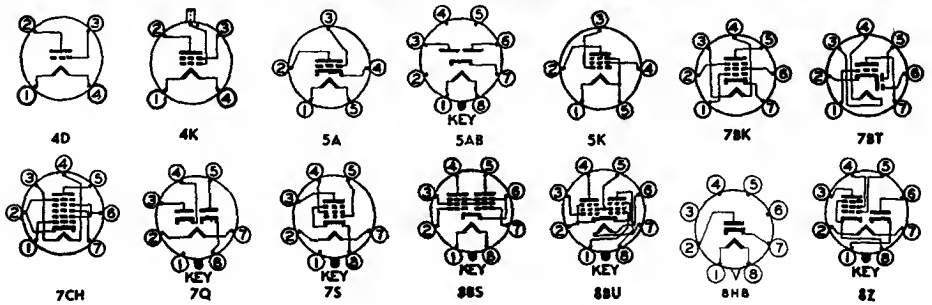


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	57	2.1	14,500§	5,900	—	—	—	25CU6
	60	150	0	260	26	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 6,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 110 ma										
Class A Amplifier	100	100	3.0	8.5	2.7	200,000	1,900	—	—	—	25D8-GT
Class A Amplifier	100	—	1.0	0.5	—	91,000	1,100	—	—	—	
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	125	125	18	70	6.3	4,000§	9,000	—	—	—	25DN6¶
	50	100	0	240	30	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 6,600 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 200 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	150	22.5	75	2.4	20,000§	6,000	—	—	—	25DQ6
	60	150	0	300	27	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 6,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 2.5 watts; max d-c cathode current = 120 ma										
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	100	100	7.7	100	7.0	5,300	14,000	—	—	—	25E5
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 7,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 5.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 200 ma										
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	36†	3.0†	16,000§	5,800	—	2,500	1.2	*25F5*
Class A Amplifier	200	110	8.0	50†	2.0†	30,000§	9,500	—	3,000	4.3	**25L6**
	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	13,000§	9,000	—	2,000	2.1	
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	46†	2.2†	28,000§	8,000	—	4,000	3.8	25L6-GT
	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	13,000§	8,000	—	2,000	2.1	
Class A Amplifier	180	100‖	0	46	5.8	15,000	2,300	—	4,000	3.8	25N6-G
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; rms supply voltage = 350 volts; max peak current = 600 ma										25U4-GT
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 3850 volts; max peak current = 600 ma										
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 3850 volts; max peak current = 750 ma										25W4-GT
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	46†	2.2†	28,000§	8,000	—	4,000	3.8	25W6-GT
	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	13,000§	8,000	—	2,000	2.1	
Vertical Deflection Amplifier	225	—	30	22	—	1,600§	3,800	6.2	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage₃ ▣ = 1200 volts; max d-c cathode current = 60 ma										
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate = 60 ma; rms supply voltage per plate = 125 volts										25X6-GT
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate = 42 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 250 volts										25Y5
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts, max rms supply voltage = 235 volts; max peak current = 750 ma										**25Z4**
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate = 75 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 235 volts; max peak current per plate = 450 ma										25Z5

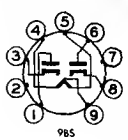
§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
25Z6 25Z6-GT	High-Vacuum Rectifier Doubler	7Q	8-6 9-11	25.0	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 150 ma d-c				
26	Medium-Mu Triode	4D	14-1	1.5	1.05	—	180	—	2.8	2.5	8.1
26A6	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	26.5	0.07	5.3	250	100	6.0	5.0	0.0035
26A7-GT	Twin-Pentode Power Amplifier	8BU	9-33 or 9-44	26.5	0.6	2.0♠	50	50	16.0▲	13.0▲	1.2▲
26C6	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	7BT	5-2	26.5	0.07	2.5	250	—	1.8	1.4	2.0
26CG6	Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7BK	5-2	26.5	0.07	4.0	300	150	5.0	5.0	0.008 ♣
26D6	Pentagrid Converter	7CH♥	5-2	26.5	0.07	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
26E6-G	Beam Power Amplifier	7S	T-X	26.5	0.3	12.5	200	135	—	—	—
26Z5	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9BS	6-2	26.5	0.2	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 100 ma d-c				
27	Medium-Mu Triode	5A	12-5	2.5	1.75	—	275	—	3.1 —	2.3 —	3.3 —
28D7	Double Beam Power Amplifier	8BS	9-31	28.0	0.4	3.0♠	100	67.5	—	—	—
28Z5	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5AB	9-31	28.0	0.24	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 40 v at 100 ma d-c				
30	Medium-Mu Triode	4D	12-5 or 9-26	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	—	3.0▲	2.2▲	6.0▲
31	Power-Amplifier Triode	4D	12-5	2.0 DC	0.13	—	180	—	3.5	2.7	5.7
51A8	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	8HB	6-3	31.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Sharp-Cutoff RF Tetrode	4K	14-2	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	67.5	5.3▲	10.5▲	0.015
32L7-GT	Half-Wave Rectifier Beam Power Amplifier	8Z	9-11	32.5	0.3	— —	90	90	—	—	—
33	Power Amplifier Pentode	5K	14-1	2.0 DC	0.26	—	180	180	8.0	12.0	1.0

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate = 75 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 235 volts; max peak current per plate = 450 ma										**25Z6** 25Z6-GT
Class A Amplifier	180	—	14.5	6.2	—	7,300	1,150	8.3	—	—	26
Class A Amplifier	250 26.5	100 26.5	R_k = 125 R_g = 2 meg	10.5 1.7	4.0 0.7	1,000,000 250,000	4,000 2,000	— —	— —	— —	*26A6*
Class A Amplifier ♠	26.5	26.5	4.5	20†	1.9†	—	5,700	—	1,500	0.18	26A7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250 26.5	— —	9.0 R_g = 2 meg	9.5 1.1	— —	8,500 15,500	1,900 1,100	16 17	— —	— —	*26C6*
Class A Amplifier	250	150	8.0	9.0	2.3	720,000	2,000	—	—	—	*26CG6*
Converter	250	100	1.5	3.0	7.8	1,000,000§	475 #	—	—	—	*26D6*
Class A Amplifier	200	135	14	61†	3.0†	18,000	7,100	—	2,600	6.0	26E6-G
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 50 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 325 v; max peak current per plate = 300 ma										*26Z5*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	21	5.2	—	9,250	975	9.0	—	—	27
Class A Amplifier ♠	28	28	3.5	12.5†	1.0†	4,200	3,400	—	4,000	0.100	28D7
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 300 ma										28Z5
Class A Amplifier	180	—	13.5	3.1	—	10,300§	900	9.3	—	—	30
Class A Amplifier	180	—	30	12.3†	—	3,600	1,050	3.8	5,700	0.375	31
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max rms supply voltage = 250 volts										*31A3*
Class A Amplifier	180	67.5	3.0	1.7	0.4	1,200,000	650	—	—	—	32
Class A Amplifier	90 90	90 90	7.0 5.0	27† 38†	2.0† 3.0†	17,000 15,000	4,800 6,000	— —	2,600 2,600	1.0 0.8	32L7-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 60 ma; max rms supply voltage = 125 v										
Class A Amplifier	180	180	18	22†	5.0†	55,000§	1,700	—	6,000	1.4	33



9BS

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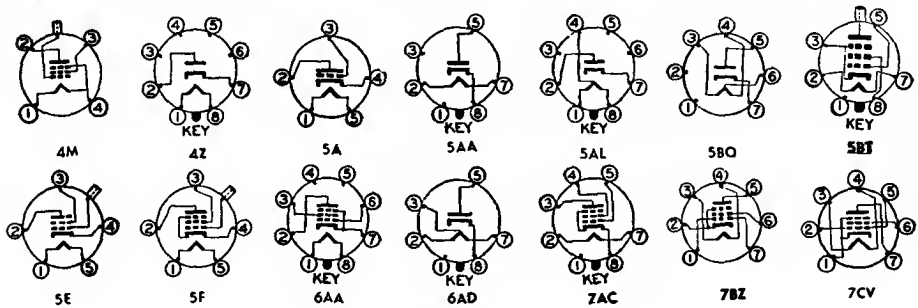
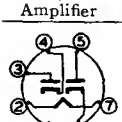
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Conatruction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volta	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
34	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	4M	14–2	2.0 DC	0.06	—	180	67.5	6.0▲	11.0▲	0.015♣
35/51	Remote-Cutoff RF Tetrode	5E	14–2	2.5	1.75	—	275	90	5.3▲	10.5▲	0.007♣
35A5	Beam Power Amplifier	6AA	9–31	35.0	0.15	8.5	200	125	—	—	—
35B6	Beam Power Amplifier	7BZ	5–3	35.0	0.15	4.5	117	117	11▲	6.5▲	0.4▲
35C6	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5–3	35.0	0.15	4.5	117	117	12▲	9.0▲	0.6▲
35CD6-GA¶	Beam Power Amplifier	5BT	T-X	35.0	0.45	20	700‡	175	22▲	8.5▲	1.1▲
35L6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9–11 or 9–41	35.0	0.15	8.5	200	125	—	—	—
35W4	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5BQ	5–3	35.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 18 v at 200 ma d-c				
35Y4	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5AL	9–31	35.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 18 v at 200 ma d-c				
35Z3	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4Z	9–31	35.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 18 v at 200 ma d-c				
35Z4-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5AA	9–11	35.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 18 v at 200 ma d-c				
35Z5-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6AD	9–11 or 9–41	35.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 18 v at 200 ma d-c				
35Z6-G	High-Vacuum Rectifier Doubler	7Q	14–3	35.0	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 20v at 220 ma d-c				
36	Sharp-Cutoff RF Tetrdoe	5E	12–6	6.3	0.3	0.8	250	90.0	3.8▲	9.0▲	0.007♣
37	Medium-Mu Triode	5A	12–5	6.3	0.3	—	250	—	3.5	2.9	2.0
38	Power Amplifier Pentode	5F	12–6	6.3	0.3	—	250	250	3.5	7.5	0.30

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	180	67.5	3.0	2.8	1.0	1,000,000	620	—	—	—	34
Class A Amplifier	250	90	3.0	6.5	2.5♣	400,000	1,050	—	—	—	35/51
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	43†	2.0†	34,000§	6,100	—	5,000	3.0	35A5
	110	110	7.5	40†	3.0†	14,000§	5,800	—	2,500	1.5	
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	40†	3.0†	—	5,800	—	2,500	1.5	*35B5*
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	40†	3.0†	—	5,800	—	2,500	1.5	*35C5*
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	175	175	30	75	5.5	7,200§	7,700	—	—	—	35DC6-GA¶
	60	100	0	230	21	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage▣ = 7,000 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 200 ma										
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	43†	2.0†	34,000§	6,100	—	5,000	3.0	35L6-GT
	110	110	7.5	40†	3.0†	14,000§	5,800	—	2,500	1.5	
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 330 volts; rms supply voltage = 117 volts; max peak current = 600 ma. With panel lamp #40 or #47 between pins 4 and 6 and no shunting resistor, max d-c output current = 60 ma. With panel lamp and 250 ohm shunting resistor (max), max d-c output = 90 ma										*35W4*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage = 235 volts; max peak current = 600 ma. With panel lamp #40 or #47 between pins 1 and 4 and no shunting resistor, max d-c output current = 60 ma. With panel lamp and 250 ohm shunting resistor (max), max d-c output = 90 ma										35Y4
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; rms supply voltage = 235 volts, max peak current = 600 ma										35Z3
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage = 235 volts; max peak current = 600 ma										35Z4-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage = 235 volts; max peak current = 600 ma. With panel lamp #40 or #47 between pins 2 and 3 and no shunting resistor, max d-c output current = 60 ma. With panel lamp and 250 ohm shunting resistor (max), max d-c output = 90 ma										35Z5-GT
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate = 110 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 235 volts; max peak current per plate = 660 ma										35Z6-G
Class A Amplifier	250	90	3.0	3.2	1.7♣	550,000	1,080	—	—	—	36
Class A Amplifier	250	—	18	7.5	—	8,400	1,100	9.2	—	—	37
Class A Amplifier	250	250	25	22	3.8	100,000	1,200	—	10,000	2.5	38



§ Approximate.
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♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♣Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
39/44	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	5F	12–6	6.3	0.3	1.5	250	90	3.8 ▲	10.0 ▲	0.007 ♣
40	Medium-Mu Triode	4D	14–1	5.0 DC	0.25	—	180	—	2.8	2.2	2.0
41	Power Amplifier Pentode	6B	12–5	6.3	0.4	8.5	315	285	—	—	—
42	Power Amplifier Pentode	6B	14–1	6.3	0.7	11	375	285	—	—	—
43	Power Amplifier Pentode	6B	14–1	25.0	0.3	5.3	160	135	8.5	12.5	0.2
45	Power Amplifier Triode	4D	14–1	2.5	1.5	10	275	—	4.0	3.0	7.0
45A5	Power Amplifier Pentode	8GW	T-X	45.0	0.1	9.0	250	250	11 ▲	8.3 ▲	1.0 ♣ ▲
45Z3	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5AM	5–2	45.0	0.075	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 23 v at 130 ma d-c				
45Z5-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6AD	9–11	45.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 16 v at 200 ma d-c				
46	Dual-Grid Power Amplifier	5C	16–1	2.5	1.75	10	400	—	Single tube (G_2 & P tied)		
47	Power Amplifier Pentode	5B	16–1	2.5	1.75	—	250	250	8.6	13.0	1.2
48	Power Amplifier Tetrode	6A	16–1	30.0 DC	0.4	—	125	100	—	—	—
49	Dual-Grid Power Amplifier	5C	14–1	2.0 DC	0.12	—	135	—	Single tube (G_2 & P tied)		
50	Power Amplifier Triode	4D	T-X	7.5	1.25	25	450	—	4.2	3.4	7.1
50A5	Beam Power Amplifier	6AA	9–31	50.0	0.15	10	200	125	—	—	—
50AX6-G	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	7Q	14–3	50.0	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♣ 21 v at 250 ma d-c				
50B5	Beam Power Amplifier	7BZ	5–3	50.0	0.15	5.5	135	117	13.0 ▲	6.5 ▲	0.50 ▲
50BK5	Beam Power Amplifier	9BQ	6–3	50.0	0.15	9.0	250	250	13 ▲	5.0 ▲	0.6 ▲
50C5	Beam Power Amplifier	7CV	5–3	50.0	0.15	5.5	135	117	13.0 ▲	9.0 ▲	0.55 ▲

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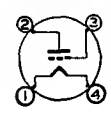
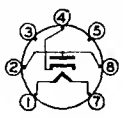
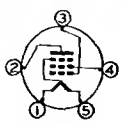
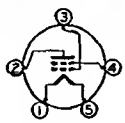
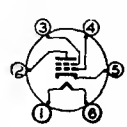
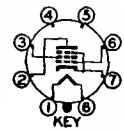


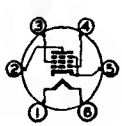


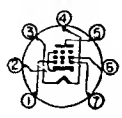


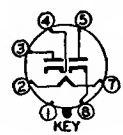


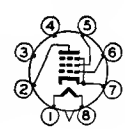










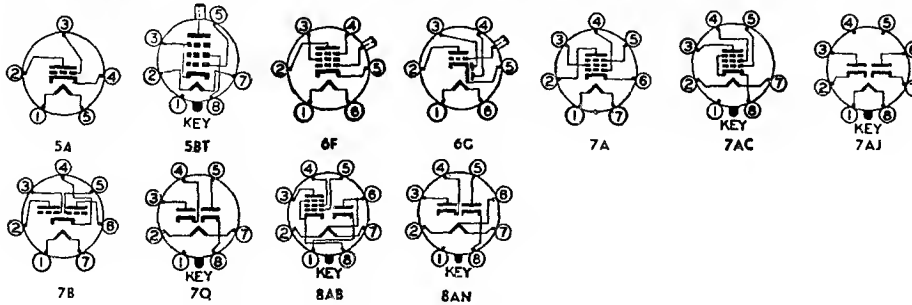


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	90	3.0*	5.8	1.4	1,000,000	1,050	—	—	—	39/44
Class A Amplifier	180	—	3.0	0.2	—	150,000	200	30	250000	—	40
Class A Amplifier	250	250	18	32†	5.5†	90,000§	2,300	—	7,600	3.4	41
Class A Amplifier	285	285	20	38†	7.0†	78,000§	2,550	—	7,000	4.8	42
Class A Amplifier	160	120	18	33†	6.5†	42,000	2,375	—	5,000	2.2	43
Class A Amplifier	275	—	56	36†	—	1,700	2,050	3.5	4,600	2.0	45
Class A Amplifier	200	200	14.2	45	8.5	24,000	8,200	—	4,300	4.2	*45A5*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 65 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 350 v; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts; max peak current = 390 ma										*45Z3*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage = 235 volts; max peak current = 600 ma. With panel lamp #40 or #47 between pins 2 and 3 and no shunting resistor, max d-c output current = 60 ma. With panel lamp and 250 ohm shunting resistor (max), max d-c output = 90 ma										45Z5-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	33	22†	—	2,380	2,350	5.6	6,400	1.25	46
Class A Amplifier	250	250	16.5	31†	6.0†	60,000	2,500	—	7,000	2.7	47
Class A Amplifier	125	100	20	56	9.5	—	3,900	—	1,500	2.5	48
Class A Amplifier	135	—	20	6.0	—	4,175	1,125	4.7	11,000	0.170 §	49
Class A Amplifier	450	—	84	55	—	1,800	2,100	3.8	4,350	4.6	50
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	46†	2.2†	28,000§	8,000	—	4,000	3.8	50A5
	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	13,000§	8,000	—	2,000	2.1	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 250 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 600 ma										50AX6-G
TV Damper Service₃	Max d-c output current per plate = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 2000 volts; max peak current per plate = 600 ma										
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	10,000§	7,500	—	2,500	1.9	*50B5*
Class A Amplifier	250	250	5.0	3.5†	3.5†	100,000§	8,500	—	6,500	3.5	*50BK5*
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	10,000§	7,500	—	2,500	1.9	*50C5*

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‼ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
50C6-G 50C6-GA	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	14–3 T-X	50	0.15	12.5	200	200✱	—	—	—
50CD6-G	Beam Power Amplifier	5BT	16–5	50.0	0.3	15	700❡	175	25▲	9.5▲	0.6▲
50L6-GT	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	9–11 or 9–41	50.0	0.15	10	200	125	—	—	—
50X6	High-Vacuum Rectifier-Doubler	7AJ	9–31	50.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop:♠ 22 v at 150 ma d-c				
50Y6-GT	High-Vacuum Rectifier-Doubler	7Q	9–11	50.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop:♠ 22 v at 150 ma d-c				
50Y7-GT	High-Vacuum Rectifier-Doubler	8AN	9–11 or 9–41	50.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop:♠ 22 v at 150 ma d-c				
50Z6-G	High-Vacuum Rectifier-Doubler	7Q	14–3	50.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
50Z7-G	High-Vacuum Rectifier Doubler	8AN	12–7	50.0	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop:♠ 21 v at 130 ma d-c				
53	Twin Triode Power Amplifier	7B	14–1	2.5	2.0	1.0♠	300	— —	Both Sections in Push-pull Both Sections in Parallel		
55	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	6G	12–6	2.5	1.0	—	250	—			
56	Medium-Mu Triode	5A	12–5	2.5	1.0	1.3	250	—			
57	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6F	12–2	2.5	1.0	0.75 1.75	300 250	125	Pentode Connection Triode Connection (G_2, G_3, & P Tied)		
58	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	6F	12–2	2.5	1.0	2.25	300	100	—	—	—
59	Power Amplifier Pentode	7A	16–1	2.5	2.0	10	250	250	—	—	—
70A7-GT	Half-Wave Rectifier Beam Power Amplifier	8AB	9–11	70.0	0.15	— —	110	110	— Tube Voltage Drop: 14 v at 120 ma d-c	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

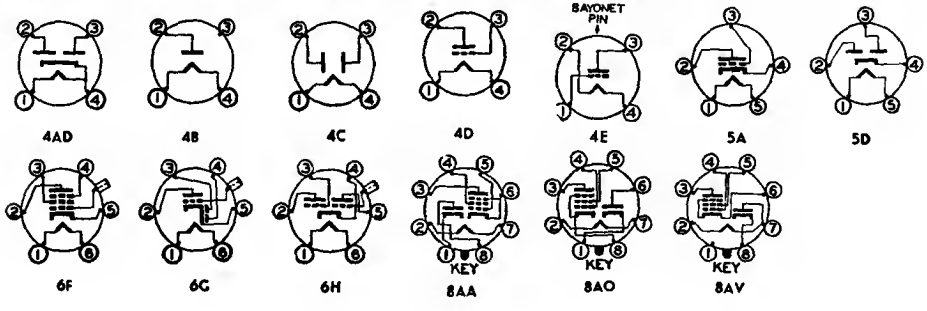


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	135	135	13.5	58†	3.5†	9,300§	7,000	—	2,000	3.6	50C6-G
	200	135	14	61†	2.2†	18,300§	7,100	—	2,600	6.0	50C6-GA
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	175	175	30	75	5.5	7,200§	7,700	—	—	—	50CD6-G
	60	100	0	230	21	—	—	—	—	—	
	Max positive pulse plate voltage, ▣ =6600 volts; max screen dissipation = 3.0 watts; max d-c cathode current =200 ma										
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	46†	2.2†	28,000§	8,000	—	4,000	3.8	50L6-GT
	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	13,000§	8,000	—	2,000	2.1	
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate =75 ma; max peak inverse voltage =700 volts; rms supply voltage per plate =235 volts; max peak current per plate = 450 ma										50X6
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate =75 ma; max peak inverse voltage =700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate =235 volts; max peak current per plate =450 ma										50Y6-GT
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate =75 ma; max peak inverse voltage =700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate =235 volts; max peak current per plate =450 ma With panel lamp #40 or #47 between pins 6 and 7 and no shunting resistor, max d-c output current per plate =60 ma. With panel lamp and 250 ohm shunting resistor (max), max d-c output per plate =65 ma.										50Y7-GT
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate =125 ma; max peak inverse voltage =700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate =235 volts; max peak current per plate =750 ma										50Z6-G
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate =65 ma; max peak inverse voltage =700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate =235 volts; max peak current per plate =400 ma. Ratings also apply with panel lamp 292 or 292A between pins 6 and 7.										50Z7-G
Class B Amplifier	300	—	0.0	17.5† ♠	—	—	—	—	8,000 ‡	10§	53
Class A Amplifier	294	—	6.0	7.0	—	11,000	3,200	35	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	20	8.0†	—	7,500	1,100	8.3	20,000	0.350	55
Class A Amplifier	250	—	13.5	5.0	—	9,500	1,450	13.8	—	—	56
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.0	0.5	1,000,000*	1,225	—	—	—	57
Class A Amplifier	250	—	8.0	6.5	—	10,500	1,900	20	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	8.2	2.0	800,000§	1,600	—	—	—	58
Class A Amplifier	250	250	18	35	9.0	40,000	2,500	—	6,000	3.0	59
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	40†	3.0†	—	5,800	—	2,500	1.5	70A7-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =60 ma; max rms supply voltage =125 volts. A panel lamp must be connected between pins 6 and 7.										

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♠Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
₁—Section 1.
₂—Section 2.
₄—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
70L7-GT	Half-Wave Rectifier Beam Power Amplifier	8AA	9–15	70.0	0.15	— —	117	117	— Tube Voltage Drop: 20 v at 140 ma d-c	—	—
71-A	Power-Amplifier Triode	4D	14–1	5.0	0.25	—	180	—	3.2	2.9	7.5
75	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode	6G	12–6	6.3	0.3	—	250	—	—	—	—
76	Medium-Mu Triode	5A	12–5	6.3	0.3	—	250	—	3.5	2.5	2.8
77	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6F	12–6	6.3	0.3	0.75	300	100	4.7▲	11.0▲	0.007 ♣
78	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	6F	12–6	6.3	0.3	2.75	300	150	4.5	11.0	0.007 ♣
79	Twin-Triode Power Amplifier	6H	12–6	6.3	0.6	11.5⊕	250	—	Both Sections in Push-pull		
80	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4C	14–1	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 60 v at 125 ma d-c				
81	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4B	T-X or 16–1	7.5	1.25	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 91 v at 170 ma d-c				
82	Full-Wave Mercury-Vapor Rectifier	4C	14–1	2.5	3.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 15 v				
83	Full-Wave Mercury-Vapor Rectifier	4C	16–1	5.0	3.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop:§ 15 v				
83-V	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4AD	14–1	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 25 v at 175 ma d-c				
84/6Z4	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5D	12–5	6.3	0.5	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 20 v at 60 ma d-c				
85	Duplex Diode Medium-Mu Triode	6G	12–6	6.3	0.3	—	250	—	1.5	4.3	1.5
89	Power-Amplifier Pentode	6F	12–6	6.3	0.4	— —	250 250	— 250	Triode connection (G_2, G_3, & P tied) Pentode connection		
V99 X99	Low-Mu Triode	4E 4D	T-X 9–25	3.3 DC	0.063	—	90	—	2.5	2.5	3.3
117L7/ M7-GT	Half-Wave Rectifier Beam Power Amplifier	8AO	9–15	117	0.09	6.0 —	117	117	— Tube Voltage Drop: 16 v at 150 ma d-c	—	—
117N7-GT	Half-Wave Rectifier Beam Power Amplifier	8AV	9–15	117	0.09	5.5 —	117	117	— Tube Voltage Drop: 16 v at 150 ma d-c	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.

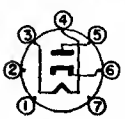


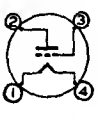
Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	40†	3.0†	15,000	7,500	—	2,000	1.8	70L7-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 70 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 350 volts; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts; max peak current = 420 ma										
Class A Amplifier	180	—	40.5	20†	—	1,750	1,700	3.0	4,800	0.790	71-A
Class A Amplifier	250	—	2.0	0.9	—	91,000§	1,100	100	—	—	75
Class A Amplifier	250	—	13.5	5.0	—	9,500	1,450	13.8	—	—	76
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.3	0.5	1,000,000*	1,250	—	—	—	77
Class A Amplifier	250	125	3.0	10.5	2.6	600,000§	1,650	—	—	—	78
Class B Amplifier	250	—	0	10.5†	—	Input signal = .380 watt			14,000 ‡	8.0§	79
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 400 ma										80
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 85 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 2000 volts; max rms supply voltage = 700 volts; max peak current = 500 ma										81
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 115 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,550 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 600 ma										82
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 225 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,550 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 450 volts; max peak current per plate = 1,000 ma										83
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 175 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 375 volts; max peak current per plate = 525 ma										83-V
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 60 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,250 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 180 ma										84/6Z4
Class A Amplifier	250	—	20	8†	—	7,500	1,100	8.3	20,000	0.350	85
Class A Amplifier	250	—	31	32†	—	2,600	1,800	4.7	5,500	0.900	89
Class A Amplifier	250	250	25	32†	5.5†	70,000	1,800	—	6,750	3.4	
Class A Amplifier	90	—	4.5	2.5	—	15,500	425	6.6	—	—	V99 X99
Class A Amplifier	105	105	5.2	43†	4†	17,000§	5,300	—	4,000	0.85	117L7/ M7-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 75 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 350 volts; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts; max peak current = 450 ma										
Class A Amplifier	100	100	6.0	51†	5†	16,000§	7,000	—	3,000	1.2	117N7-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 75 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 350 volts; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts; max peak current = 450 ma										

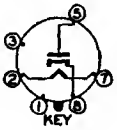
§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
◆Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
s—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

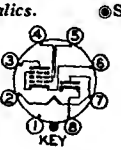
Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
117P7-GT	Half-Wave Rectifier Beam Power Amplifier	8AV	9–15	117	0.09	6.0 —	117	117	— Tube Voltage Drop: 16 v at 150 ma d-c	—	—
117Z3	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	4CB	5–3	117	0.04	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 22.5 v at 180 ma d-c				
117Z4-GT	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5AA	9–5	117	0.04	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 22.5 v at 180 ma d-c				
117Z6-GT	High-Vacuum Rectifier Doubler	7Q	9–11	117	0.075	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 15.5 v at 120 ma d-c				
182-B/ 482B	Power Amplifier Triode	4D	14–1	5.0	1.25	—	250	—	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉**Subminiature type.**









Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	105	105	5.2	43†	4†	17,000§	5,300	—	4,000	0.85	117P7-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 75 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 350 volts; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts; max peak current = 450 ma										
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 90 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 330 volts; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts; max peak current = 540 ma										*117Z3*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 90 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 350 volts; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts; max peak current = 540 ma										117Z4-GT
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate = 60 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 235 volts; max peak current per plate = 360 ma										117Z6-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	—	35	18	—	—	1,500	5.0	—	—	182-B/482B

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✠Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♣Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

CLASSIFICATION CHART—FIVE-STAR TYPES

Special-Quality Tubes for Critical Applications

Classification			Sub-Miniature	7-Pin Miniature	9-Pin Miniature	Metal	Octal
DIODES	Low-Current Rectifiers		5896	5726			
	Full-Wave Power Rectifiers			6202	6203		6087
TRIODES	Single	μ <40	5718	6135			
		μ >40	5719				
	Twin	μ <40	6021 6111		5670 5814-A 6386		
		μ >40	6112		5751 6072 6201 6414 6829		
PENTODES	Voltage Amplifiers	Sharp-Cutoff	5840 6205	5654 6136 6265		6134	
		Remote-Cutoff	5899	5749		6137	
		Dual-Control	5636	5725			
	Power Amplifiers		5902	6005	5686		
HEPTODES				5750			
THYRATRONS				5727			

Special-Purpose Tubes

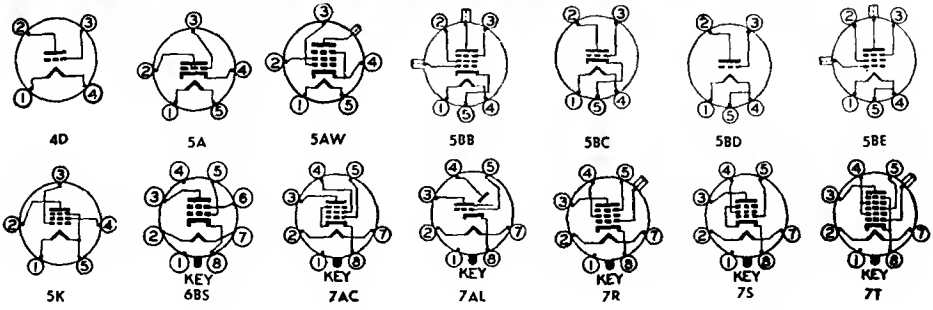
CLASSIFICATION CHART—SPECIAL-PURPOSE TYPES

Category	DIODES		TRIODES		PENTODES			HEPTODES	TRIODE-PENTODES	THYRATRONS
	High Voltage	Twin	Single	Twin	Sharp-Cutoff	Remote-Cutoff	Power Amplifier	Dual Control		
Computer Types				*5844* *5963* *5964* *5965* *6211* *6463*				*5915-A*		*6525*
Low-Microphonic Types				*12AY7*	**1620** *5879*			**1612**		
Mobile Communications Types		*6663*		*6679* *6680* *6681*	*6661*	*6660* *6662*	*6669* *6677*		*6678*	
Low-Power Transmitting Types							*2E30* 807			
Miscellaneous Types	2X2-A	5R4-GY 5R4-GYA	*6J4* *5610* *9002*	*5687* 5691 5692	*6AS6* **5693** *6485* *9001*	*9003*	*6AN5* 5824 5881 6046			*2D21* *6D4* **502-A**

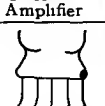
Cold-Cathode (Glow-Discharge) Types	VOLTAGE REGULATORS				GAS-TRIODE
	75 Volts	90 Volts	105 Volts	150 Volts	
	OA3	OB3	*OB2* OC3	*OA2* OD3	OA4-G

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
183/483	Power Amplifier Triode	4D	14–1	5.0	1.25	—	250	—	—	—	—
485	Medium-Mu Triode	5A	12–5	3.0	1.25	—	180	—	—	—	—
502-A	Thyratron	6BS	8–1	6.3	0.6	—	Anode voltage drop = 8 volts				
512AX ◉	AF Pentode	512AX	2–2	0.625	0.02	—	45	45	2.0 ▲	1.5 ▲	0.045 ▲
807	Beam Power Amplifier	5AW	16–2	6.3	0.9	25 ◉	400	—	Triode Connection Two Tubes, Push-pull		
						25 ◉	600	300	Pentode Connection Two Tubes, Push-pull		
950	Power Amplifier Pentode	5K	14–1	2.0 DC	0.12	—	135	135	—	—	—
954	Detector Amplifier Pentode (Acorn)	5BB	4–3	6.3	0.15	1.5	250	100	3.4	3.0	0.007 ♣
955	Medium-Mu Triode (Acorn)	5BC	4–1	6.3	0.15	1.6	250	—	1.0 ▲	0.4 ▲	1.3 ▲
						—	180	—	—	—	—
956	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode (Acorn)	5BB	4–3	6.3	0.15	1.7	250	100	3.1	2.5	0.009 ♣
957	Medium-Mu Triode (Acorn)	5BD	4–1	1.25 DC	0.05	—	135	—	0.25	0.5	1.1
958-A	Medium-Mu Triode (Acorn)	5BD	4–1	1.25 DC	0.1	0.6	135	—	0.45	0.6	2.5
						—	135				
959	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode (Acorn)	5BE	4–3	1.25 DC	0.05	—	145	67.5	1.8	2.5	0.015 ♣
1612	Pentagrid Mixer (Special 6L7)	7T	8–4	6.3	0.3	1.5	250	100	—	—	—
1620	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode (Special 6J7)	7R	8–4	6.3	0.3	—	250	100	7.0	12.0	0.005 ♣
1621	Power-Amplifier Pentode (Special 6F6)	7S	8–6	6.3	0.7	7.9	300	300	2 tubes, Push-pull		
1622	Beam Power Amplifier (Special 6L6)	7AC	10–1	6.3	0.9	13.8	300	250	2 tubes, Push-pull		
1629	Electron-Ray Indicator	7AL	T-X	12.6	0.15	—	250		Max target voltage = 250 Min target voltage = 125		
1631	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	10–1	12.6	0.45	16	360	270	2 tubes, Push-pull		
1632	Beam Power Amplifier	7AC	8–6	12.6	0.6	5.5	117	117	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	—	60	30	—	1,750	1,700	3.0	—	—	183/483
Class A Amplifier	180	—	9.0	5.8	—	8,900	1,400	12.5	—	—	485
Controlled Rectifier	Max d-c cathode current ◉ = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage ◉ = 1,300 volts; max peak cathode current ◉ = 1.0 ampere										502-A
Class A Amplifier	22.5	22.5	0.625	0.125	0.040	1,250,000	160	—	—	—	512AX ◉
Class AB_1 Amplifier	400	—	45	60†	—	—	—	—	3,000‡	30§	807
Class AB_2 Amplifier	600	300	30	60†	5.0†				6,400‡	80§	
Class A Amplifier	135	135	16.5	7.0†	2.0†	105,300	950	—	13,500	0.450	950
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.0	0.7	1,000,000*	1,400	—	—	—	954
	90	90	3.0	1.2	0.5	1,000,000	1,100	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	7.0	6.3	—	11,400	2,200	25	—	—	955
	180	—	5.0	4.5†	—	12,500	2,000	25	20,000	0.135	
	90	—	2.5	2.5	—	14,700	1,700	25	—	—	
Class C Amplifier	180	—	35§	7.0†	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	6.7	2.7	700,000§	1,800	—	—	—	956
Class A Amplifier	135	—	5.0	2.0	—	20,800§	650	13.5	—	—	957
Class A Amplifier	135	—	7.5	3.0	—	10,000§	1,200	12	—	—	958-A
Class C Amplifier	135	—	20	7.0	—	Input signal = 0.035 watt			—	0.6	
Class A Amplifier	135	67.5	3.0	1.7	0.4	800,000§	600	—	—	—	959
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	5.3	6.5	600,000	1,100	E_{c3} = −3.0 volts			1612
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.0	0.5	1,000,000*	1,225	—	—	—	1620
	100	100	3.0	2.0	0.5	1,000,000	1,185	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	300	300	30	38†	6.5†	—	—	—	4,000‡	5	1621
Class A Amplifier	300	250	20	86†	4†	—	—	—	4,000‡	10	1622
Tuning Indicator	Plate voltage = 250 thru 1 meg; Target voltage = 250 (E_g = −8 volts; Shadow = 0°) (E_g = 0 volts, Shadow = 90°, Plate current = 0.24 ma, Target current § = 4 ma)										1629
Class AB_1 Amplifier	360	270	22.5	88†	5†	—	—	—	6,600‡	26.5	1631
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	49†	4†	13,000§	9,000	—	2,000	2.1	1632

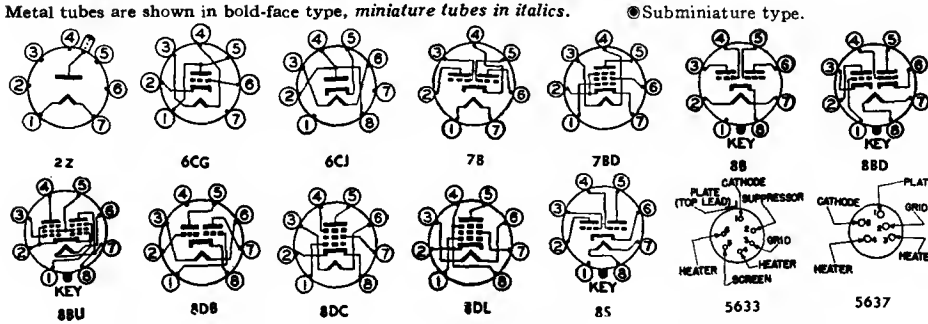


512-AX

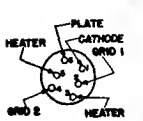
§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
▼ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱ Screen supply voltage.
◉ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
◈ Design maximum rating.
⊕ For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
1633	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	9–11	25.0	0.15	2.5 ♠	300	—	—	—	—
1634	High-Mu Twin Triode (Special 12SC7)	8S	8–1	12.6	0.15	—	250	—	—	—	—
1635	Twin-Triode Power Amplifier	8B	9–11	6.3	0.6	3.0 ♠	300	—	Both sections in push-pull		
1644	Twin-Pentode Power Amplifier (Special 12L8-GT)	8BU	9–11	12.6	0.15	2.5 ♠	180	180	5.0 ▲	6.0 ▲	0.7 ▲
1654	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	2Z	T-X	1.4	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
5590	RF Pentode	7BD	5–1	6.3	0.15	1.7	180	140	3.40	2.90	0.01
5591	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode (Special 6AK5)	7BD	5–1	6.3	0.15	1.7	180	140	4.0	2.8	0.02 ♣
5608-A	Medium-Mu Twin-Triode	7B	14–1	2.5	2.0	5.5 ♠	350	—	—	—	—
5610	Medium-Mu Triode	6CG	5–2	6.3	0.15	3.0	300	—	—	—	—
5633 ◉	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	5633	T-X	6.3	0.15	0.8	150	140	4.0 ▲	2.2 ▲	0.015 ♣ ▲
5634 ◉	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	5633	T-X	6.3	0.15	0.8	150	140	4.4 ▲	2.2 ▲	0.015 ♣ ▲
5635 ◉	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8DB	3–1	6.3	0.45	1.25 ♠	150	—	2.6	1.6	1.2
5636 ◉	Dual-Control Pentode	8DC	3–1	6.3	0.15	0.65 ◈	165 ◈	155 ◈	—	—	—
5637 ◉	High-Mu Triode	5637	3–2	6.3	0.15	0.3	150	—	2.6 ▲	0.7 ▲	1.4 ▲
5638 ◉	Amplifier Pentode	5638	3–2	6.3	0.15	0.6	150	140	4.0	6.5	0.19
5639 ◉	Video Pentode	8DL	3–3	6.3	0.45	3.8 ◈	165 ◈	155 ◈	9.5	7.5	0.10 ♣
5640 ◉	Beam Power Amplifier	5640	3–4	6.3	0.45	3.5	150	140	9.0	7.0	0.18
5641 ◉	Half-Wave Rectifier	6CJ	3–3	6.3	0.45	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 23 v at 90 ma d-c				
5642 ◉	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	5642	T-X	1.25	0.2	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 30 v at 4.0 ma d-c				
5645 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	5645	T-X	6.3	0.15	1.0	150	—	2.2	3.0	1.7

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8	11.5	—	6,900	2,600	18	—	—	1633
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2	2.0	—	53,000§	1,325	70	—	—	**1634**
Class B Amplifier	300	—	0	6.6†	—	—	—	—	12,000 ‡	10.4	1635
Class A Amplifier ♠	180	180	9	13†	2.8†	160,000	2,150	—	10,000	1.0	1644
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 1.0 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 4,300 volts; rms supply voltage = 1,500 volts; max peak current = 6 ma										*1654*
Class A Amplifier	90	90	R_k = 820	3.9	1.4	300,000	2,000	—	—	—	*5590*
Class A Amplifier	180	120	R_k = 180	7.7	2.4	500,000§	5,100	—	—	—	*5591*
	120	120	R_k = 180	7.5	2.5	300,000§	5,000	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	300	—	6.0	6.0	—	13,000	2,450	32	—	—	5608-A
Class A Amplifier	90	—	1.5	17	—	3,500	4,000	14	—	—	*5610*
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 150	7.0	2.8	200,000	3,400	—	—	—	5633 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 150	6.5	2.5	240,000§	3,500	—	—	—	5634 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 100 ⊕	4.8	—	10,000	3,800	38	—	—	5635 ◉
Gated Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 150	5.3	3.6	110,000§	3,200	G_3 tied to cathode			5636 ◉
	100	100	R_k = 150	4.0	5.8	50,000§	1,950	E_{c3} = −1.0 volts			
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 820	1.4	—	26,000	2,700	70	—	—	5637 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 270	4.8	1.25	150,000	3,300	—	—	—	5638 ◉
Class A Amplifier	150	100	R_k = 100	21	4.0	50,000	9,000	—	—	—	5639 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	100	9.0	31†	2.2†	15,000	5,000	—	3,000	1.25	5640 ◉
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current ▣ = 50 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 930 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 275 volts; max peak current ▣ = 300 ma										5641 ◉
TV Flyback Rectifier₃	Max d-c output current = 0.25 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 10,000 volts; max peak current = 5.0 ma										5642 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 560	5.0	—	7,400	2,700	20			5645 ◉



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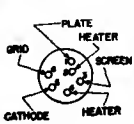

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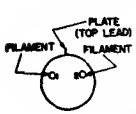

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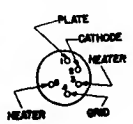
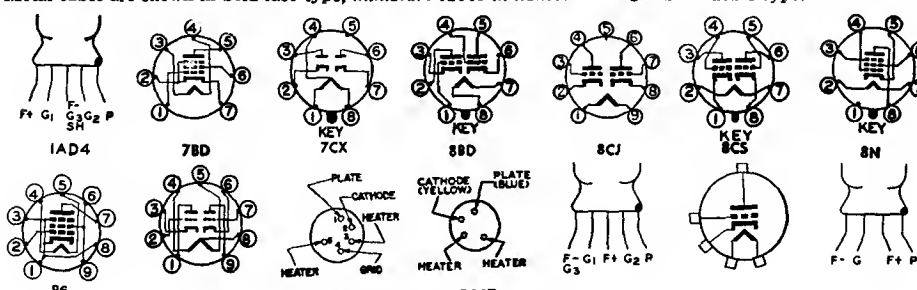


5645

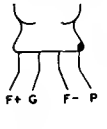
♠Per section.
§ Approximate.
† Zero Signal.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
▲Without external shield.
♣Maximum.
⊕For both sections.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
₃—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
◈Design maximum rating.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
5646 ◉	High-Mu Triode	5645	T-X	6.3	0.15	0.3	150	—	2.2 ▲	1.0 ▲	1.3 ▲
5647 ◉	High-Frequency Diode	5647	T-X	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 2.8 v at 18 ma d-c				
6654	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5-1	6.3	0.175	1.55 ◈	200 ◈	155 ◈	4.0	2.9	0.02 ♣
6670	High-Frequency Twin Triode	8CJ	6-1	6.3	0.35	1.4 ◈ ♠	330 ◈	—	2.2 ▲	1.0 ▲	1.1 ▲
5672 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	5672	2-1	1.25 DC	0.05	—	90	90	—	—	—
5675	Medium-Mu Triode (Pencil)	5675	T-X	6.3	0.135	5.0 ▣	150	—	2.3 ▲	0.09 ▲	1.3 ▲
5676 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	5676	T-X	1.25 DC	0.12	—	135	—	1.3	4.0	2.0
5677 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	5677	T-X	1.25 DC	0.06	—	135	—	1.3	3.8	2.0
5678 ◉	Pentode Amplifier	1AD4	T-X	1.25 DC	0.05	—	90	67.5	3.3	3.8	0.01 ♣
5679	Twin Diode (Special 7A6)	7CX	9-30	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 11 v at 16 ma d-c				
6686	Beam Power Amplifier	9G	6-2	6.3	0.35	8.25 ▣	275 ▣ 275 ▣	275 ▣ 275 ▣	6.5	8.5	0.08 ♣
6687	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9H	6-2	6.3 12.6	0.9 0.45	4.2 ♠	300	—	4.0 ▲	0.6_1 ▲ 0.5_2 ▲	4.0 ▲
5690	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5690	T-X	12.6 6.3	1.2 2.4	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 17 v at 150 ma d-c				
5691	High-Mu Twin Triode (Special 6SL7-GT)	8BD	9-37	6.3	0.6	1.0 ♠ ▣	275 ▣	—	—	—	—
5692	Medium-Mu Twin Triode (Special 6SN7-GT)	8BD	9-37	6.3	0.6	1.75 ♠ ▣	275 ▣	—	—	—	—
5693	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode (Special 6SJ7)	8N	8-1	6.3	0.3	2.0 ▣	300 ▣	125 ▣	5.3	6.2	0.005 ♣
5694	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8CS	14-3	6.3	0.8	5.5 ♠	300	—	Both Sections in Parallel		
5702 ◉	RF Pentode	5702	3-7	6.3	0.2	—	180	140	4.4	3.5	0.03 ♣
5703 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	5703	3-6	6.3	0.2	3.0	250	—	2.6	0.7	1.2
5704 ◉	Diode	5704	T-X	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 2 v at 9 ma d-c				

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, ***miniature tubes in italics.*** ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 820	1.4	—	29,000	2,400	70			5646 ◉
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current ◙ =10 ma; max peak inverse voltage ◙ =460 volts; max rms supply voltage ◙ =165 volts; max peak current ◙ =60 ma										5647 ◉
Class A Amplifier	120	120	R_k = 200	7.5	2.5	340,000§	5,000	—			*5654*
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 240	8.2	—	6,400§	5,500	35	—	—	*5670*
Class AB_1 Amplifier	300	—	R_k = 800 ⊕	9.8†	—	—	—	—	27,000 ‡	1.0	
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	6.5	3.25	1.1	—	650	—	20,000	0.065	5672 ◉
Class A Amplifier	135	—	R_k = 68	24	—	3,225	6,200	20	—	—	5675
Class A Amplifier	135	—	5.0	4.0	—	—	1,600	15	—	—	5676 ◉
Class A Amplifier	135	—	6.0	1.9	—	—	650	13.5	—	—	5677 ◉
Class A Amplifier	67.5	67.5	0	1.8	0.48	1,000,000	1,100	—	—	—	5678 ◉
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate =8 ma; max rms supply voltage per plate =150 volts; max peak current per plate =45 ma										5679
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	27†	3.0†	45,000§	3,100	—	9,000	2.7	*5686*
Class C Amplifier	250	250	50	40	10.5	Input Signal = 0.15 watt§			—	6.5§	
Class A Amplifier ♠	180 250	— —	7.0 12.5	21 12.5	— —	2,100 3,000§	8,250 5,500	17.5 16.5	— —	— —	*5687*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =125 ma; max peak inverse voltage =1,120 volts; rms supply voltage per plate =350 volts; max peak current per plate =375 ma										5690
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2.0	2.3	—	44,000	1,600	70	—	—	5691
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	9.0	6.5	—	9,100	2,200	20	—	—	5692
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	3.0	0.85	1,000,000 *	1,650	—	—	—	**5693**
Class A Amplifier	294 250	— —	6.0 5.0	7.0 6.0	— —	11,000 11,300	3,200 3,100	35 35	— —	— —	5694
Class A Amplifier	120	120	R_k = 200	7.5	2.5	340,000	5,000	—			5702 ◉
Class A Amplifier	120	—	R_k = 220	9.0	—	—	5,000	25			5703 ◉
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =9 ma; max peak inverse voltage =420 volts; max rms supply voltage =150 volts; max peak current =54 ma										5704 ◉



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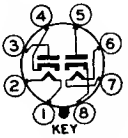

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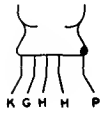
5702



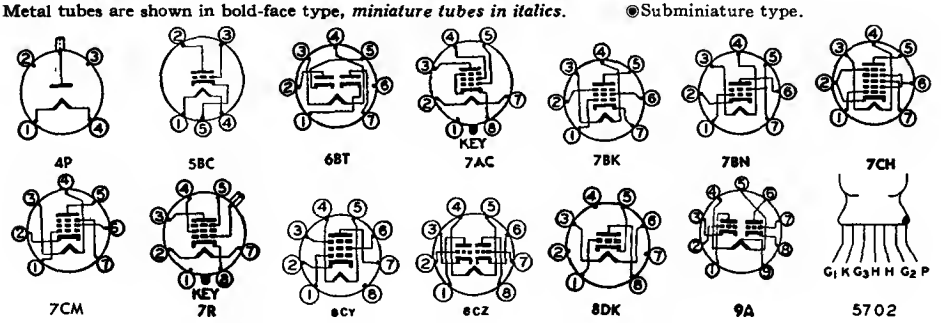
5703

5704

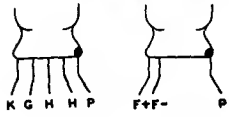
▲Without external shield.
◙Absolute maximum rating.
✚Maximum.
♠Per Section
1—Section 1.
⊕For both sections.
† Zero signal.
§ Approximate.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
2—Section 2.
* Minimum.
◈Design maximum rating.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
5718 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	8DK	3–1	6.3	0.15	1.0 ◈	165 ◈	—	2.4	2.4	1.3
5719 ◉	High-Mu Triode	8DK	3–1	6.3	0.15	0.3 ◈	165 ◈	—	1.9	2.2	0.8
5725	Dual-Control RF Pentode	7CM	5–1	6.3	0.175	1.55 ◈	200 ◈	155 ◈	4.0	3.0	0.01
5726	Twin Diode	6BT	5–1	6.3	0.30	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 10 v at 60 ma d-c				
5727	Thyratron	7BN	5–2	6.3	0.6	—	Anode voltage drop = 8 volts				
5731	Power Amplifier Triode (Acorn)	5BC	4–1	6.3	0.15	—	250	—	1.0	0.4	1.3
5732	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode (Special 6K7)	7R	8–4	6.3	0.3	2.75	300	125	7.0	12	0.005 ♣
5744 ◉	High-Mu Triode	5744	3–6	6.3	0.2	—	250	—	—	—	—
5749	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5–2	6.3	0.3	3.1 ◈	330 ◈	150 ◈	5.5	5.5	0.0035 ♣
5750	Pentagrid Converter	7CH ♥	5–2	6.3	0.3	1.1 ▣	330 ▣	110 ▣	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
5751	High-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6–2	6.3 / 12.6	0.35 / 0.175	0.7 ♠ ◈	330 ◈	—	1.4 ▲	0.46_1 0.36_2 ▲	1.4 ▲
5784 ◉	Dual-Control RF Pentode	5702	3–7	6.3	0.2	1.7	180	140	3.9	3.0	0.03 ♣
5785 ◉	Half-wave High-Voltage Rectifier	5785	T-X	1.25 DC	0.015	—	Tube Voltage Drop: § 17 v at 0.1 ma d-c				
5797 ◉	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8CY	3–2	26.5	0.045	0.8	50	50	4.2	3.2	0.024 ♣
5798 ◉	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8CZ	3–2	26.5	0.09	0.2 ♠	50	—	1.9	1.7	1.7
5814 *5814-A*	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6–2	6.3 / 12.6	0.35 / 0.175	2.7 ♠ ◈	330 ◈	—	1.6 ▲	0.5_1 ▲ 0.4_2 ▲	1.5 ▲
5824	Beam Power Amplifier (Special 25B6-G)	7AC	14–3 or 9–11 or 9–41	25.0	0.3	12.5	200	135	—	—	—
5825	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	4P	T-X	1.6	1.25	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 1,750 v at 40 ma d-c				
5829 ◉	Twin Diode	5829	2–3	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 5 v at 15 ma d-c				

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 150	8.5	—	4,650§	5,800	27	—	—	5718 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 1,500	0.73	—	41,000§	1,700	70	—	—	5719 ◉
Class A Amplifier	120	120	2.0	5.2	3.5	—	3,200	E_{c3} = 0 volts			*5725*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate ◙ = 10 ma; max peak inverse voltage ◙ = 360 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 117 volts; max peak current per plate ◙ = 60 ma										*5726*
Controlled Rectifier	Max d-c cathode current ◙ = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage ◙ = 1,300 volts; max peak cathode current ◙ = 500 ma										*5727*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	7.0	6.3	—	11,400	2,200	25	—	—	5731
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3	7.0	1.7	800,000§	1,450	—	—	—	**5732**
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 500	4.0	—	—	4,000	70	—	—	5744 ◉
Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 100	R_k = 68 R_k = 68	11 10.8	4.2 4.4	1,000,000§ 250,000§	4,400 4,300	—	—	—	*5749*
Converter	250	100	1.5	2.6	7.5	1,000,000§	475 #	—	—	—	*5750*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250 100	— —	3.0 1.0	1.0 0.8	— —	58,000 58,000	1,200 1,200	70 70	— —	— —	*5751*
Class A Amplifier	120 120	120 120	2.0 2.0	5.2 3.6	3.5 4.8	— —	3,200 E_{c3} = 0 volts 1,850 E_{c3} = −3.0 volts				5784 ◉
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 0.1 ma; max peak current = 0.45 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 3,500 volts with supply impedance = 1 meg min.										5785 ◉
Class A Amplifier	26.5	26.5	0	2.8	0.9	70,000§	3,450	—	—	—	5797 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	26.5	—	0	2.0	—	7,100§	3,400	24	—	—	5798 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	250 100	— —	8.5 0	10.5 11.8	— —	7,700§ 6,250§	2,200 3,100	17. 19.5	— —	— —	*5814* *5814-A*
Class A Amplifier	135	135	22	61†	2.5†	15,000§	5,000	—	1,700	4.3	5824
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current ◙ = 2 ma; max peak inverse voltage ◙ = 60,000 volts, rms supply voltage = 21,200 volts; max peak current ◙ = 40 ma										5825
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 5 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 330 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 117 volts; max peak current per plate = 30 ma										5829 ◉



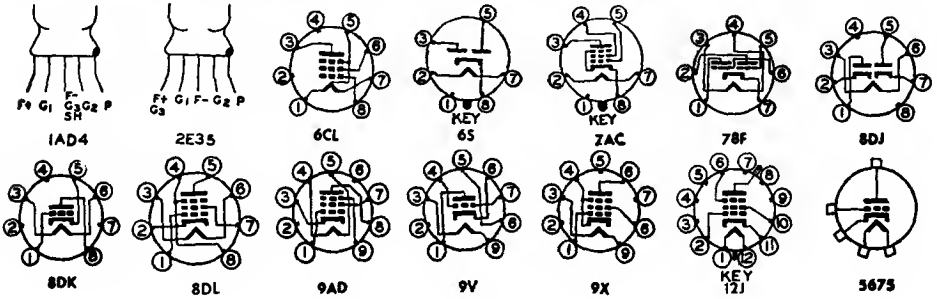
5744 5785

5829

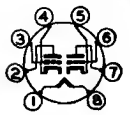
◙ Absolute maximum rating.
§ Approximate.
♠ Per section.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
▲ Without external shield.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
† Zero signal.
◈ Design maximum rating.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
5838	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6S	T-X	12.0	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
5839	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6S	T-X	26.5	0.285	—	—	—	—	—	—
5840 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8DL	3–1	6.3	0.15	0.9 ◈	165 ◈	155 ◈	4.2	3.4	0.015 ♣
6842	High-Mu Triode	9V	6–1	6.3	0.3	4.0	180	—	—	—	—
6844	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	7BF	5–2	6.3	0.3	1.0 ♠ ▣	200 ▣	—	2.4 ▲	0.5_1 ▲ 0.4_2 ▲	2.7 ▲
6847	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	9X	6–1	6.3	0.3	3.0	180	150	7.1	2.9	0.04
5851 ◉	Beam Power Amplifier	6CL	T-X	1.25 / 2.50 DC	0.11 / 0.055	1.5	180	135	2.5	3.0	0.055
5852	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6S	T-X	6.3	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5854 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	2E35	2–1	1.25	0.03	—	50 ▣	50 ▣	—	—	—
5871	Beam Power Amplifier (Special 6V6-GT)	7AC	9–11	6.3	0.45	12	315	285	9.5	7.5	0.7
5873 ◉	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	5873	3–2	6.3	0.3	1.6 ♠	300	—	—	—	—
5875 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	1AD4	2–1	1.25 DC	0.1	—	90	90	4.0	4.0	0.03 ♣
5876	High-Mu Triode (Pencil)	5675	T-X	6.3	0.135	—	300	—	2.5 ▲	0.035 ▲	1.4 ▲
5879	Sharp-Cutoff AF Pentode	9AD	6–2	6.3	0.15	1.25	300	150	Pentode Connection		
						1.5	250	—	Triode Connection (G_2, G_3 & P Tied)		
5881	Beam Power Amplifier (Special 6L6-G)	7AC	T-X	6.3	0.9	23	360	270	Single Tube		
									Two tubes, Push-pull		
5890	Remote-Cutoff Pentode Regulator	12J	T-X	6.3	0.6	10 ▣	30,000 ▣	450 ▣	E_{c3} = 5,500 volts E_{c3} = 5,500 volts E_{c3} = 5,500 volts		
5896 ◉	High-Frequency Twin Diode	8DJ	3–1	6.3	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 4.5 v at 18 ma d-c				
5897 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	8DK	3–1	6.3	0.15	3.3 ▣	165 ▣	—	2.2	0.7	1.40
5898 ◉	High-Mu Triode	8DK	3–1	6.3	0.15	0.55 ▣	165 ▣	—	2.40	0.60	0.70

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, ***miniature tubes in italics.*** ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 65 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,375 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 300 volts; max peak current per plate = 270 ma										5838
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 65 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,375 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 300 volts; max peak current per plate = 270 ma										5839
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 150	7.5	2.4	260,000	5,000	—	—	—	5840 ◉
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 62	26	—	1,800	24,000	43	—	—	*5842*
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 470	4.8	—	7,550§	3,700	28	—	—	*5844*
Frequency Halfer ♠	150‡	—	0	4.8*	—	R_{g1} = 47,000 ohms			20,000	—	
	150‡	—	10	0.1♣	—	R_{g1} = 47,000 ohms			20,000	—	
Class A Amplifier	150	150	R_k = 110	13	4.5	—	12,500	—	—	—	*5847*
Class A Amplifier	125	125	7.5	5.5	0.9	175,000	1,600	—	—	—	5851 ◉
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 65 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,375 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 300 volts; max peak current per plate = 270 ma										5852
Class A Amplifier	45	45	2.0	0.8	0.25	350,000	550	—	50,000	0.0095	5854 ◉
Class A Amplifier	315	225	13	34	2.2	77,000	3,750	—	8,500	5.5	5871
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	3.0	9.0	—	—	2,900	22	—	—	5873 ◉
Class A Amplifier	90	90	0	3.5	1.0	—	2,500	—	—	—	5875 ◉
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 75	18	—	8,625	6,500	56	—	—	5876
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	1.8	0.4	2,000,000	1,000	—	—	—	*5879*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	8.0	5.5	—	13,700	1,530	21	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	350	250	18	53†	2.5†	48,000	5,200	—	4,200	11.3	5881
Amplifier	250	250	14	75†	4.3†	30,000	6,100	—	2,500	6.7	
Class AB_1 Amplifier	360	270	22.5	88†	5.0†	—	—	—	3,800	18	
	360	270	22.5	88†	5.0†	—	—	—	6,600	26.5	
Shunt Regulator	30,000	200	60	0	0	—	Peak G_1 signal = 0 volts				5890
	30,000	200	60	0.06	0	—	Peak G_1 signal = 20 volts				
	30,000	200	60	0.50	0	—	Peak G_1 signal = 45 volts				
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate ▣ = 10 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 460 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 150 volts; max peak current per plate ▣ = 60 ma										5896 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 150	8.5	—	—	5,800	27	—	—	5897 ◉
RF Oscillator	150	—	—	20	—	Frequency = 500 mc				0.9	
Class A Amplifier	150	—	R_k = 680	1.7	—	—	2,700	70	—	—	5898 ◉

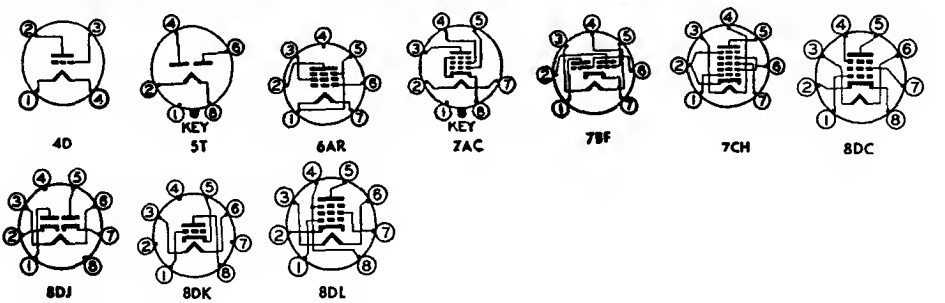


5873

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‡ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
5899 ◉	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8DL	3–1	6.3	0.15	0.85 ◈	165 ◈	155 ◈	4.2	3.4	0.015 ♣
5900 ◉	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8DL	3–1	6.3	0.15	1.1 ◙	165 ◙	155 ◙	4.4	3.4	0.015 ♣
5901 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8DL	3–1	6.3	0.15	1.1 ◙	165 ◙	155 ◙	4.2	3.4	0.015
5902 ◉	Beam Power Amplifier	8DL	3–3	6.3	0.45	4.1 ◈	165 ◈	155 ◈	6.5	7.5	0.11
5903 ◉	High-Frequency Twin Diode	8DJ	3–1	26.5	0.075	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 4.5 v at 18 ma d-c				
5904 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	8DK	3–1	26.5	0.045	—	55 ◙	—	2.4	2.2	1.8
5905 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8DL	3–1	26.5	0.045	—	55 ◙	55 ◙	4.4	3.4	0.015 ♣
5906 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8DL	3–1	26.5	0.045	1.1 ◙	165 ◙	155 ◙	4.2	3.4	0.015 ♣
5907 ◉	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8DL	3–1	26.5	0.045	—	55 ◙	55 ◙	4.0	3.4	0.015 ♣
5908 ◉	Dual-Control RF Pentode	8DC	3–1	26.5	0.045	—	55 ◙	55 ◙	E_{c_2} = 0 volts		
5910	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6AR	5–2	1.4 DC	0.05	—	90	90	3.6	7.5	0.008 ♣
5915 *5915-A*	Pentagrid Amplifier	7CH	5–2	6.3	0.3	1.0 ◙	250 ◙	125 ◙	E_{c_3} = 0.0 volts E_{c_3} = −10 volts E_{c_3} = 0.0 volts		
5916 ◉	Dual-Control Pentode	8DC	3–1	26.5	0.045	1.1 ◙	165 ◙	155 ◙	G_3 tied to cathode E_{c_2} = −1 volt		
5920	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	7BF	5–3	6.3	0.4	1.5 ♠	150	—	—	—	—
5930	Low-Mu Power-Amplifier Triode (Special 2A3)	4D	T-X	2.5	2.5	15 ◙	360 ◙	—	—	—	—
5931	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier (Special 5U4-G)	5T	T-X	5.0	3.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 58 volts at 225 ma d-c				
5932	Beam Power Amplifier (Special 6L6-G)	7AC	T-X	6.3	0.9	21 ◙	400 ◙	300 ◙	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, ***miniature tubes in italics.*** ◉Subminiature type.

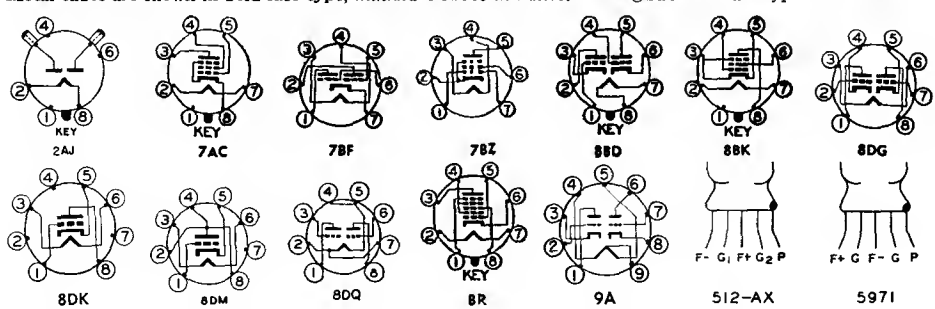


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 120	7.2	2.0	260,000§	4,500	—	—	—	5899 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 120	7.2	2.2	260,000	4,500	—	—	—	5900 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 150	7.5	2.4	230,000	5,000	—	—	—	5901 ◉
Class A Amplifier	110	110	R_k = 270	30	2.2	15,000§	4,200	—	3,000	1.0	5902 ◉
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate ◉ = 10 ma; max peak inverse voltage ◉ = 460 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 150 volts; max peak current per plate ◉ = 60 ma										5903 ◉
Class A Amplifier	26.5	—	Rg = 2.2 meg	2.75	—	4,250§	4,700	20	—	—	5904 ◉
Class A Amplifier	26.5	26.5	R_g = 2.2 meg	2.3	0.9	110,000	2,850	—	—	—	5905 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 150	7.5	2.4	260,000	5,000	—	—	—	5906 ◉
Amplifier Class A	26.5	26.5	R_g = 2.2 meg	2.7	1.1	100,000	3,000	—	—	—	5907 ◉
Class A Amplifier	26.5	26.5	Rg = 2.2 meg	3.3	2.0	31,000§	2,200	—	—	—	5908 ◉
Class A Amplifier	90	90	0	1.6	0.45	1,500,000	900§	—	—	—	*5910*
Gated Amplifier	150‡	75	10	0	0	$R_{g1} = R_{g3}$ = 47,000		—	20,000	—	*5915*
	150‡	69§	0	0	14	$R_{g1} = R_{g3}$ = 47,000		—	20,000	—	*5915-A*
	150‡	71§	0	5.8	9.0	$R_{g1} = R_{g3}$ = 47,000		—	20,000	—	
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 150	5.6	4.0	110,000§	3,200	—	—	—	5916 ◉
	100	100	R_k = 150	4.0	5.8	50,000§	1,950	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	1.8	8.5	—	—	5,500	25	—	—	*5920*
Frequency Halfer ♠	150‡	—	0	4.5*	—	R_{g1} = 47,000 ohms			20,000	—	
	150‡	—	10	0.2 ♣	—	R_{g1} = 47,000 ohms			20,000	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	—	45	60†	—	800	5,250	4.2	2,500	3.5	5930
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current ◉ = 250 ma; max peak inverse voltage ◉ = 1,700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate ◉ = 500 volts; max peak current per plate ◉ = 750 ma										5931
Class A Amplifier	250	250	14	72†	5.0†	22,500	6,000	—	2,500	6.5	5932

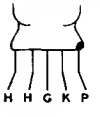
§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✠Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‡ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
5961	Pentagrid Converter (Special 6SA7)	8R ♥	8–1	6.3	0.3	1.0	300	100	Osc I_{g1} = 0.5 ma, R_{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
5963	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6–2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	2.5 ♠ ▣	250 ▣	—	1.9 ▲	0.5$_1$ ▲ 0.35$_2$ ▲	1.5 ▲
5964	High-Mu Twin Triode	7BF	5–2	6.3	0.45	1.5 ♠ ▣	250 ▣	—	2.1 ▲	0.4 ▲	1.3 ▲
5965	Twin Triode	9A	6–2	12.6 / 6.3	0.225 / 0.45	2.4 ♠ ▣ 4.4 ⊕ ▣	300	—	3.8 ▲	0.5$_1$ ▲ 0.38$_2$ ▲	3.0 ▲
5967 ◉	Medium-mu Twin Triode	8DQ	3–8	1.25	0.12	—	50 ▣	—	0.9 ▲	0.9 ▲	1.7 ▲
5971 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	5971	2–1	1.25 DC	0.08	0.7	135	—	1.6 ▲	1.7 ▲	2.3 ▲
5975 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	5975	3–6	6.3	0.175	3.0	250	—	—	—	—
5977 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	8DK	3-1	6.3	0.15	1.2 ◈	180 ◈	—	2.0	2.2	1.3
5987 ◉	Low-Mu Triode	8DM	3–4	6.3	0.45	4.0 ▣	165 ▣	—	3.2	5.0	3.2
5992	Beam Power Amplifier (Special 6V6-GT)	7AC	9–9	6.3	0.6	10	300	275	—	—	—
5993	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5993	6–3	6.3	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
5995 ◉	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5995	T-X	6.3	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 25 volts at 100 ma d-c				
5998	Low-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	16–3	6.3	2.4	13 ♠	250	—	—	—	—
6004	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	2AJ	T-X	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 60 volts at 145 ma d-c				
6005	Beam Power Amplifier	7BZ	5–3	6.3	0.45	11 ◈	275 ◈	275 ◈	Single Tube		
									2 Tubes, Push-pull		
6006	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode (Special 6SG7)	8BK	8–1	6.3	0.3	3.0	300	200	8.5	7.0	0.004 ♣
6007 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	512-AX	T-X	1.25 DC	0.0133	0.025	45	45	2.5 ▲	2.2 ▲	0.2 ♣ ▲
6008 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	512-AX	T-X	0.625 DC	0.0133	0.0015	45	45	1.5 ▲	1.5 ▲	0.2 ♣ ▲
6021 ◉	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8DG	3–1	6.3	0.3	0.8 ♠ ◈	165 ◈	—	2.4 ▲	0.28$_1$ ▲ 0.32$_2$ ▲	1.5 ▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Converter	250	100	2.0	3.5	8.5	1,000,000§	450 #	—	—	—	**5961**
Class A Amplifier ♠	67.5	—	0	8.5	—	6,600	3,200	21	—	—	*5963*
Frequency Halfer ♠	150‡	—	15	0	—	R_{g1} = 47,000		—	20,000	—	
	150‡	—	0	5.1	—	R_{g1} = 47,000		—	20,000	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 50 ⊕	9.5	—	6,500	6,000	39	—	—	*5964*
Frequency Halfer ♠	150‡	—	10	0	—	R_{g1} = 47,000			20,000	—	
	150‡	—	0	5.0	—	R_{g1} = 47,000			20,000	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	8.5	—	7,000§	6,700	47	—	—	*5965*
Frequency Halfer ♠	150‡	—	—	10.5§	—		I_c = 140 μamp		7,200	—	
	150‡	—	5.5	0.15	—	—	—	—	7,200	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	45	—	E_{cc} = 0	3.0	—	8,500	2,000	17	R_g = 5.0 meg		5967 ◉
Class A Amplifier	135	—	2.5	4.0	—	—	2,150	23	—	—	5971 ◉
Class A Amplifier	200	—	R_k = 680	12	—	4,000	4,000	16	—	—	5975 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 270	10	—	—	4,500	16	—	—	5977 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	—	18	9.0	—	—	1,850	4.1	—	—	5987 ◉
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	45,000	4,000	—	5,000	4.0	5992
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 60 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,250 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 260 volts; max peak current per plate = 230 ma										*5993*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 45 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 850 volts; max rms supply voltage = 300 volts; max peak current = 275 ma										5995 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	110	—	R_k = 105	100	—	350	15,500	5.4	—	—	5998
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 120 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 375 volts; max peak current per plate = 375 ma										6004
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	52,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	*6005*
Class AB_1 Amplifier	180	180	8.5	29†	3.0†	58,000§	3,700	—	5,500	2.0	
	250	250	15	70†	5†	—	—	—	10,000 ‡	10	
Class A Amplifier	250	150	2.5	9.2	3.4	1,000,000*	4,000	—	—	—	**6006**
Class A Amplifier	22.5	22.5	0.2	0.475	0.1	400,000	420	—	—	—	6007 ◉
Class A Amplifier	22.5	18	1.15	0.05	0.01	4,000,000	100	—	—	—	6008 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 150	6.5	—	6,500§	5,400	35	—	—	6021 ◉



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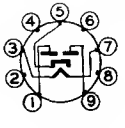

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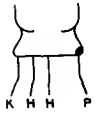
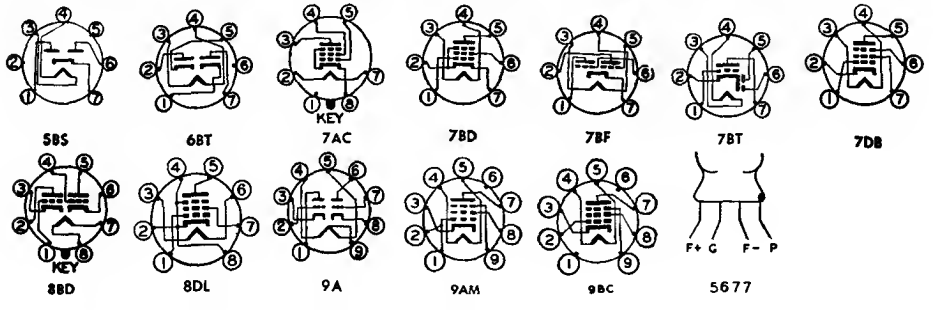


5995

◉Absolute maximum rating.
▲Without external shield.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
♠Per section.
‡ Plate supply voltage.
§ Approximate.
† Zero signal.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♣Maximum.
* Minimum.
◈Design maximum rating.
Conversion transconductance.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
⊕For both sections.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
6028	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BD	5-1	20.0	0.05	1.7	180	140	4.0	2.8	0.02 ♣
6029 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	5677	2-1	1.25 DC	0.2	1.0	135	—	1.3 ▲	1.4 ▲	1.6 ▲
6042	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8BD	9-3	25.0	0.15	2.25 ♠	250	—	—	—	—
6045	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	7BF	5-2	6.3	0.35	1.6 ♠ ▣	330 ▣	—	2.0 ▲	0.45_1 ▲ 0.34_2 ▲	1.3 ▲
6046	Beam Power Amplifier (Special 25L6-GT)	7AC	9-11	25.0	0.3	10	200	125	—	—	—
6049 ◉	Semi-remote Cutoff RF Pentode	8DL	3-1	6.3	0.15	1.1 ▣	165 ▣	155 ▣	3.6	3.8	0.009 ♣
6050 ◉	High-Frequency Medium-Mu Triode	5677	2-1	1.25 DC	0.12	—	135	—	1.3	3.4	1.4
6057	High-Mu Twin Triode (Special 12AX7)	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	1.0 ♣	300	—	1.6 ▲	0.46_1 ▲ 0.34_2 ▲	1.7 ▲
6058	Twin Diode (Special 6AL5)	6BT	5-2	6.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6059	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	9BC	6-2	6.3	0.15	1.75	300	125	4.25 ▲	4.0 ▲	0.01 ♣ ▲
6060	High-Frequency Twin Triode (Special 12AT7)	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	2.5 ♠	350	—	2.25 ▲	0.4 ▲	1.6 ▲
6061	Beam Power Amplifier	9AM	6-3	6.3	0.45	12	315	285	—	—	—
6063	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier (Special 6X4)	5BS	5-3	6.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
6064	RF Pentode	7DB	5-2	6.3	0.3	2.5	250	250	7.8	3.9	0.01 ♠
6065	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7DB	5-2	6.3	0.2	2.5	250	250	4.5	7.0	0.007 ♣
6066	Duplex-Diode High-Mu Triode (Special 6AT6)	7BT	5-2	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	—	—	—
6067	Medium-Mu Twin Triode (Special 12AU7)	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	2.75 ♠	300	—	1.6 ▲	0.5_1 ▲ 0.35_2 ▲	1.5 ▲
6072	Twin Triode	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.175 / 0.35	1.5 ♠ ◈	330 ◈	—	1.4 ▲	0.5_1 ▲ 0.38_2 ▲	1.5 ▲
6080	Low-Mu Twin Triode Power Amplifier (Special 6AS7-G)	8BD	T-X	6.3	2.5	13 ♠ ▣	250 ▣	—	6.0 ▲	2.2 ▲	8.0 ▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, ***miniature tubes in italics.*** ◉Subminiature type.

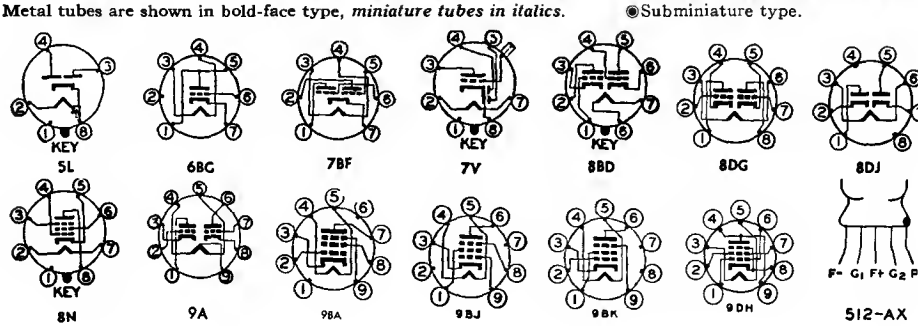


Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	120	120	R_k = 180	7.5	2.5	300,000§	5,000	—	—	—	*6028*
Class A Amplifier	90	—	4.0	11	—	4,250§	2,000	8.5	—	—	6029 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	9	6.5	—	9,100	2,200	20	—	—	6042
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 50 ⊕	9.0	—	5,900§	6,400	38	—	—	*6045*
Class A Amplifier	200	125	R_k = 180	46†	2.2†	28,000§	8,000	—	4,000	3.8	6046
Class A Amplifier	110	110	7.5	49†	4.0†	13,000§	8,000	—	2,000	2.1	
Relay Energizer	115‡	115✠	0	105	12.8	R_{g^1} = 2 meg		—	500	—	
	115‡	115✠	25	0.1§	—	R_{g^2} = 1000 ohms		—	500	—	
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 150	7.5	2.5	400,000§	3,550	—	—	—	6049 ◉
Class A Amplifier	135	—	5	4.0	—	—	1,600	16	—	—	6050 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2	1.2	—	62,500	1,600	100	—	—	*6057*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 9 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 420 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 150 volts; max peak current per plate = 54 ma										*6058*
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3	2.1	0.6	2,500,000	1,250	—	—	—	*6059*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2	10	—	10,000	5,500	55	—	—	*6060*
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	45†	4.5†	52,000§	4,100	—	5,000	4.5	*6061*
	315	225	13	34†	2.2†	77,000§	3,750	—	8,500	5.5	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 70 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 210 ma										*6063*
Class A Amplifier	250	250	2.0	10	2.5	1,000,000§	7,500	—	—	—	*6064*
Class A Amplifier	250	200	2.5	8.0	2.1	1,000,000§	2,500	—	—	—	*6065*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000	1,200	70	—	—	*6066*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	8.5	10.5	—	7,700	2,200	17	—	—	*6067*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	4.0	3.0	—	25,000§	1,750	44	—	—	*6072*
DC Amplifier ♠	135	—	R_k = 250	125	—	280	7,000	2	—	—	6080

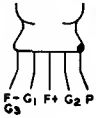
§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✠Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‡ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6082	Low-Mu Twin Triode Power Amplifier	8BD	T-X	26.5	0.6	13 ♠ ▣	250 ▣	—	6.0 ▲	2.2 ▲	8.0 ▲
6084	AF Pentode	9BJ	6-3	6.3	0.3	1.0	300	200	5.1	7.1	0.025 ♣
6085	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6-3	12.6 / 6.3	0.3 / 0.6	1.5 ♠	300	—	2.8_1 2.7_2	1.2_1 1.3_2	2.6_1 2.75_2
6086	Pentode	9BK	6-3	18.0	0.1	2.1	210	210	8.8	3.6	0.015 ♣
6087	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5L	9-41	5.0	2.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 50 v at 125 ma d-c				
6088 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	512-AX	2-1	1.25 DC	0.02	—	67.5 ▣	67.5 ▣	—	—	—
6092 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	5672	2-1	1.25	0.05	—	67.5 ▣	67.5 ▣	—	—	—
6094	Beam Power Amplifier	9DH	T-X	6.3	0.6	12.5 ▣	275 ▣	275 ▣	8.5 ▲	5.3 ▲	1.45 ▲
6101	Medium-Mu Twin Triode (Special 6J6)	7BF	5-2	6.3	0.45	0.85 ♠ ▣	330 ▣	—	2.0 ▲	0.4 ▲	1.5 ▲
6106	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier (Special 5Y3-GT)	5L	T-X	5.0	1.7	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 60 v at 125 ma d-c				
6110 ◉	Twin Diode	8DJ	3-1	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 10 v at 15 ma d-c				
6111 ◉	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	8DG	3-1	6.3	0.3	1.0 ♠ ◈	165 ◈	—	2.1	1.3_1 1.4_2	1.4
6112 ◉	High-Mu Twin Triode	8DG	3-1	6.3	0.3	0.3 ♠ ◈	165 ◈	—	1.9	1.5	1.0
6113	High-Mu Twin Triode (Special 6SL7-GT)	8BD	9-11	6.3	0.3	1.0 ♠	250	—	3.0	3.8	2.8
6118	Duplex-Diode High-mu Triode (Special 6Q7)	7V	8-4	6.3	0.3	—	300	—	5.0	3.8	1.4
6121 ◉	Medium-mu Triode	5677	2-1	1.25	0.12	1.1 ▣	185 ▣	—	1.4 ▲	1.9 ▲	1.4 ▲
6132	RF Pentode (Special 6CH6)	9BA	6-3	6.3	0.75	12	275	275	14 ▲	5.0 ▲	0.25 ♣ ▲
6134	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8N	8-1	6.3	0.45	3.0 ◈	330 ◈	165 ◈	11	5.0	0.015 ♣
6135	Medium-Mu Triode	6BG	5-2	6.3	0.175	3.4 ◈	330 ◈	—	1.5 ▲	0.7 ▲	1.4 ▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
DC Amplifier ♠	135	—	R_k = 250	125	—	280	7,000	2	—	—	6082
Class A Amplifier	250	100	2.0	3.0	0.55	1,800,000	1,850	—	—	—	*6084*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	5.5	6	—	—	2,700	30	—	—	*6085*
Class A Amplifier	210	120	R_k = 165	10	2.1	500,000	9,000	—	—	—	*6086*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1400 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 375 ma										6087
Class A Amplifier	45	45	1.25	0.65†	0.15†	700,000§	625	—	80,000	0.0105	6088 ◉
Class A Amplifier	45	45	4.5	1.4	0.4	—	600	—	30,000	0.025	6092 ◉
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	45	3.5	32,000*	4,100	—	—	4.5	*6094*
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 50 ⊕	8.5	—	6,300	6,000	38	—	—	*6101*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,550 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 350 volts; max peak current per plate = 415 ma										6106
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate ▣ = 4.4 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 460 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate ▣ = 165 volts; max peak current per plate ▣ = 26.5 ma										6110 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 220	8.5	—	4,000§	5,000	20	—	—	6111 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 820	1.75	—	28,000§	2,500	70	—	—	6112 ◉
	100	—	R_k = 1,500	0.8	—	39,000§	1,800	70	—	—	
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	2.0	2.3	—	44,000	1,600	70	—	—	6113
Class A Amplifier	250	—	3.0	1.0	—	58,000§	1,200	70	—	—	**6118**
	100	—	1.0	0.8	—	58,000§	1,200	70	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	135	—	5.0	4.0	—	9,400§	1,600	15	—	—	6121 ◉
Class A Amplifier	250	250	4.5	40	6.0	50,000	11,000	—	—	—	*6132*
Class A Amplifier	300	150	R_k = 160	10	2.5	1,000,000§	9,000	—	—	—	**6134**
Class A Amplifier	250	—	8.5	10.5	—	7,700§	2,200	17	—	—	*6135*
	100	—	0	11.8	—	6,250§	3,100	19.5	—	—	



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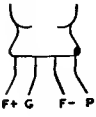
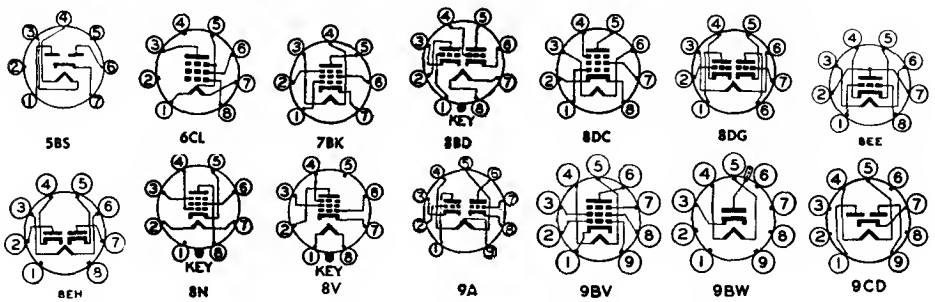


5677

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
§ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

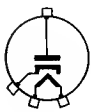
Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6136	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	6.3	0.3	3.1 ◈	330 ◈	165 ◈	6.0 ▲	5.0 ▲	0.0035 ♣▲
6137	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8N	8-1	6.3	0.3	3.0 ◈	330 ◈	140 ◈	5.0	7.0	0.003 ♣
6145	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8V	9-31	6.3	0.6	10	300	150	14	7.5	0.06 ♣
6152 ◉	Low-mu Triode	5975	3-6	6.3	0.2	1.1 ▣	180 ▣	—	2.9 ▲	1.28 ▲	1.32 ▲
6157	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9BW	6-7	6.3	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
6158	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.3 / 0.6	5.0 ♠	300	—	2.3 ▲	0.95_1 ▲ 0.85_2 ▲	2.1 ▲
6169 ◉	High-Frequency Triode	8EE	3-1	6.3	0.15	3.0	250	—	2.5	2.6	1.6
6173	UHF Diode (Pencil)	6173	T-X	6.3	0.135	—	—	—	—	—	—
6180	Medium-Mu Twin Triode (Special 6SN7-GT)	8BD	9-3	6.3	0.6	2.25 ♠	300	—	2.3_1 ▲ 2.6_2 ▲	2.5_1 ▲ 2.7_2 ▲	3.5_1 ▲ 3.3_2 ▲
6184 ◉	UHF Twin Diode	8EH	T-X	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 5.0 v at 8.0 ma				
6193 ◉	High-Frequency Twin Triode	8DG	3-3	6.3	0.3	2.0 ♠	250	—	2.75	2.20	1.46
6195 ◉	Beam Power Amplifier	6CL	T-X	1.25 / 2.5 / DC	0.22 / 0.11	2.5	180	150	2.4	1.3	0.045
6197	Sharp-Cutoff Power Amplifier Pentode	9BV	6-3	6.3	0.65	7.5 ▣	300 ▣	250 ▣	—	—	—
6201	High-Frequency Twin Triode	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	2.5 ♠ ◈	330 ◈	—	2.5 ▲	0.45_1 ▲ 0.38_2 ▲	1.6 ▲
6202	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5BS	5-3	6.3	0.6	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 50 ma d-c				
6203	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9CD	6-3	6.3	0.9	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 22 v at 70 ma d-c				
6205 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	8DC	3-1	6.3	0.15	0.9 ◈	165 ◈	155 ◈	4.2	3.4	0.015 ♣
6206 ◉	Semi-Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8DC	3-1	6.3	0.15	0.85 ◈	165 ◈	155 ◈	4.2	3.4	0.015 ♣
6211	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	1.5 ♠ ▣	200 ▣	—	2.9 ▲	0.54_1 ▲ 0.46_2 ▲	2.22 ▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, ***miniature tubes in italics.*** ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 68	10.6	4.3	1,000,000§	5,200	—	—	—	*6136*
	100	100	R_k = 150	5.0	2.1	500,000§	3,900	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3	9.2	2.6	800,000§	2,000	—	—	—	**6137**
	100	100	1	13	4.0	120,000§	2,350	—	—	—	
Pulse Amplifier	150	100	0	34	8	100,000	—	—	—	—	6145
	150	100	5.3	2.0♣	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	60	100	0	—	12♣	—	—	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 270	10	—	3,400§	5,100	17.5	—	—	6152◉
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 125 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1000 volts; rms supply voltage = 350 volts; max peak current = 450 ma										*6157*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	4.6	6.0	—	14,000	2,300	32	—	—	*6158*
Class A Amplifier	180	—	1.0	11.5	—	8,500	6,500	55	—	—	6169◉
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current ▣ = 5.5 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 375 volts; max peak current ▣ = 50 ma										6173
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	9.0	6.5	—	9,100	2,200	20	—	—	6180
	100	—	0	10.6	—	8,000	2,500	20	—	—	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 20 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 450 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 200 volts; max peak current per plate = 50 ma										6184◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	180	—	1.0	11.5	—	8,500	6,500	55	—	—	6193◉
	90	—	0.50	4.5	—	9,000	5,800	50	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	125	125	7.5	9.0	1.5	120,000	2,100	—	—	—	6195◉
Class A Amplifier	250	150	3.0	30	7.0	90,000	11,000	—	—	—	*6197*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	R_k = 200	10	—	10,900§	5,500	60	—	—	*6201*
	100	—	R_k = 270	3.3	—	14,300§	4,000	57	—	—	
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current ▣ = 55 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 1375 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate ▣ = 220 ma										*6202*
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current ▣ = 77 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ = 1375 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate ▣ = 300 ma										*6203*
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 150	7.5	2.4	260,000	5,000	—	—	—	6205◉
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 120	7.2	2.2	260,000	4,500	—	—	—	6206◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 470	4.6	—	7,500	3,600	27	—	—	*6211*
Frequency Halfer ♠	150‡	—	0	4.8*	—	R_{g1} = 47,000 ohms			20,000	—	
	150‡	—	10♣	0.1	—	R_{g1} = 47,000 ohms			20,000	—	

5975

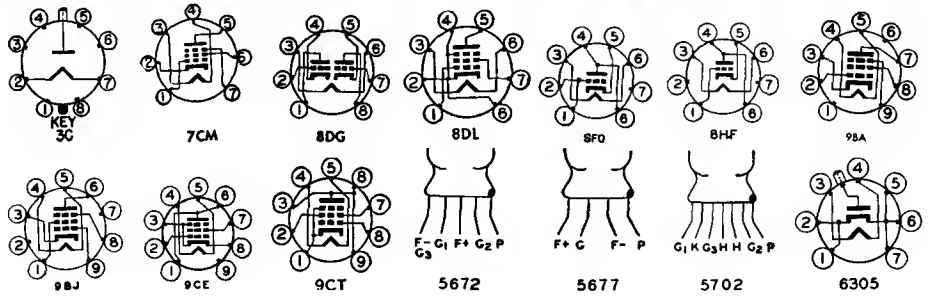


6173

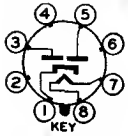
♠Per section.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
▲Without external shield.
1—Section 1.
§ Approximate.
2—Section 2.
♣Maximum.
‡ Plate supply voltage.
* Minimum.
† Zero Signal.
⊕For both sections.
◈Design maximum rating.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
6215	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	3C	T-X	1.25	0.2	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 56 v at 2.0 ma d-c				
6216	Beam Power Amplifier	9CE	6–3	6.3	1.2	10	300	200	13.2 ▲	6.7 ▲	0.37 ♣ ▲
6221 ◉	Medium-mu Triode	8HF	3–1	6.3	0.175	3.3 ▣	165 ▣	—	—	—	—
6222 ◉	High-mu Triode	8HF	3–1	6.3	0.175	0.55 ▣	165 ▣	—	—	—	—
6223 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8DL	3–1	6.3	0.175	1.1 ▣	165 ▣	155 ▣	4.2	3.4	0.015
6224 ◉	Beam Power Amplifier	8DL	3–3	6.3	0.45	5.0 ▣	165 ▣	155 ▣	6.5	7.5	0.2
6225 ◉	Semi-remote Cutoff Pentode	8DL	3–1	6.3	0.175	1.1 ▣	165 ▣	155 ▣	4.1	3.4	0.015
6227	Power Amplifier Pentode	9BA	6–4	6.3	0.75	8.0 ▣	300 ▣	300 ▣	—	—	—
6245 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	5702	3–6	6.3	0.2	1.85 ▣	200 ▣	155 ▣	4.35	3.15	0.03 ♣
6247 ◉	High-Mu Triode	8FO	3–2	6.3	0.2	1.6 ▣	275 ▣	—	—	—	—
6265	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7CM	5–2	6.3	0.175	2.0	300	150	5.2 ▲	4.4 ▲	0.004 ♣ ▲
6267	Power Amplifier Pentode	9BJ	6–2	6.3	0.2	1.0	300	200	—	—	—
6281 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff AF Pentode	5672	2–2	0.625	0.02	—	25 ▣	25 ▣	2.5	3.4	0.01 ♣
6286 ◉	Medium-mu Triode	5677	2–1	1.25	0.125	0.45 ▣	100 ▣	—	1.3 ▲	2.1 ▲	1.6 ▲
6287	Beam Power Amplifier	9CT	T-X	6.3	0.6	13.2 ▣	275 ▣	275 ▣	8.0 ▲	9.0 ▲	1.1 ♣ ▲
6305	Half-Wave High-Voltage Rectifier	6305	T-X	4.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6320 ◉	High-mu Twin Triode	8DG	T-X	6.3	0.085	0.6 ♠	150	—	1.0	1.4	0.6
6321 ◉	Low-mu Twin Triode	8DG	T-X	6.3	0.085	0.6 ♠	150	—	1.0	1.4	0.55
6325	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	6325	T-X	6.3	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
6327	Beam Power Amplifier	6327	T-X	6.3	1.8	35 ▣	1,650 ▣	330	13 ▲	13 ▲	0.6 ♣ ▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, ***miniature tubes in italics.*** ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 1.0 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 18,000 volts; max peak current = 8.0 ma										6215
Class A Amplifier	200	100	6.0	47†	2.0†	38,000	8,800	—	4,500	3.8	*6216*
Filter Reactor	100	100	3.0	72	3.0	18,500§	12,500	R_{g1} = 0.1 meg			
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 150	8.5	—	4,700§	5,800	27	—	—	6221 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 1500	0.7	—	41,000§	1,700	70	—	—	6222 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 150	7.5	2.4	175,000*	5,000	—	—	—	6223 ◉
Class A Amplifier	110	110	R_k = 270	30	2.0	10,000	4,200	—	—	—	6224 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 120	7.2	2.0	175,000*	4,500	—	—	—	6225 ◉
Class A Amplifier	200	200	R_k = 130	30	4.1	90,000	9,000	E_{c3} = 0 volts	7,000	2.7	*6227*
Class A Amplifier	120	120	R_k = 200	7.5	2.6	—	5,000	E_{c3} = 0 volts	—		6245 ◉
	20	30	0	2.5	1.5♣	—	3,275	E_{c3} = 0 volts	—		
Class A Amplifier	250	—	R_k = 500	4.2	—	22,600§	2,650	60	—	—	6247 ◉
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 100	7.4	2.9	1,000,000§	4,600	—	—	—	*6265*
Class A Amplifier	250	140	2.0	3.0	0.6	2,500,000	2,000	E_{c3} = 0 volts		—	*6267*
Class A Amplifier	15	15	1.0	0.05	0.02	2,000,000	105	—	—	—	6281 ◉
Class A Amplifier	67.5	—	2.0	6.0	—	5,500§	2,100	11.5	—	—	6286 ◉
Class A Amplifier	250	250	12.5	46†	5.0†	55,000	4,100	—	6,000	4.5	*6287*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 5 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 12,500 volts; max rms supply voltage = 5500 volts; max peak current = 40 ma										*6305*
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 680	—	—	33,000§	1,800	60	—	—	6320 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 680	—	—	9,400§	1,700	16	—	—	6321 ◉
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current ◙ = 250 ma; max peak inverse voltage ◙ = 2200 volts; rms supply voltage per plate ◙ = 780 volts; max peak current per plate ◙ = 550 ma										6325
Class A Amplifier	400	300	40	75	3.5	20,000§	5,500	—	—	—	6327
	250	250	22.5	120	7.0	—	8,000	—	—	—	



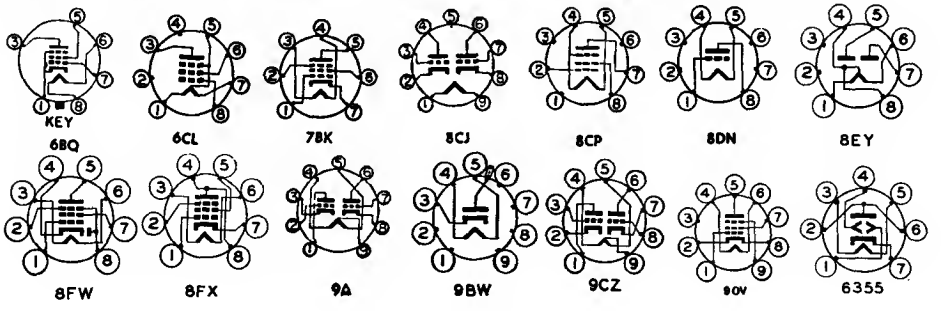
6325

6327

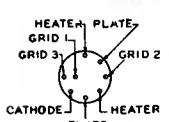
§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✱Screen supply voltage.
◙Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
ǂ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6350	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9CZ	6-3	6.3 / 12.6	0.6 / 0.3	3.5 ♠	300	—	3.6 ▲	0.6 ▲	3.2 ▲
6352 ◉	Temperature-Limited Twin Diode	8EY	3-2	3.0 AC	0.36	—	Max filament voltage ▣ = 4.0 a-c Max plate voltage ▣ = 250 d-c Max plate current ▣ = 1.1 ma ⊕				
6355	Twin Electron-Ray Indicator	6355	T-X	6.3	0.14	—	Max target voltage = 275 v				
6373 ◉	RF Pentode	8CP	3-3	1.25	0.11	1.0	150	150	3.0	7.0	0.1
6374	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9BW	T-X	6.3	1.0	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 22 v at 150 ma d-c				
6375 ◉	Medium-Mu Triode	8DN	3-3	1.25	0.2	2.4	150	—	1.3	1.9	1.4
6384	Beam Power Amplifier	6BQ	T-X	6.3	1.2	30 ▣	750	325	—	—	—
6385	High-Frequency Twin Triode	8CJ	6-2	6.3	0.5	1.5 ♠	300	—	2.4 ▲	1.1 ▲	1.7 ▲
6386	Medium-Mu Remote-Cutoff Twin Triode	8CJ	6-1	6.3	0.35	1.5 ♠	300	—	2.0 ▲	1.1 ▲	1.2 ▲
6391 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	6391	T-X	6.3	0.2	1.0	175	175	4.0	5.0	0.15 ♣
6397 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	6CL	T-X	2.5 / 1.25	0.0625 / 0.125	1.5 ▣	135 ▣	135 ▣	2.75	3.0	0.055
6414	Twin Triode	9A	6-3	12.6 / 6.3	0.225 / 0.45	2.0 ◈ ♠ 3.6 ◈ ⊕	200 ◈	—	4.0 ▲	0.47_1 ▲ 0.38_2 ▲	3.0 ▲
6448	Half-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9BW	T-X	6.3	1.1	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 25 v at 150 ma d-c				
6463	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9CZ	6-3	12.6 / 6.3	0.3 / 0.6	4.0 ♠ 7.0 ⊕	300	—	3.0 ▲	0.6_1 ▲ 0.5_2 ▲	5.0 ▲
6485	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	6.3	0.45	3.2	300	150	10	3.6	0.02 ♣
6486	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode	9DV	6-2	6.3	0.25	2.0	180	140	4.5 ♣	3.3	0.035 ♣
6487 ◉	Diode-RF Pentode	8FW	3-2	6.3	0.2	0.75	190 ▣	190 ▣	4.5	4.7	0.02 ♣
6488 ◉	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	8FX	3-2	6.3	0.2	1.5	190 ▣	190 ▣	4.5	5.0	0.15 ♣
6489 ◉	Diode	6489	T-X	6.3	0.15	—	Tube Voltage Drop: 3.1 v at 18 ma d-c				
6519 ◉	Power Amplifier Pentode	6519	T-X	1.25	0.01	—	30 ▣	30 ▣	R_{g1} = 10 meg		

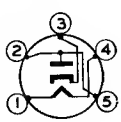
Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics.* ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	5.0	11	—	3,900§	4,600	18	—	—	*6350*
Control Service	Plate voltage =250 d-c thru 1 meg; plate current =50 μa ⊕										6352 ◉
Tuning Indicator	Target voltage =250 v; Focus-electrode-1 voltage =120 to 190 v; Focus-electrode-2 voltage =120 to 190 v										*6355*
Class A Amplifier	150	90	7.5	6.5	1.4	—	1,500	—	—	—	6373 ◉
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =125 ma; max peak inverse voltage =2000 volts; rms supply voltage =625 volts; max peak current =900 ma										*6374*
Class A Amplifier	150	—	4.5	12	—	4,100§	3,400	14	—	—	6375 ◉
Horizontal Deflection Amplifier	250	250	22.5	77	3.5	—	5,400	—	—	—	6384
	Max positive pulse plate voltage =1,500 volts; max screen dissipation =3.5 watts; max d-c cathode current =125 ma										
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	2.0	8.0	—	7,000§	5,000	35	—	—	*6385*
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 200	9.6	—	4,250§	4,000	17	—	—	*6386*
Class A Amplifier	100	100	1.4	7.0	2.2	180,000	3,000	—	—	—	6391 ◉
Class A Amplifier	125	125	7.5	7.25	1.2	—	1,950	—	—	—	6397 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	180	—	2.0	8.0	—	7,650§	5,550	42.5	—	—	*6414*
	150	—	4.8	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	100	—	—	17	—	—	Ic =0.2 ma		—	—	
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current =150 ma; max peak inverse voltage =1,800 volts; max rms supply voltage =625 volts; max peak current =900 ma										*6443*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	R_k = 620	14.5	—	3,850§	5,200	20	—	—	*6463*
Frequency Halfer ♠	100	—	—	29	—	—	Ic =200 μa		—	—	
	200	—	11	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class A Amplifier	300	150	R_k = 160	10	2.5	500,000	9,000	—	—	—	*6485*
Class A Amplifier	120	120	−2.0	3.5	3.3	—	3,250	E_{c3} =0 volts			*6486*
Class A Amplifier	100	100	2.0	3.0	2.45	100,000	2,500	—	—	—	6487 ◉
Class A Amplifier	100	100	2.0	7.5	2.5	250,000	5,250	—	—	—	6488 ◉
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current ▣ =10 ma; max peak inverse voltage ▣ =460 volts; max peak current ▣ =60 ma										6489 ◉
Class A Amplifier	22.5	22.5	E_{cc1}=0	0.4	0.1	300,000§	450	—	100000	0.0015	6519 ◉



6391



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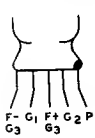


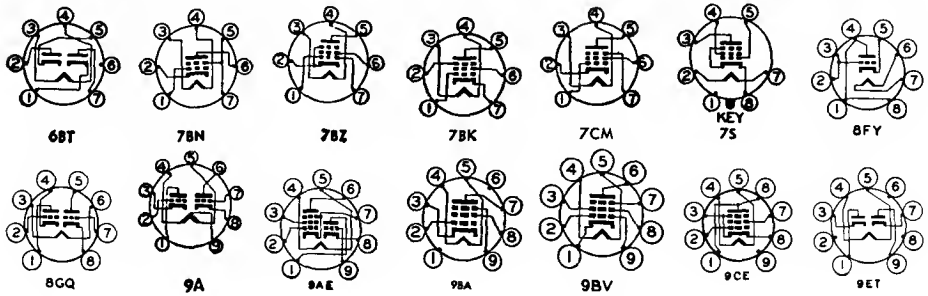
6519

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
♥Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.

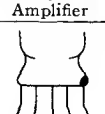
✱Screen supply voltage.
▣Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads: Input	Output	Grid-plate
6525	Thyratron	7BN	5-1	6.3	0.15	—	500 ◆	Anode voltage drop = 8 volts			
6533 ◉	High-mu Triode	8FY	3-1	6.3	0.2	0.35 ◆	150 ◆	—	1.75 ▲	0.6 ▲	1.6 ▲
6550	Beam Power Amplifier	7S	T-X	6.3	1.6	35	600	400	14 ▲	12 ▲	0.85 ▲
6611 ◉	RF Pentode	6611	2-1	1.25	0.02	0.1 ▣	50 ▣	50 ▣	4.0	4.0	0.008 ♣
6612 ◉	RF Pentode	6611	2-1	1.25	0.08	0.2 ▣	50 ▣	50 ▣	5.5	4.2	0.01 ♣
6660	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode (Special 6BA6)	7BK	5-2	6.3	0.3	3.0	300	150	5.5	5.5	0.0035 ♣
6661	Sharp-Cutoff RF Pentode (Special 6BH6)	7CM	5-2	6.3	0.15	3.0	300	150	5.4	4.4	0.0035 ♣
6662	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode (Special 6BJ6)	7CM	5-2	6.3	0.15	3.0	300	150	4.5	5.5	0.0035 ♣
6663	Twin Diode (Special 6AL5)	6BT	5-1	6.3	0.3	—	Tube Voltage Drop: ♠ 10 v at 60 ma d-c				
6669	Beam Power Amplifier (Special 6AQ5)	7BZ	5-3	6.3	0.45	12 ◆	250 ◆	250 ◆	Single Tube		
									2 Tubes, Push Pull		
6677	Power Amplifier Pentode (Special 6CL6)	9BV	6-3	6.3	0.65	8.5 ◆	330 ◆	165 ◆	11 ▲	5.5 ▲	0.12 ♣ ▲
6678	Triode-Pentode (Special 6U8)	9AE	6-2	6.3	0.45	3.0 ◆	330 ◆	165 ◆	Pentode Section		
						3.0 ◆	330 ◆	—	Triode Section		
6679	High-mu Twin Triode (Special 12AT7)	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	2.8 ◆ ♠	330 ◆	—	2.2	1.2_1 1.5_2	1.5
6680	Medium-mu Twin Triode (Special 12AU7)	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	3.0 ◆ ♠	330 ◆	—	1.8	2.0	1.5
6681	High-mu Twin Triode (Special 12AX7)	9A	6-2	12.6 / 6.3	0.15 / 0.3	1.1 ◆ ♠	330 ◆	—	1.8	1.9	1.7
6686	Power Amplifier Pentode	9BA	6-3	6.3	0.375	4.5	210	210	—	—	—
6690 ◉	Medium-mu Twin Triode	8GQ	T-X	6.3	0.3	1.1 ▣ ♠	120 ▣	—	2.6	1.4_1 1.7_2	1.8
6754	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9ET	T-X	6.3	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
6760	Power Amplifier Pentode	9CE	T-X	18.0	0.35	10	250	200	11 ▲	5.0 ▲	0.4 ▲

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, ***miniature tubes in italics***. ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	Rp, Ohms	Gm, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Relay Energizer	DC control-grid supply voltage for anode conduction: −2.5 volts at E_{bb} = 105 volts d-c, E_{cc_2} = 0 volts, RL = 22,000 ohms, R_{g_2} = 1.0 meg R_{g_1} = 0										*6525*
Class A Amplifier	120	—	R_k = 1500	0.9	—	31,000	1,750	54	—	—	6533 ◉
Class A Amplifier	400 250	225 250	16.5 14	87 140	4.0 12	27,000 12,000	9,000 11,000	— —	3,000 1,500	20 12.5	6550
Class A Amplifier	45 30	45✠ 30	E_{cc_1}=0 E_{cc_1}=0	1.0 1.0	0.35 0.35	400,000§ 400,000§	1,000 1,000	R_{g_1} = 5.0 meg; R_{g_2} = 47 K; R_{g_1} = 5.0 meg			6611 ◉
Class A Amplifier	45 30	45✠ 30	E_{cc_1}=0 E_{cc_1}=0	3.0 3.0	1.0 1.0	180,000§ 180,000§	3,000 3,000	R_{g_1}=2.0 meg; R_{g_2}=15k R_{g_1}=2.0 meg			6612 ◉
Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 100	R_k = 68 R_k = 68	11 10.8	4.2 4.4	1,000,000§ 250,000§	4,400 4,300	E_{c_3} = 0 volts E_{c_3} = 0 volts			*6660*
Class A Amplifier	250	150	R_k = 100	7.4	2.6	1,400,000§	4,600	E_{c_3} = 0 volts			*6661*
Class A Amplifier	250 100	100 100	R_k = 80 R_k = 80	9.2 9.0	3.3 3.5	1,300,000§ 250,000§	3,600 3,650	E_{c_3} = 0 volts E_{c_3} = 0 volts			*6662*
Rectifier Service	Max d-c output current per plate = 9.0 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 250 volts; max peak current per plate = 54 ma										*6663*
Class A Amplifier Class AB_1 Amplifier	250 250	250 250	12.5 15	45† 70†	4.5† 5.0†	52,000§ —	4,100 —	— —	5,000 10,000 ‡	4.5 10	*6669*
Class A Amplifier	250	150	3.0	30†	7.0†	150,000§	11,000	g_2 tied to k	7,500	2.8	*6677*
Class A Amplifier Class A Amplifier	250 150	110 —	R_k = 68 R_k = 56	10 18	3.5 —	400,000§ 5,000§	5,200 8,500	— 40	— —	— —	*6678*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250	—	R_k = 200	10	—	10,900§	5,500	60	—	—	*6679*
Class A Amplifier	250 100	— —	8.5 0	10.5 11.8	— —	7,700§ 6,500§	2,200 3,100	17 20	— —	— —	*6680*
Class A Amplifier ♠	250 100	— —	2.0 1.0	1.2 0.5	— —	62,000§ 80,000§	1,600 1,250	100 100	— —	— —	*6681*
Class A Amplifier	210	210	R_k = 120	20†	5.3†	300,000	11,000	E_{c_3} = 0 v	15,000	1.0	*6686*
Class A Amplifier ♠	100	—	R_k = 100	8.0	—	—	4,800	35	—	—	6690 ◉
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 90 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1,450 volts; rms supply voltage = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 330 ma										*6764*
Class A Amplifier	130	130	R_k = 100	70	3.5	—	12,000	—	2,000	3.0	*6760*



6611

§ Approximate.
▲Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
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Conversion transconductance.
♣Maximum.
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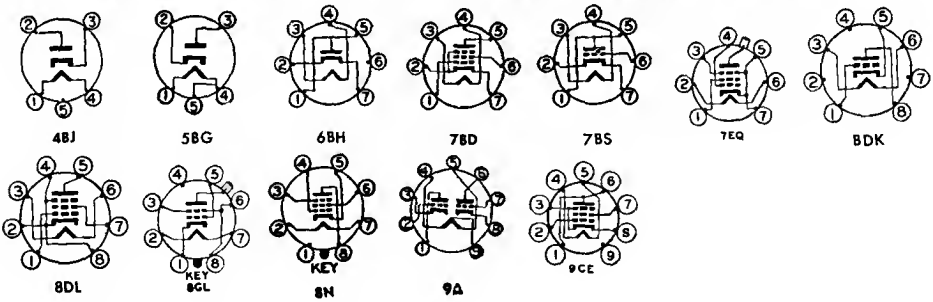
✠Screen supply voltage.
◉Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠Per section.
◈Design maximum rating.
⊕For both sections.
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
‖ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Outline Dwg	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Watts	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
6761	Power Amplifier Pentode	9CE	T-X	6.3	1.0	10	250	200	11 ▲	5.0 ▲	0.4 ▲
6788 ◉	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	8DL	T-X	6.3	0.175	0.5 ▣	250 ▣	150 ▣	2.5	3.2	0.032
6792	High-Vacuum Beam Tetrode	8GL	T-X	6.3	0.45	25	25,000	—	2.0 ▲	4.0 ▲	0.03 ▲
6814 ◉	Medium-mu Triode	8DK	3–1	6.3	0.15	2.0	250	—	2.4	2.4	1.3
6829	Twin Triode	9A	6–3	12.6 6.3	0.225 0.45	2.2 ◈ ♠ 4.0 ◈ ⊕	275 ◈	—	4.0 ▲	0.51 ▲ 0.38_2 ▲	3.0 ▲
6842	High-Voltage Regulator	7EQ	T-X	6.3	−.15	8.0	4000	150	3.95 ▲	1.34 ▲	0.067 ▲
6888	Dual-Control Pentode	8N	9–12	6.3	0.8	8.0 ▣	250 ▣	150 ▣	12 ▲	6.5 ▲	0.7 ▲
9001	Detector Amplifier Pentode	7BD	5–1	6.3	0.15	—	250	100	3.6	3.0	0.01 ♣
9002	Medium-Mu Triode	7BS	5–1	6.3	0.15	—	250	—	1.2	1.1	1.4
9003	Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7BD	5–1	6.3	0.15	—	250	100	3.6	3.0	0.01 ♣
9004	High-Frequency Diode (Acorn)	4BJ	4–1	6.3	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
9005	High-Frequency Diode (Acorn)	5BG	4–1	3.6	0.165	—	—	—	—	—	—
9006	High-Frequency Diode	6BH	5–1	6.3	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, *miniature tubes in italics*. ◉Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-amperes	Screen Milli-amperes	R_p, Ohms	G_m, μmhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Class A Amplifier	130	130	R_k = 100	70	3.5	—	12,000	—	2,000	3.0	*6761*
Class A Amplifier	100	100	R_k = 1500	0.8	0.09	1,200,000	1,150	—	—	—	6788 ◉
High-Voltage Shunt Regulator	25,000	200	18	1.0	0.1	10,000,000	195§	—	—	—	6792
	Max screen dissipation = 1.0 watts; max d-c cathode current = 10 ma										
Class A Amplifier	100	—	R_k = 150	10	—	4,800§	6,000	29	—	—	6814 ◉
Class A Amplifier ♠	150	—	R_k = 220	8.5	—	7,000§	6,700	47	—	—	*6829*
	150	—	4.8	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	100	—	—	17	—	—	I_c = 0.2	ma			
Class A Amplifier	1500	100	1.0	4.5	0.5	930,000§	2,500	—	—	—	*6842*
Gated Amplifier	150	90	—	37.5	19	I_c = 190 μa		E_{c3} = 0 volts			6888
	150	90	9.4	2.5	—	—	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts			
	150	90	13.8	0.03	—	—	—	E_{c3} = 0 volts			
	150	90	0	2.0	—	—	—	E_{c3} = −8.6 volts			
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	2.0	0.7	1,000,000*	1,400	—	—	—	*9001*
Class A Amplifier	250	—	7.0	6.3	—	11,400	2,200	25	—	—	*9002*
Class A Amplifier	250	100	3.0	6.7	2.7	700,000	1,800	—	—	—	*9003*
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 5 ma; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts										9004
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 1.0 ma; max rms supply voltage = 117 volts										9005
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 5 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 750 volts; rms supply voltage = 270 volts; max peak current = 15 ma										*9006*

§ Approximate.
▲ Without external shield.
† Zero signal.
♦ Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-input grid.
Conversion transconductance.
♣ Maximum.
♥ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-input grid.
✖ Screen supply voltage.
◉ Absolute maximum rating.
‡ Plate-to-plate.
♠ Per section.
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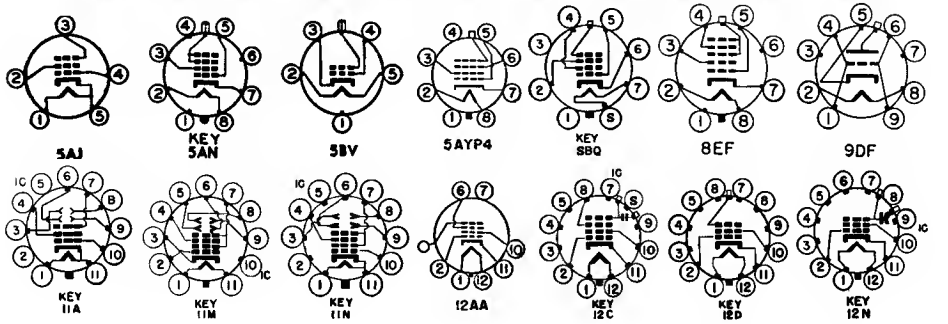
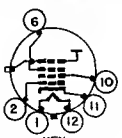
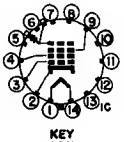
* Minimum.
¶ Heater warm-up time controlled for series-string service.
$ Plate supply voltage.
‖ Input plate.
3—The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
1—Section 1.
2—Section 2.
4—A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.

Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
3KP4	11M	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Elec	—	11½	3
3NP4●	5BV	Glass	Round	C; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	42	10	2 23/32
5AHP4	8EF	Glass	Round	C	No	Ball	Elec	Mag	53	11⅛	4 1/16
5AHP4-A	8EF	Glass	Round	C; A	No	Ball	Elec	Mag	53	11⅛	4 1/16
5ALP4	9DF	Glass	Round	C	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	—	7¼	4⅞
5AXP4	12S	Glass	Round	C	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	53	10⅝	4 1/16
5AYP4	5AYP4	Glass	Round	C; A	Yes	Ball	Elec	Mag	53	11 1/16	4 1/16
5AZP4●	12AA	Glass	Round	C; A	No	Cable	Elec	Mag	50	12 3/16	5
5BP4	11A	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Elec	—	16¾	5¼
5FP4-A	5AN	Glass	Round	C	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	53	11⅛	4 1/16
5QP4	5AN	Glass	Round	C; A	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	53	11⅛	4 1/16
5QP4-A	5AN	Glass	Round	C; A	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	53	11⅛	4 1/16
5TP4●	12C	Glass	Round	C; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	50	11¾	5
7AP4	5AJ	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Mag	55	7⅛	7
7CP4	8BQ	Glass	Round	C	No	Ball	Elec	Mag	57	13 1/16	7
7DP4	12C	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	50	14 1/16	7 1/16
7EP4	11N	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Elec	—	15½	7
7GP4	14G	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Elec	—	14½	7
7HP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Ball	Mag	Mag	50	13	7 3/16
7JP4	14G	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Elec	—	14½	7
7NP4●	14N	Glass	Round	C; A	No	Cap	Elec	Mag	35	19½	7
7QP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	52	12⅞	7 3/16
7RP4	12N	Glass	Round	C; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	50	14 1/16	7 3/16
7TP4	12Q	Glass	Round	C; A	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	50	13⅛	7 1/16
7WP4●	14N	Glass	Round	C; A	Yes	Cap	Elec	Mag	35	19 7/16	7



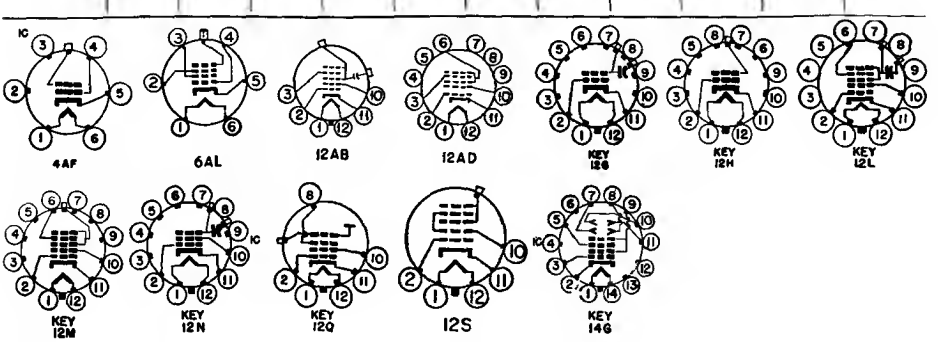
Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	2,500△ 1,000◉	—	2,000△ 460◉	—	38 to 90†	D1-D2 ◈ =100 to 136 volts/inch D3-D4 ◈ =76 to 104 volts/inch				3KP4
6.3/0.6	25,000	—	24,000	—	36 to 84†	—	2.78	120	None	3NP4●
6.3/0.6	10,000△ +1,000 −500◉	700	7,000△ 125◉	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	—	5AHP4
6.3/0.6	10,000△ +1,000, −500◉	700	7,000△ 125◉	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	—	5AHP4-A
6.3/0.2	10,000	—	8,000	—	50†	—	—	—	—	5ALP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	14,000	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	—	5AXP4
6.3/0.6	10,000△ 1,500◉	410	7,000△ 835◉	200	17 to 47*	—	—	—	—	5AYP4
6.3/0.6	40,000△ 9,000◉	400	36,000△ 7,375◉	200	37 to 93*	—	—	—	—	5AZP4●
6.3/0.6	2,000△ 1,000◉	—	2,000△ 425◉	—	40†	D1-D2 ◈ =85 volts/inch D3-D4 ◈ =76 volts/inch				5BP4
6.3/0.6	8,000	410	6,000	250	25 to 70†	106	3¼	120	None	5PP4-A
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	10,000	300	28 to 72*	106	2¾	137	None	5QP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	700	10,000	300	33 to 77†	106	2¾	137	None	5QP4-A
6.3/0.6	27,000△ 6,000◉	350	27,000△ 4,900◉	200	42 to 98†	—	—	—	None	5TP4●
2.5/2.1	3,500	1000	3,500	675	67.5†	—	—	—	None	7AP4
6.3/0.6	8,000△ 2,400◉	300	6,000△ 1,140◉	250	22 to 68†	—	—	—	None	7CP4
6.3/0.6	8,000△ 2,400◉	410	6,000△ 1,430◉	250	24 to 62*	—	—	—	Double	7DP4
6.3/0.6	3,300△ 1,500◉	—	2,500△ 650◉	—	36 to 84†	D1-D2 ◈ =88 to 132 volts/inch D3-D4 ◈ =76 to 114 volts/inch				7EP4
6.3/0.6	4,000△ 1,500◉	—	3,000△ 1,000◉	—	36 to 84†	D1-D2 ◈ =93 to 123 volts/inch D3-D4 ◈ =75 to 102 volts/inch				7GP4
6.3/0.6	8,000	410	6,000	250	33 to 77	106	3.5	135	None	7HP4
6.3/0.6	6,000△ 2,800◉	—	6,000△ 2,010◉	—	72 to 168 †	D1-D2 ◈ =186 to 246 volts/inch D3-D4 ◈ =150 to 204 volts/inch				7JP4
6.6/0.62	80,000△ 20,000◉	600	75,000△ 16,000◉	500	155†	—	—	—	None	7NP4●
6.3/0.6	10,000	410	8,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	80	Single	7QP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	9,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3¼	120	None	7RP4
6.3/0.6	12,000△ 2,000◉	410	10,000△ 1,370◉	200	22 to 52†	—	—	—	None	7TP4
6.6/0.62	80,000△ 20,000◉	600	75,000△ 16,000◉	500	155†	—	—	—	None	7WP4●





A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
◉Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
●Designates projection type.
* For visual extinction of focused raster.

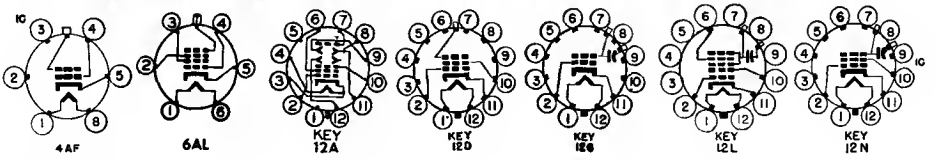
Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
8AP4	12H	Metal	Round	C	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	54	14¼	8½
8AP4-A	12H	Metal	Round	G	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	54	14¼	8½
8BP4	14G	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Elec	—	16½	8⅜
8DP4	12AB	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	10 7/16	8 7/16
8XP4	12S	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Elec □	Mag	90	11 7/16	8 7/16
9AP4	6AL	Glass	Round	C	No	Cap	Elec	Mag	40	21	9
9CP4	4AF	Glass	Round	C	No	Cap	Mag	Mag	—	15⅜	9¼
9QP4	12AD	Glass	Rect	C	No	None	Elec	Mag	70	12¾	8⅝
10ABP4	12L	Glass	Rect	C	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	11⅞	10⅜
10ABP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	C; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	11⅞	10⅜
10ABP4-B	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	11⅞	10⅜
10BP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	50	17⅝	10½
10BP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	50	17⅝	10½
10BP4-C	12N	Glass	Round	C; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	50	17⅝	10½
10BP4-D	12N	Glass	Round	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	50	17⅝	10½
10CP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Ball	Mag	Mag	50	16⅝	10½
10DP4	12M	Glass	Round	C; A	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	50	17⅝	10½
10FP4	12N	Glass	Round	C; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	50	17⅝	10½
10FP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	50	17⅝	10½
10GP4	14G	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Elec	—	18½	10½
10HP4	14G	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Elec	—	19¼	10
10MP4	12G	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	52	17	10½
10MP4-A	12G	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	50	17	10½
10RP4	12L	Glass	Round	C; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	50	16½	10½
10SP4	12Q	Glass	Round	G;A	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	50	16⅝	10½



Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	9,000	—	7,000	—	24 to 62*	106	3¼	115	Single	8AP4
6.3/0.6	9,000	—	7,000	—	24 to 62*	106	3¼	115	Single	8AP4-A
6.3/0.6	6,600△ 3,100●	—	6,000△ 2,010●	—	72 to 168 †	D1-D2◈=146 to 198 volts/inch D3-D4◈=124 to 168 volts/inch				8BP4
6.3/0.6	8,000▣ 500●	400	6,000△ 165●	150	13 to 29*	—	—	—	Single	8DP4
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	8XP4
2.5/2.1	7,000△ 2,000●	250	7,000△ 1,425●	250	75†	—	—	—	None	9AP4
2.5/2.1	7,000	—	6,000	—	90†	—	—	—	None	9CP4
4.7/0.3	6,800△ +1,000 −500●▣	300	5,500△ 200●	200	+28 to +52*	—	—	—	Single	9QP4
6.3/0.6	12,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	7,500△ 250●	300	38 to 62*	—	—	—	Single	10ABP4
6.3/0.6	12,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	7,500△ 250●	300	38 to 62*	—	—	—	Single	10ABP4-A
6.3/0.6	12,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	7,500△ 250●	300	38 to 62*	—	—	—	Single	10ABP4-B
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	109	4½	100	Double	10BP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	109	4½	100	Double	10BP4-A
6.3/0.6	10,000	410	9,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Single	10BP4-C
6.3/0.6	10,000	410	9,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Single	10BP4-D
6.3/0.6	12,000	450	9,000	250	30 to 66†	—	—	—	None	10CP4
6.3/0.6	10,000△ 3,600●	410	9,000△ 2,900●	250	36 to 84†	—	—	—	None	10DP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	None	10FP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	None	10FP4-A
6.3/0.6	5,000△ 2,000●	—	5,000△ 1,550●	—	60 to 140 †	D1-D2◈=125 to 165 volts/inch D3-D4◈=100 to 135 volts/inch				10GP4
6.3/0.6	5,000△ 2,000●	—	5,000△ 1,500●	—	60 to 140 †	D1-D2◈=110 to 150 volts/inch D3-D4◈=85 to 115 volts/inch				10HP4
6.3/0.6	10,000	—	9,000	—	24 to 62*	—	—	—	Double	10MP4
6.3/0.6	10,000	—	9,000	—	24 to 62*	—	—	—	Double	10MP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	14,000△ 123●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	10RP4
6.3/0.6	14,000△ 2,700●	410	12,000△ 1,650●	200	18 to 48*	—	—	—	None	10SP4

A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
F—Frosted faceplate surface to reduce reflection.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
●Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
●Designates projection type.
▣Cathode-drive service.
* For visual extinction of focused raster.
□Automatic electrostatic focus. No external focus connection required.
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
§ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
With cylindrical contour.

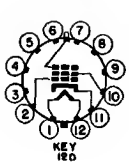
Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches¶
12AP4	6AL	Glass	Round	C	No	Cap	Elec	Mag	35	25	12
12CP4	4AF	Glass	Round	C	No	Cap	Mag	Mag	—	18 5/8	12
12JP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	56	17 1/2	12
12KP4	12N	Glass	Round	C; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	54	17 5/8	12 7/16
12KP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	54	17 5/8	12 7/16
12LP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	54	18 3/4	12 7/16
12LP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	54	18 3/4	12 7/16
12LP4-C	12N	Glass	Round	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	54	18 3/4	12 7/16
12QP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	55	17 1/2	12
12QP4-A	12D	Glass	Round	G	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	54	17 1/2	12
12RP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	56	17 1/2	12
12TP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	54	18 3/4	12
12UP4	12D	Metal	Round	C	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	54	18 3/4	12 7/16
12UP4-A	12D	Metal	Round	G	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	54	18 3/4	12 7/16
12UP4-B	12D	Metal	Round	G; F	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	54	18 3/4	12 7/16
12VP4	12G	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	55	18	12 7/16
12VP4-A	12G	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	55	18	12 7/16
12WP4	12WP4	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Special	Mag	Mag	55	17 3/4	12 7/16
12XP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	60	18 1/4	12
12YP4	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec □	Mag	54	18 3/4	12 7/16
12ZP4	12N	Glass	Round	C; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	54	17 5/8	12 7/16
12ZP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	54	17 5/8	12 7/16
14AP4	12A	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Elec	—	24 1/4	13 3/8
14BP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	16 13/16	13 11/16
14BP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	16 3/4	13 11/16
14CP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	16 3/4	13 11/16
14CP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	16 3/4	13 11/16
14DP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	16 3/4	13 11/16
14EP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	16 1/2	13 11/16
14GP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	16 13/16	13 11/16
14HP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	16 13/16	13 11/16

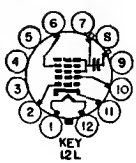


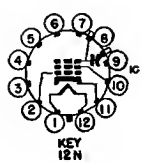
Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
2.5/2.1	7,000△ 1,900●	250	7,000△ 1,460●	250	75†	—	—	—	None	12AP4
2.5/2.1	7,000	—	7,000	—	110†	—	—	—	None	12CP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	10,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3.0	146	None	12JP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	135	None	12KP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	135	None	12KP4-A
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	12LP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	12LP4-A
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	12LP4-C
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	10,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3.0	135	Single	12QP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	10,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3	135	Single	12QP4-A
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	10,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3.0	135	Single	12RP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3¼	110	Double	12TP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3¼	110	Single	12UP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3¼	110	Single	12UP4-A
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3¼	130	Single	12UP4-B
6.3/0.6	12,000	—	11,000	—	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Double	12VP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	—	11,000	—	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Double	12VP4-A
6.3/0.6	12,000	—	10,000	—	24 to 62*	Special PM Unit		—	Single	12WP4
6.3/0.6	9,000	380	8,000	250	24 to 62*	—	—	—	Single	12XP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	250	33 to 73†	—	—	—	Single	12YP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	135	Single	12ZP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	135	Single	12ZP4-A
2.5/2.1	8,000▲ 4,000⁑	1800●	8,000▲ 4,000⁑	1000●	40 to 120 †	D1-D2 ◈ = 104 to 156 volts/inch D3-D4 ◈ = 104 to 156 volts/inch				14AP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3¼	110	Double	14BP4
6.3/0.6	12,000	410	11,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3¼	95	Double	14BP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	33 to 77*	109	3.0	92	Single	14CP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	33 to 77†	109	3.0	92	Single	14CP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	11,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3.0	100	Double	14DP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	110	Single	14EP4
6.3/0.6	14,000△ 5,000●	500	12,000△ 2,550●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	14GP4
6.3/0.6	14,000△ +1,000, −500●	410	12,000△ 108●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	14HP4

A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
F—Frosted faceplate surface to reduce reflection.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
● Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
●Designates projection type.
* For visual extinction of focused raster.
□Automatic electrostatic focus. No external focus connection required.
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
⁑ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
卐With cylindrical contour.

Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
14KP4	12N	Glass	Rect	C	Yes	Small Cap	Mag	Mag	70	16 3/4	13 11/16
14KP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Small Cap	Mag	Mag	70	16 1/2	13 11/16
14NP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	14 3/16	14
14NP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	14 3/16	14
14QP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	16 5/32	13 11/16
14QP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	16 5/32	13 11/16
14RP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	14 3/16	14
14RP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	14 3/16	14
14SP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	85	14 3/16	14
14WP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	13 3/16	14
14ZP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	13 3/16	14
15AP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	57	20 1/2	15 1/2
15CP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	57	20 1/2	15 1/2
15DP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	57	20 1/2	15 1/2
15DP4-A	12D	Glass	Round	G	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	57	20 1/2	15 1/2
15EP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Small Cap	Mag	Mag	52	22 7/16	15 1/2
15GP22	20A	Tricolor Tube (3-gun shadow-mask type; phosphor-dots on glass plate mounted inside tube)			Yes	Flange	Elec	Mag	45	25 13/16	14 5/8
15HP22	20A	Tricolor Tube (3-gun shadow-mask type; phosphor-dots on face-plate)			Yes	Flange	Elec	Mag	45	25 13/16	14 5/8
16AP4	12D	Metal	Round	C	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	53	22 1/4	15 7/8
16AP4-A	12D	Metal	Round	G	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	53	21 11/16	15 7/8



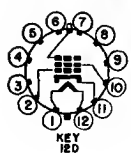


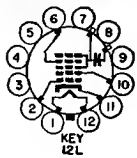


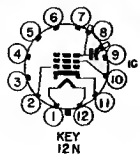
Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	10,000	380	9,000	250	24 to 62*	—	—	—	Single	14KP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	10,000	250	24 to 62*	—	—	—	Single	14KP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	12,000△ 150●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	14NP4
6.3/0.6	14,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	12,000△ 150●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	14NP4-A
6.3/0.6	11,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	9,000△ 100●	250	24 to 64*	—	—	—	Single	14QP4
6.3/0.6	11,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	9,000△ 100●	250	24 to 64*	—	—	—	Single	14QP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000△ +500 −500●	400	10,000△ 150●	300	26 to 70*	—	—	—	Single	14RP4
6.3/0.6	14,000△ +500 −500●	400	10,000△ 150●	300	26 to 70*	—	—	—	Single	14RP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	12,000△ 108●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	14SP4
6.3/0.6	14,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	12,000△ 150●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	14WP4
6.3/0.6	14,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	12,000△ 225●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	14ZP4
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3¼	159	None	15AP4
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3.0	115	Double	15CP4
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3.0	140	Single	15DP4
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3	140	Single	15DP4-A
6.3/0.6	10,000	380	10,000	250	24 to 62*	—	—	—	Single	15EP4
6.3/1.8	20,000△ 5,000●	500	20,000△ 3,100●	200	45 to 100*	Convergence method—Electrostatic. Max convergence voltage 11000. Typical convergence voltage 9350⊕.				15GP22
6.3/1.8	20,000△ 5,000●	500	20,000△ 3,100●	240	45 to 100*	Convergence method—Electrostatic. Max convergence voltage 11000. Typical convergence voltage 9300⊕.				15HP22
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	80	Double	16AP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	13,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3 15/16	107	Double	16AP4-A

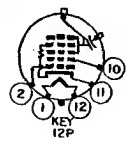
A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
F—Frosted faceplate surface to reduce reflection.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
● Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
⬤ Designates projection type.
* For visual extinction of focused raster.
□Automatic electrostatic focus. No external focus connection required.
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
‡ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
卐With cylindrical contour.

Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches¶
16ABP4	12P	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec □	Mag	70	18 3/4	16 1/8
16ACP4	12P	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec □	Mag	60	20 7/8	16 1/8
16AEP4	•12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	18 3/4	16 1/8
16AFP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 1/8	16 1/8
16CP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	52	21 1/2	15 7/8
16DP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	60	20 3/4	15 7/8
16DP4-A	12D	Glass	Round	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	60	20 3/4	15 7/8
16EP4	12D	Metal	Round	C	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	60	19 5/16	15 7/8
16EP4-A	12D	Metal	Round	G	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	60	19 5/16	15 7/8
16EP4-B	12D	Metal	Round	G; F	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	60	19 5/16	15 7/8
16FP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Ball	Mag	Mag	62	20 1/4	16 1/8
16GP4	12D	Metal	Round	G	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	17 1/4	15 7/8
16GP4-A	12D	Metal	Round	C	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	17 1/4	15 7/8
16GP4-B	12D	Metal	Round	G; F	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	17 1/4	15 7/8
16GP4-C	12D	Metal	Round	C; F	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	17 11/16	15 7/8
16HP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	60	21 1/4	15 7/8
16HP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	60	21 1/4	15 7/8
16JP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	60	20 3/4	16 1/8
16JP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	60	20 3/4	16 1/8
16KP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	18 3/4	16 1/8
16KP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	18 3/4	16 1/8
16LP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	52	22 1/4	15 7/8
16LP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	52	22 1/4	15 7/8
16MP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	60	21 3/4	15 7/8
16MP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	60	21 3/4	15 7/8
16QP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	19 1/8	16
16RP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	18 3/4	16 1/8
16RP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	18 3/4	16 1/8
16SP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	17 5/16	15 7/8
16SP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	17 5/16	15 7/8
16TP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	18 1/8	16 1/8





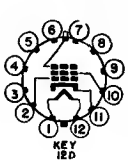


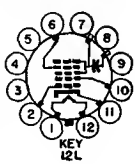


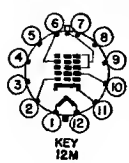
Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	16,000	500	14,000	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	16ABP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	13,000	250	33 to 68†	—	—	—	Double	16ACP4
6.3/0.6	16,000 +1,000, −500 ●	410	14,000 △ 126 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	16AEP4
6.3/0.6	16,000 +1,000, −500 ●	410	12,000 △ 108 ●	250	24 to 62*	—	—	—	—	16AFP4
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3¼	110	Double	16CP4
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3¼	115	Double	16DP4
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3¼	115	Double	16DP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	2¾	105	Double	16EP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	2¾	105	Double	16EP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	105	Single	16EP4-B
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	13,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3.0	146	Single	16FP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	13,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3⅛	108	Single	16GP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	13,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3⅛	108	Single	16GP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	13,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3⅛	108	Single	16GP4-B
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	100	Single	16GP4-C
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	16HP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	16HP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	11,000	250	24 to 62*	106	—	115	Double	16JP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	11,000	250	24 to 62*	106	—	115	Double	16JP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	14,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	108	Single	16KP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	14,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	108	Single	16KP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	16LP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	16LP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	16MP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	16MP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	14,000	250	24 to 62*	106	—	150	Double	16QP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3½	100	Single	16RP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3½	100	Single	16RP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	16SP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3¼	110	Double	16SP4-A
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3½	99	Single	16TP4

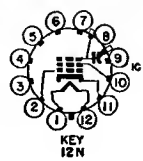
A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
F—Frosted faceplate surface to reduce reflection.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
●Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
⬤Designates projection type.
* For visual extinction of focused raster.
□Automatic electrostatic focus. No external focus connection required.
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
§ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
⏢With cylindrical contour.

Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
16UP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	18 1/8	16 1/8
16VP4	12D	Glass	Round	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	17 3/16	15 7/8
16WP4	12D	Glass	Round	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	17 3/4	15 7/8
16WP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	17 3/4	15 7/8
16XP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	18 3/4	16 1/8
16YP4	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	17 3/16	15 7/8
16ZP4	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	52	22 1/4	15 7/8
17AP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	18 5/8	16 5/8
17ASP4	12N	Glass	Rect	C	Yes	Small Cap	Mag	Mag	70	19 1/2	16 5/8
17ATP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	16	16 5/8
17ATP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	16	16 5/8
17AVP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	15 5/8	16 5/8
17AVP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	15 5/8	16 5/8
17BP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17BP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17BP4-B	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17BP4-C	12N	Glass	Rect	G; F	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17BJP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	14 3/16	16 5/8
17CP4	12D	Metal	Rect	G; F	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	18 1/2	16 13/16
17CP4-A	12D	Metal	Rect	C	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	18 1/2	16 13/16
17FP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17FP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17GP4	12M	Metal	Rect	G; F	Metal	Cone	Elec	Mag	70	18 13/16	16 13/16
17HP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17HP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; F	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8









Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	100	Single	16UP4
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3.0	110	Single	16VP4
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3.0	110	Double	16WP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3¼	110	Double	16WP4-A
6.3/0.6	15,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3.0	100	Double	16XP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¼	100	Single	16YP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¼	110	Double	16ZP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	100	Single	17AP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	250	24 to 62*	—	—	—	Single	17ASP4
6.3/0.6	16,000 △ +1,000, −500 ●	500	14,000 △ 126 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17ATP4
6.3/0.6	16,000 △ +1,000, −500 ●	500	14,000 △ 126 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17ATP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000 △ +1,000, −500 ●	500	12,000 △ 108 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17AVP4
6.3/0.6	16,000 △ +1,000 −500 ●	500	12,000 △ 108 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17AVP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	100	Single	17BP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	14,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	115	Single	17BP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	14,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	115	Single	17BP4-B
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	14,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3¾	115	Single	17BP4-C
6.3/0.6	16,000 △ +1,000 −500 ●	500	12,000 △ 108 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	17BJP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	14,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	104	Single	17CP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	14,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	104	Single	17CP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000 △ 5,000 ●	410	16,000 △ 3,150 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17FP4
6.3/0.6	18,000 △ 5,000 ●	500	16,000 △ 3,150 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17FP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000 △ 5,000 ●	500	14,000 △ 2,800 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17GP4
6.3/0.6	16 000 +1,000, −500 ●	500	14,000 126 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17HP4
6.3/0.6	16,000 +1,000, −500 ●	500	14,000 △ 126 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17HP4-A

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¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
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△Accelerator anode and collector.
●Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
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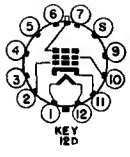
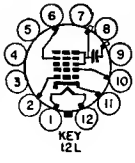
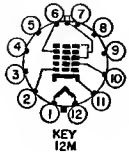
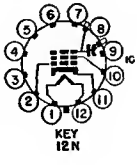
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
卐With cylindrical contour.

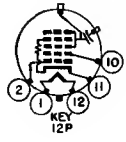
Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
17HP4-B	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17JP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17KP4	12P	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec □	Mag	70	19 1/4	16 5/8
17LP4	12L	Glass	Rect卐	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17LP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect卐	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17QP4	12N	Glass	Rect卐	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17QP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect卐	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17RP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17RP4-C	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17SP4	12P	Glass	Rect卐	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec □	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17TP4	12M	Metal	Rect	G; F	Metal	Cone	Elec	Mag	70	18 11/16	16 11/16
17UP4	12N	Glass	Rect卐	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17VP4	12L	Glass	Rect卐	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17VP4-B	12L	Glass	Rect卐	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
17YP4	12N	Glass	Rect卐	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	19 3/16	16 5/8
19AP4	12D	Metal	Round	C	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	66	21 1/2	18 5/8
19AP4-A	12D	Metal	Round	G	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	66	21 1/2	18 5/8
19AP4-B	12D	Metal	Round	G; F	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	66	21 1/2	18 5/8
19AP4-C	12D	Metal	Round	G; A	No	Cone	Mag	Mag	66	21 1/2	18 5/8
19AP4-D	12D	Metal	Round	C; F	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	66	21 1/2	18 5/8
19DP4	12N	Glass	Round	C	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	66	21 1/2	18 7/8
19DP4-A	12N	Glass	Round	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	66	21 1/2	18 7/8
19EP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	21 1/8	18 5/8
19FP4	12D	Glass	Round	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	66	22	18 7/8
19GP4	12D	Glass	Round	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	66	21 1/4	18 7/8
19JP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	20 11/16	18 5/8







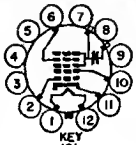


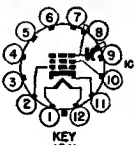


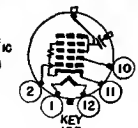
Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500◉	500	14,000△ 126◉	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17HP4-B
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	—	100	Single	17JP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	500	12,000	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17KP4
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500◉	500	14,000△ 126◉	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17LP4
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500◉	500	14,000△ 126◉	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17LP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000	500	14,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	115	Single	17QP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	14,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	95	Single	17QP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500◉	500	14,000△ 126◉	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17RP4
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000 −500◉	500	14,000△ 126◉	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17RP4-C
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	250	33 to 66†	—	—	—	Single	17SP4
6.3/0.6	16,000△ 500◉	500	14,000△ 126◉	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17TP4
6.3/0.6	14,000	410	12,000	250	33 to 66†	109	3.25	110	Single	17UP4
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500◉	500	14,000△ 126◉	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17VP4
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000 −500◉	500	14,000△ 126◉	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	17VP4-B
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	—	100	Single	17YP4
6.3/0.6	19,000	410	15,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3⅜	115	Single	19AP4
6.3/0.6	19,000	410	15,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3⅜	115	Single	19AP4-A
6.3/0.6	19,000	410	15,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3⅜	115	Single	19AP4-B
6.3/0.6	19,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3	115	Single	19AP4-C
6.3/0.6	19,000	410	14,000	300	28 to 72*	106	3.0	145	Single	19AP4-D
6.3/0.6	17,000	410	13,000	250	26 to 63†	106	3¼	146	Single	19DP4
6.3/0.6	17,000	410	13,000	250	26 to 63†	106	3¼	146	Single	19DP4-A
6.3/0.6	19,000	410	13,000	250	26 to 63†	109	3¼	146	Double	19EP4
6.3/0.6	19,000	410	13,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3.0	115	Double	19FP4
6.3/0.6	19,000	410	13,000	250	24 to 62*	109	3.0	120	Single	19GP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	95	Single	19JP4

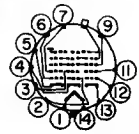
A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
F—Frosted faceplate surface to reduce reflection.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
◉Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
●Designates projection type.
* For visual extinction of focused raster.
□Automatic electrostatic focus. No external focus connection required.
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
§ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
With cylindrical contour.

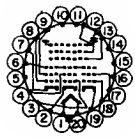
Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
19QP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	21 1/8	18 5/8
19TP22	20A	Tricolor Tube (3-gun shadow-mask type; phosphor-dots on faceplate)			Yes	Flange	Elec	Mag	60	24 3/8	19 1/16
19VP22	14W	Tricolor Tube (3-gun shadow-mask type; phosphor-dots on faceplate)			Yes	Flange	Elec	Mag	62	26 1/16	19 1/16
20AP4	12A	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Elec	Elec	—	27 7/8	20
20BP4	12D	Glass	Round	C	No	Cap	Mag	Mag	54	28	20
20CP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	21 7/16	20 3/32
20CP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	21 7/16	20 3/32
20CP4-B	12D	Glass	Rect	G; A	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	21 7/16	20 3/32
20CP4-C	12D	Glass	Rect	G; F	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	21 7/16	20 3/32
20CP4-D	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	21 7/16	20 3/32
20DP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20DP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20DP4-B	12D	Glass	Rect	G; A	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20DP4-C	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20FP4	12M	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20GP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20HP4	12M	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20HP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20HP4-B	12L	Glass	Rect	G; F	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20HP4-C	12M	Glass	Rect	G; A	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20HP4-D	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20JP4	12P	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec □	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32
20LP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 3/32











Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	18,000△ 500●	410	12,000△ 150●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	19QP4
6.3/1.8	22,000△ 4,000●	500	20,000△ 2,600●	200	42 to 78*	Convergence method—Electrostatic. Max convergence voltage 12000. Typical convergence voltage 9350⊕.				19TP22
6.3/1.8	27,000△ 9,000●	500	25,000△ 7,250●	200	45 to 100 *	Convergence method—Magnetic.				19VP22
2.5/2.1	8,000▲ 4,000§	1800●	8,000▲ 4,000§	1000●	40 to 120 †	D1-D2◈=88 to 132 volts/inch D3-D4◈=88 to 132 volts/inch				20AP4
6.3/0.6	16,500	750	15,000	250	24 to 62*	106	3.0	135	None	20BP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	15,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3½	106	Single	20CP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	15,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3½	106	Single	20CP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	110	Single	20CP4-B
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	15,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3½	106	Single	20CP4-C
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	110	Single	20CP4-D
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	95	Single	20DP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	95	Single	20DP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	95	Single	20DP4-B
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	95	Single	20DP4-C
6.3/0.6	18,000△ 5,000●	410	12,000△ 2,750●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	20FP4
6.3/0.6	18,000△ 5,000●	500	16,000△ 3,750●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	20GP4
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	20HP4
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	20HP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000 +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	20HP4-B
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	20HP4-C
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	20HP4-D
6.3/0.6	18000	500	12,000	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	20JP4
6.3/0.6	16,000 +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	20LP4

A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
F—Frosted faceplate surface to reduce reflection.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
●Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
⬢Designates projection type.
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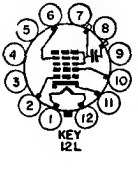
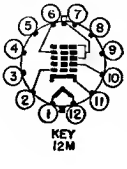
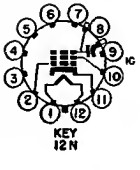
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
§ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
卐With cylindrical contour.

Type	Base Connections	Construction	Face-plate Shape	Face-plate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
20MP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	21 3/4	20 1/32
21AP4	12D	Metal	Rect	G; F	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	22 5/8	20 3/4
21ACP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21ACP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21AFP4	12M	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	23	21 7/32
21ALP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21ALP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21ALP4-B	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21AMP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21AMP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21AMP23-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21ANP4	12M	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21ANP4-A	12M	Glass	Rect	G; A	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21AQP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21AQP4-A	12D	Glass	Rect	G; A	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21ARP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Internal Mag	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32
21ARP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Internal Mag	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32
21ASP4	12M	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	22 1/16	20 5/8
21ATP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21ATP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	20	21 3/8







Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	16 000△ +1,000, −500 ●	500	16,000△ 162 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	20MP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	110	Single	21AP4
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	117	Single	21ACP4
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	16.000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	117	Single	21ACP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000 −500 ●	500	16,000△ 144 ●	300	33 to 77†	—	—	—	Single	21APP4
6.3/0.6	18,000 +1,000, −500 ●	500	16,000△ 144 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21ALP4
6.3/0.6	18,000 +1,000, −500 ●	500	16,000△ 144 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21ALP4-A
6.3/0.6	20,000△ +1,000 −500 ●	500	16,000△ 144 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21ALP4-B
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	102	Single	21AMP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	102	Single	21AMP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	102	Single	21AMP23-A
6.3/0.6	18,000 +1 000, −500 ●	500	16,000△ 144 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21ANP4
6.3/0.6	18,000 +1,000, −500 ●	500	16,000△ 144 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21ANP4 -A
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	102	Single	21AQP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	102	Single	21AQP4 -A
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	13,000 to 19,000	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Internal	21ARP4
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	13,000 to 19,000	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Internal	21ARP4 -A
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000, −500 ●	500	16,000△ 144 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21ASP4
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000, −500 ●	500	16,000△ 144 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21ATP4
6.3/0.6	20,000△ +1,000 −500 ●	500	16,000△ 144 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21ATP4-A

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¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
●Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
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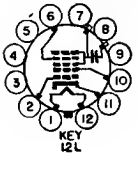
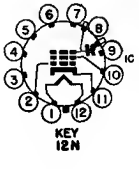
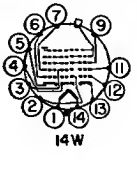
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
§ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
卐With cylindrical contour.

Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
21AUP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	72	23 1/32	21 3/8
21AUP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	72	23 1/32	21 3/8
21AUP4-B	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	72	23 1/32	21 3/8
21AVP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	72	23 1/32	21 3/8
21AVP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	72	23 1/32	21 3/8
21AVP4-B	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	72	23 1/32	21 3/8
21AWP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	72	23 1/32	21 3/8
21AXP22	14W	Tricolor Tube (3-gun shadow-mask type; phosphor dots on faceplate) A			No	Flange	Elec	Mag	70	25 5/16	20 5/16
21AXP22-A	14AH	Tricolor Tube (3-gun shadow-mask type; phosphor dots on faceplate) A			Yes	Flange	Elec	Mag	70	25 5/16	20 5/16
21AYP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	22 7/16	20 5/8
21BAP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21BCP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32
21BDP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	72	23 1/32	21 3/8
21BNP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21BSP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21BTP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	20	21 3/8
21CBP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	18	21 3/8



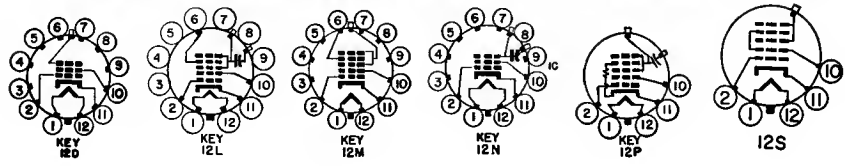




Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21AUP4
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21AUP4 -A
6.3/0.6	20,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21AUP4-B
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21AVP4
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21AVP4 -A
6.3/0.6	20,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21AVP4-B
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	95	Single	21AWP4
6.3/1.8	25,000△ 6,000●	800	20,000△ 3,640 ●	200	45 to 100*	Convergence method—Magnetic				21AXP22
6.3/1.8	25,000△ 6,000●	800	20,000△ 3,640 ●	200	45 to 100*	Convergence method—Magnetic				21AXP22-A
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	16,000△ 144●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21AYP4
6.3/0.6	20,000△▣ +1,000 −500●	500	16,000△ 250●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	21BAP4
6.3/0.6	20,000△▣ +1,000 −500●	500	16,000△ 300●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	21BCP4
6.3/0.6	20,000△▣ +1,000 −500●	500	16,000△ 300●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	21BDP4
6.3/0.6	20,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	16,000△ 250●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	21BNP4
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	116	Single	21BSP4
6.3/0.6	20,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	16,000△ 144●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21BTP4
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	14,000△ 123●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	21CBP4

A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
F—Frosted faceplate surface to reduce reflection.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
●Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
●Designates projection type.
▣Cathode-drive Service.
* For visual extinction of focused raster.
□Automatic electrostatic focus. No external focus connection required.
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
§ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
With cylindrical contour.

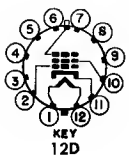
Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
21CBP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	18	21 3/8
21DP4	12M	Metal	Rect	G; F	Metal	Cone	Elec	Mag	70	22 5/8	20 3/4
21EP4	12D	Glass	Rect ⊞	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	23	21 7/32
21EP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect ⊞	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	23	21 7/32
21EP4-B	12N	Glass	Rect ⊞	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	23	21 7/32
21FP4	12M	Glass	Rect ⊞	G	No	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	23	21 7/32
21FP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect ⊞	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	23	21 7/32
21FP4-C	12L	Glass	Rect ⊞	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32
21JP4	12N	Glass	Rect ⊞	G	Yes	Cavity	Internal Mag	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32
21JP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect ⊞	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Internal Mag	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32
21KP4	12S	Glass	Rect ⊞	G	No	Cavity	Elec □	Mag	70	22 7/8	21 5/8
21KP4-A	12P	Glass	Rect ⊞	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec □	Mag	70	23	21 7/32
21MP4	12M	Metal	Rect	G; F	Metal	Cone	Elec	Mag	70	22 1/4	20 3/4
21WP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	22 7/16	20 5/8
21WP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	22 7/16	20 5/8
21XP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	22 7/16	20 5/8
21XP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	22 7/16	20 5/8
21YP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32
21YP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32
21ZP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32
21ZP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32
21ZP4-B	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	70	23 1/32	21 7/32

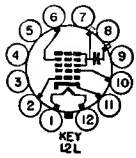


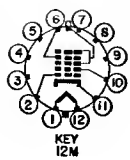
Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	20,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	16,000△ 225●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	21CBP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000△ 5,000●	500	16,000△ 3,650●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21DP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	12,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	95	Single	21EP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	116	Single	21EP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	116	Single	21EP4-B
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21FP4
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21FP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000 +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21FP4-C
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	13,000 to 19,000	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Internal	21JP4
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	13,000 to 19,000	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Internal	21JP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000	410	12,000	300	38 to 77†	—	—	—	Single	21KP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	12,000	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21KP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	16,000△ 144●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21MP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¼	100	Single	21WP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¼	100	Single	21WP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000 +1,000, −500●	500	16,000△ 144●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21XP4
6.3/0.6	18,000 +1,000, −500●	500	16,000△ 144●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21XP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000 +1,000, −500●	500	16,000△ 144●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21YP4
6.3/0.6	18,000 +1,000, −500●	500	16,000△ 144●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	21YP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	118	Single	21ZP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	118	Single	21ZP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	118	Single	21ZP4-B

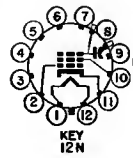
A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
F—Frosted faceplate surface to reduce reflection.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
●Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
⬤Designates projection type.
* For visual extinction of focused raster.
□Automatic electrostatic focus. No external focus connection required.
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
§ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
卐With cylindrical contour.

Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
22AP4	12D	Metal	Round	C	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	22 7/8	21 11/16
22AP4-A	12D	Metal	Round	G	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	22 7/8	21 11/16
22EP22	22-EP22	Tricolor Tube (3-gun shadow-mask type; phosphor-dots on face-plate)		A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	72	25 3/8	22 1/4
24AP4	12D	Metal	Round	G	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	23 11/16	24
24AP4-A	12D	Metal	Round	G; A	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	23 11/16	24
24AP4-B	12D	Metal	Round	G; F	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	70	23 11/16	24
24ADP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24BP4	12M	Metal	Round	G	Metal	Cone	Elec	Mag	70	24 1/4	24
24CP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24CP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24DP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24DP4-A	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24QP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24TP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24VP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24VP4-A	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24XP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24YP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
24ZP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	21 1/8	24
27AP4	12M	Metal	Rect	G; F	Metal	Cone	Elec	Mag	90	21 5/8	26 7/8
27EP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G; A	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	23 1/16	26 13/16
27GP4	12D	Glass	Rect	G	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	23 1/16	26 13/16
27LP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	23 1/16	26 13/16
27MP4	12D	Metal	Rect	G; F; A	No	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	23 1/16	26 13/16
27NP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	23 1/16	26 13/16





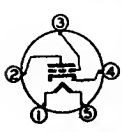


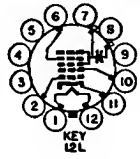


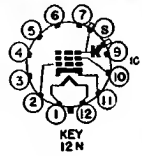
Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	19,000	410	14,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	117	Single	22AP4
6.3/0.6	19,000	410	14,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	117	Single	22AP4-A
6.3/1.8	25,000△ 6,000●	800	25,000△ 4,550●	200	55 to 105*	Convergence method—Magnetic				22EP22
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	15,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3½	114	Single	24AP4
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	15,000	300	33 to 77†	109	3⅛	117	Single	24AP4-A
6.3/0.6	16,000	410	15,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	114	Single	24AP4-B
6.3/0.6	22,000	600	18,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	125	Single	24ADP4
6.3/0.6	16,000△ +1,000, −500●	500	14,000△ 126●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	24BP4
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	18,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	115	Single	24CP4
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	18,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	115	Single	24CP4-A
6.3/0.6	20,000 +1,000, −500●	500	18,000△ 162●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	24DP4
6.3/0.6	20,000 +1,000, −500●	500	18,000△ 162●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	24DP4-A
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¼	100	Single	24QP4
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	18,000	300	28 to 72*	109	—	125	Single	24TP4
6.3/0.6	22,000	600	20,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	125	Single	24VP4
6.3/0.6	22,000	600	20,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	125	Single	24VP4-A
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	18,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	125	Single	24XP4
6.3/0.6	20,000△ +1,000 −500●	500	18,000△ 162●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	24YP4
6.3/0.6	20,000△▣ +1,000 −500●	500	16,000△ 250●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	None	24ZP4
6.3/0.6	18,000△ +1 000, −500●	500	15,000△ 135●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	27AP4
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	117	Single	27EP4
6.3/0.6	22,500	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	—	95	Single	27GP4
6.3/0.6	22,000	600	20,000	300	28 to 72*	109	—	148	Single	27LP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	110	Single	27MP4
6.3/0.6	18,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3¾	95	Single	27NP4

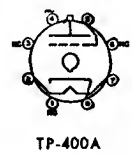
A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
F—Frosted faceplate surface to reduce reflection.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
●Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
●Designates projection type.
▣Cathode-drive Service.
* For visual extinction of focused raster.
□Automatic electrostatic focus. No external focus connection required.
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
‡ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
卐With cylindrical contour.

Type	Base Connections	Construction	Faceplate Shape	Faceplate Finish	Ext'l Conductive Coating	Anode Contact	Focus Method	Defl Method	Defl Angle Degrees ¶	Nom Over-all Length Inches	Nom Bulb Diam Inches ¶
27RP4	12N	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Mag	Mag	90	$23\frac{1}{16}$	$26\frac{13}{16}$
27SP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G; A	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	$23\frac{1}{16}$	$26\frac{13}{16}$
27UP4	12L	Glass	Rect	G	Yes	Cavity	Elec	Mag	90	$23\frac{1}{16}$	$26\frac{13}{16}$
30BP4	12D	Metal	Round	G	Metal	Cone	Mag	Mag	90	$23\frac{9}{16}$	$30\frac{1}{8}$
MW22-2	5A	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Mag	Mag	50	$15\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{8}$
MW31-3	5A	Glass	Round	C	No	Base	Mag	Mag	50	$18\frac{7}{8}$	$12\frac{1}{8}$
TP400-A●	TP400-A	Glass	Round	C	Yes	—	Mag	Mag	50	$12\frac{9}{16}$	4







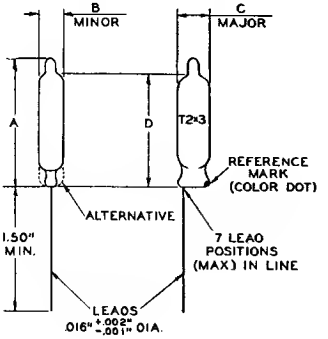


Heater Volts/ Amp	Max Anode Volts	Max Grid 2 Volts	Typical Operating Conditions							Type
			Anode Volts	Grid 2 Volts	Neg Grid 1 Cutoff Volts	RETMA Focus Coil No.	Focus Coil Dist‡	Focus Current in ma	Ion Trap Magnet	
6.3/0.6	20,000	500	16,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3	105	Single	27RP4
6.3/0.6	20,000 △ +1,000, −500 ●	500	18,000 △ 162 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	27SP4
6.3/0.6	20,000 △	500	16,000 △ 198 ●	300	28 to 72*	—	—	—	Single	27UP4
6.3/0.6	30,000	.410	22,000	300	28 to 72*	109	3.0	128	Single	30BP4
6.3/0.6	6,000	330	5,000	250	100†	—	—	—	None	MW22-2
6.3/0.6	6,000	330	5,000	250	100†	—	—	—	None	MW31-3
6.3/0.6	22,000	—	20,000	—	70 to 140 †	—	—	144	None	TP400-A

A—Aluminized screen to increase light output.
C—Clear (untinted) faceplate.
F—Frosted faceplate surface to reduce reflection.
G—Grey (filter) faceplate.
¶ Diagonal measurement for rectangular tubes.
‡ Distance between yoke reference line and center of focus-coil air gap; in inches.
△Accelerator anode and collector.
●Anode No. 1 (Focus); under typical operating conditions center value of voltage for focus is shown. Voltage should be adjustable about this value.
† For visual extinction of undeflected focused spot.
◈Deflection factor.
⬤Designates projection type.
* For visual extinction of focused raster.
□Automatic electrostatic focus. No external focus connection required.
▲Intensifier No. 3 Anode.
‡ Accelerator No. 2 Anode.
⊕Center value of voltage for convergence is shown. Modulation should be applied to improve over-all convergence.
卐With cylindrical contour.

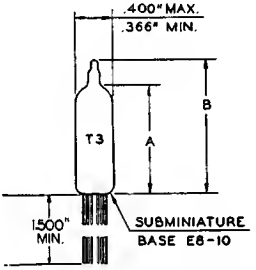
X-RAY RADIATION FROM TV PICTURE TUBES

Cathode-ray tubes rated at anode voltages in excess of 16,000 volts may require x-ray radiation shielding to avert possible danger of personal injury from prolonged exposure at close range. The protective face-viewing window of apparatus using tubes of this type may provide such a safeguard. If the radiation measured in contact with this window is not in excess of 6.25 milliroentgens per hour, the window will normally provide adequate protection.



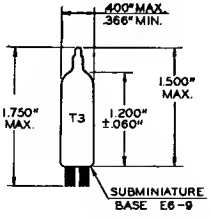
OUTLINE DRAWING NUMBER	DIMENSIONS				
	A MAX.	B MAX.	C MAX.	D MIN.	D MAX.
2-1	1.50"	.285"	.385"	1.20"	1.40"
2-2	1.25"	.285"	.385"	0.97"	1.17"
2-3	1.50"	.285"	.410"	1.20"	1.40"
2-4	1.25"	.285"	.410"	0.97"	1.17"
2-5	1.50"	.285"	.400"	1.20"	1.40"
2-6	1.25"	.285"	.400"	0.97"	1.17"

2-1 TO 2-6

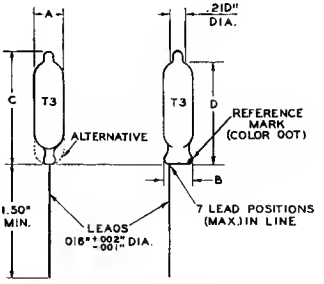


OUTLINE DRAWING NUMBER	DIMENSIONS	
	A ±0.060"	B MAX.
3-1	1.075"	1.375"
3-2	1.200"	1.500"
3-3	1.450"	1.750"
3-4	1.700"	2.000"
3-8	1.325"	1.625"

3-1 TO 3-4, 3-8

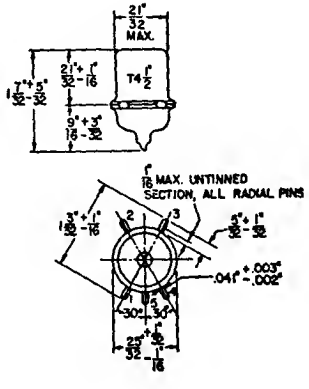


3-5

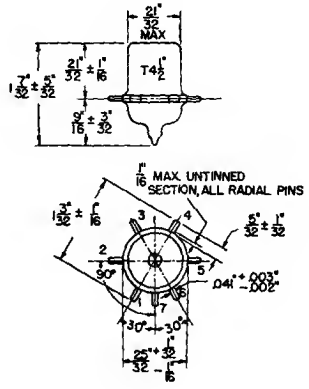


OUTLINE DRAWING NUMBER	DIMENSIONS				
	A MAX.	B MAX.	C MAX.	D MIN.	D MAX.
3-6	.400"	.400"	1.50"	1.15"	1.35"
3-7	.400"	.410"	1.50"	1.15"	1.35"

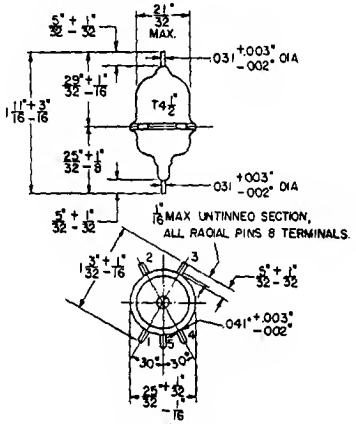
3-6, 3-7



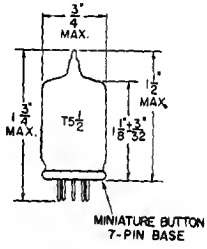
4-1



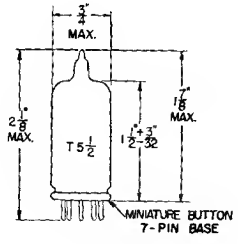
4-2



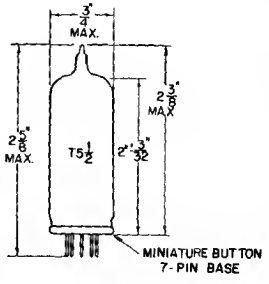
4-3



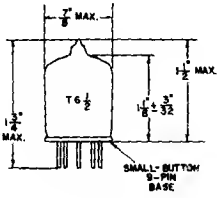
5-1



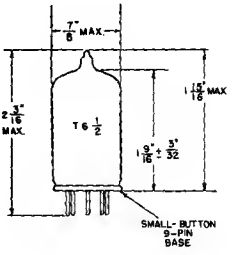
5-2



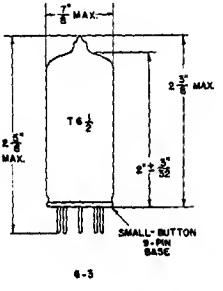
5-3



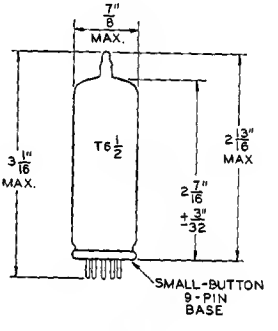
6-1



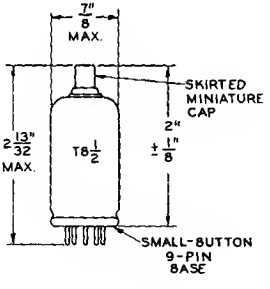
6-2



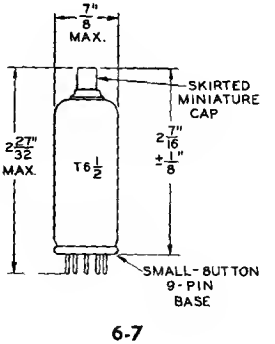
6-3



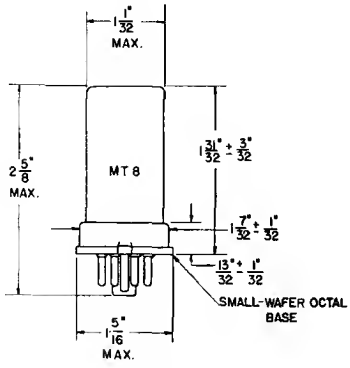
6-4



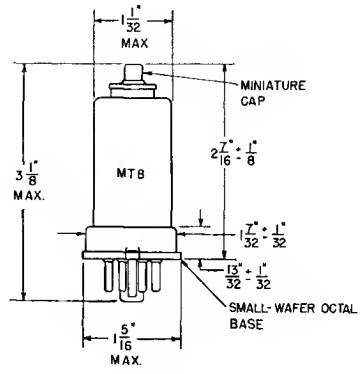
6-6



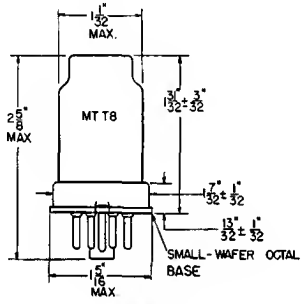
6-7



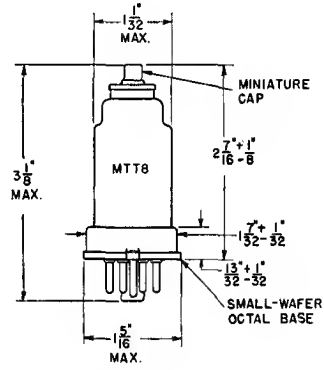
8-1



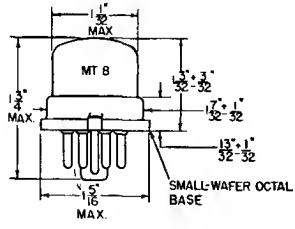
8-2



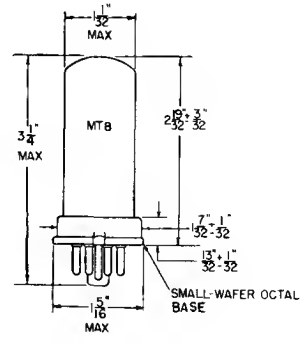
8-3



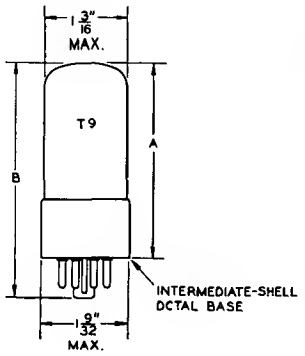
8-4



8-5

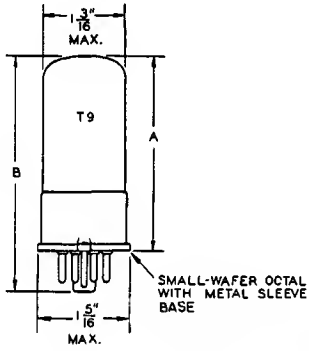


8-6



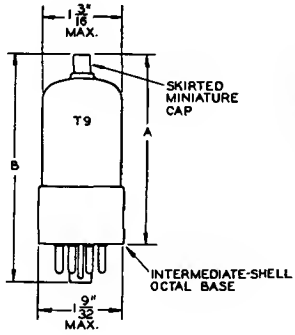
OUTLINE DRAWING NUMBER	DIMENSIONS A MAX.	B MAX.
9-1	1 3/4"	2 5/16"
9-3	2 5/16"	2 7/8"
9-5	2 7/16"	3"
9-7	2 1/2"	3 1/16"
9-9	2 11/16"	3 1/4"
9-11	2 3/4"	3 5/16"
9-13	2 13/16"	3 3/8"
9-15	2 7/8"	3 7/16"
9-33	3 1/4"	3 13/16"

9-1 TO 9-15 (ODD), 9-33



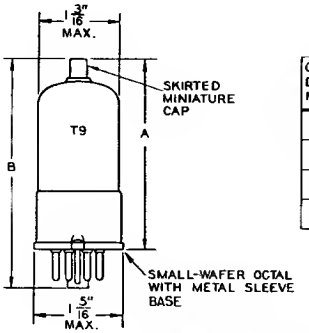
OUTLINE DRAWING NUMBER	DIMENSIONS A MAX	B MAX
9-2	1 3/4"	2 5/16"
9-4	2 5/16"	2 7/8"
9-6	2 7/16"	3"
9-8	2 1/2"	3 1/16"
9-10	2 11/16"	3 1/4"
9-12	2 3/4"	3 5/16"
9-14	2 13/16"	3 3/8"
9-16	2 7/8"	3 7/16"

9-2 TO 9-16 (EVEN)



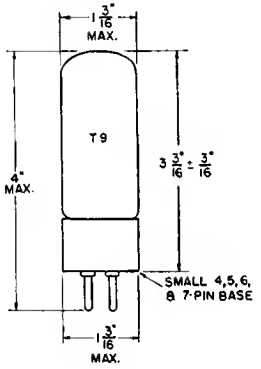
OUTLINE DRAWING NUMBER	DIMENSIONS A MIN.	A MAX.	B MAX.
9-17	2 5/16"	2 3/4"	3 5/16"
9-19	2 5/16"	2 7/8"	3 7/16"
9-21	2 5/16"	2 15/16"	3 1/2"
9-23	2 5/16"	3"	3 9/16"
9-50	2 7/8"	3 5/16"	3 7/8"

9-17 TO 9-23 (ODD), 9-50

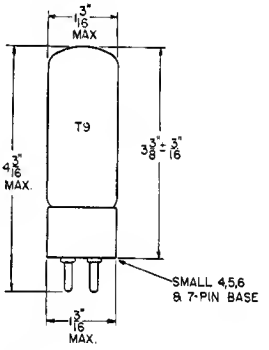


OUTLINE DRAWING NUMBER	DIMENSIONS		
	A		B
	MIN.	MAX.	MAX.
9-18	2 5/16"	2 3/4"	3 5/16"
9-20	2 5/16"	2 7/8"	3 7/16"
9-22	2 5/16"	2 15/16"	3 1/2"
9-24	2 5/16"	3"	3 9/16"

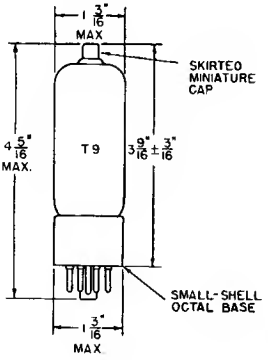
9-18 TO 9-24 (EVEN)



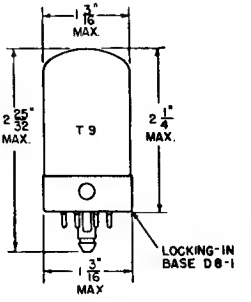
9-25



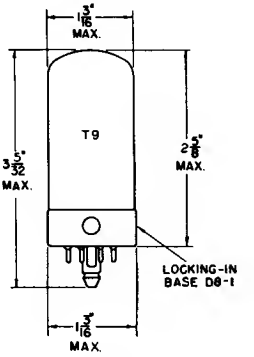
9-26



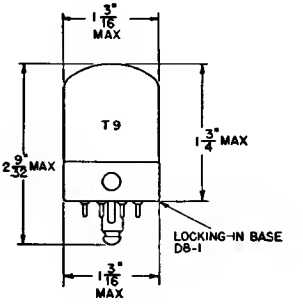
9-28



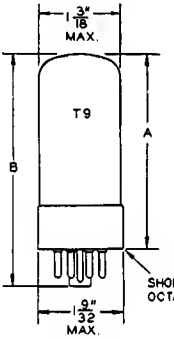
9-30



9-31

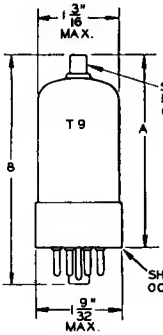


9-32



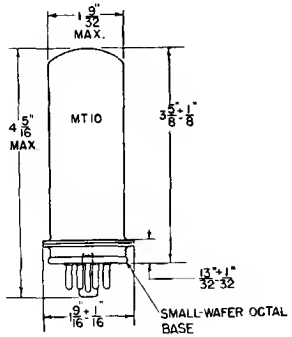
OUTLINE DRAWING NUMBER	DIMENSIONS A MAX.	B MAX.
9-36	1 3/4"	2 5/16"
9-37	2 5/16"	2 7/8"
9-38	2 7/16"	3"
9-39	2 1/2"	3 1/16"
9-40	2 11/16"	3 1/4"
9-41	2 3/4"	3 5/16"
9-42	2 13/16"	3 3/8"
9-43	2 7/8"	3 7/16"
9-44	3 1/4"	3 13/16"

9-36 TO 9-44

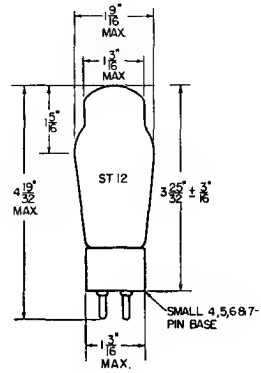


OUTLINE DRAWING NUMBER	DIMENSIONS A MIN.	A MAX.	B MAX
9-45	2 5/16"	2 3/4"	3 5/16"
9-46	2 5/16"	2 7/8"	3 7/16"
9-47	2 5/16"	2 15/16"	3 1/2"
9-48	2 5/16"	3"	3 9/16"
9-49	2 7/8"	3 5/16"	3 7/8"

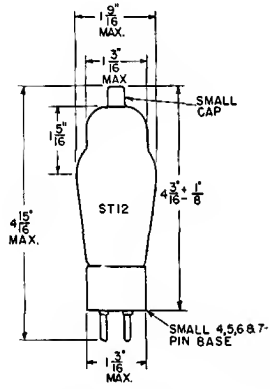
9-45 TO 9-49



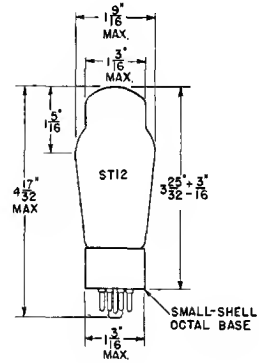
10-1



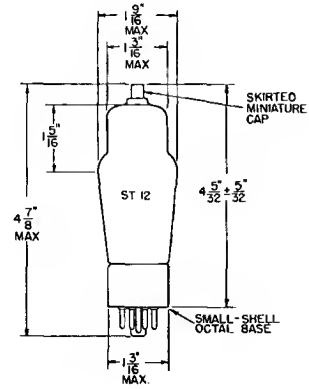
12-1



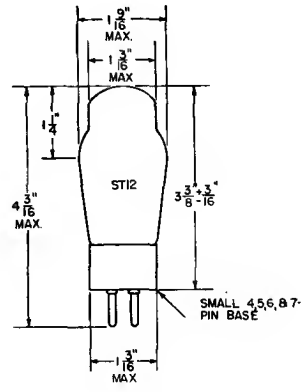
12-2



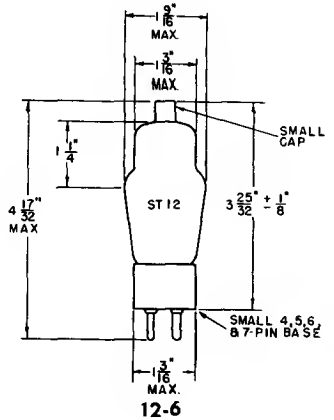
12-3



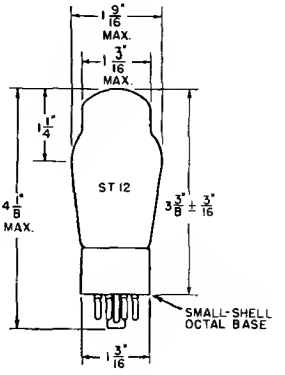
12-4



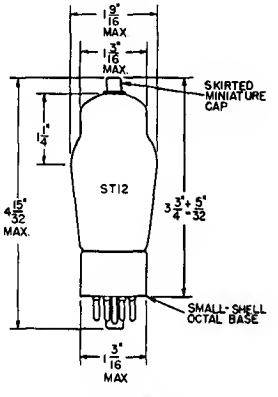
12-5



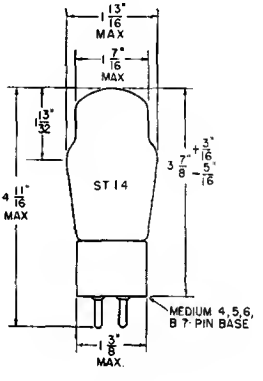
12-6



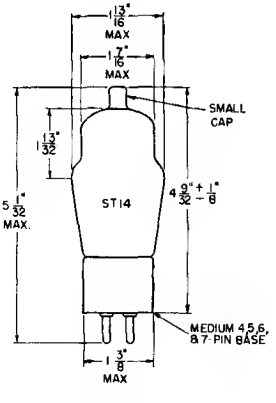
12-7



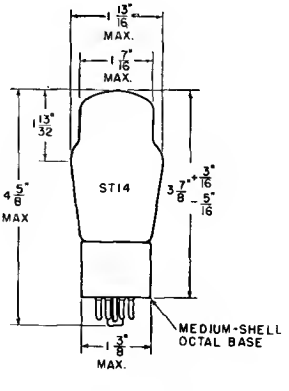
12-8



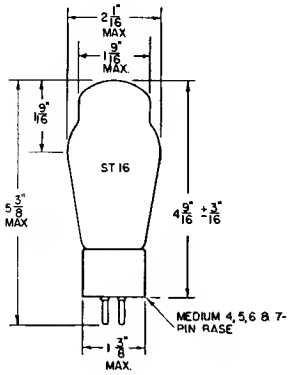
14-1



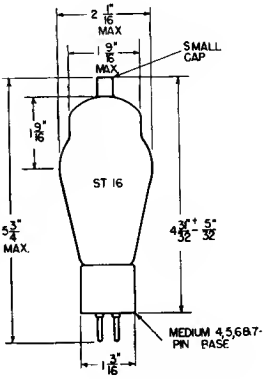
14-2



14-3



16-1



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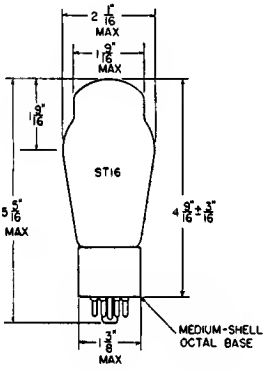
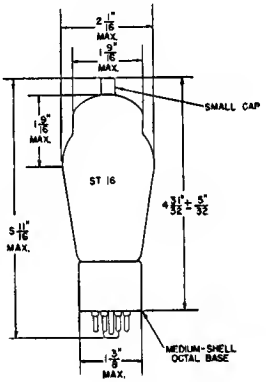


16-3



16-5

T-X TABLE – Physical Characteristics of Types

Tube Type	Envelope	Style	Max Dimensions in Inches		
			Diameter	Over-all Length	Seated Height
0Y4-G	T-7	Octal	1 5/64	2 5/8	2 1/16
0Z4-G	T-7	Octal	1 1/16	2 5/8	2 1/16
1AB6	T-5½	7-Pin Miniature	¾	2.205	1.955
1AE5	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-FL*	0.400 x 0.300	—	1.5
1AH5	T-5½	7-Pin Miniature	¾	2.205	1.955
1AJ4	T-5½	7-Pin Miniature	¾	2.205	1.955
1B3-GT	T-9	Octal	1 9/32	4 1/16	3½
1N6-G	T-9	Octal	1 3/16	4	3 7/16
1S2	T-6½	9-Pin Miniature	⅞	2.913	2.658
1S2-A	T-6½	9-Pin Miniature	⅞	2.913	2.658
1T2	—	Special-FL*	17/32	1 29/32	—
1Y2	ST-12	4-Pin	1 9/16	4 19/32	3 31/32
1Z2	T-5½	7-Pin Miniature	¾	2.70	2.45
2B3	T-9	6-Pin Octal	1 9/32	4 1/16	3½
2C22	T-9	Octal	1 5/16	3¼	2 11/16
2C50	T-9	Octal	1.315	2¾	3 5/16
2E31	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-FL*	0.400 x 0.300	—	1 9/16
2E32	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-SL*	0.400 x 0.300	—	1 9/16
2E35	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-FL*	0.390 x 0.290	—	1 9/16
2E36	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-SL*	0.390 x 0.290	—	1 9/16
2E41	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-FL*	0.390 x 0.290	—	1 9/16
2E42	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-SL*	0.390 x 0.290	—	1 9/16
2G21	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-FL*	0.400 x 0.300	—	1 9/16
2G22	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-SL*	0.400 x 0.300	—	1 9/16
2V2	T-11	Octal	1 7/16	4½	3 15/16
3A3	T-9	Octal	1 9/32	4 1/16	3½
3B2	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	5 7/32	4 11/16
3C2	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4½	3 15/16
3C4	T-5½	7-Pin Miniature	¾	2.205	1.955
5AR4	—	Octal	1½	3 7/16	2⅞
5AU4	T-12	Octal	1 11/16	4¾	4 3/16
5AW4	T-12	Octal	1½	5 3/16	4⅝
5R4-GYA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 15/16	4⅜

*FL—Flying Leads
SL—Short Leads

DRAWINGS

Not Conforming to Standard Outline Drawings

Tube Type	Envelope	Style	Max Dimensions in Inches		
			Diameter	Over-all Length	Seated Height
5U4-GA	T-11	Octal	1 7/16	4 3/4	4 3/16
5U4-GB	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 3/4	4 3/16
5V3	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 3/4	4 3/16
5V4-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	3 7/8	3 5/16
5X4-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 3/4	4 3/16
5Y3-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 5/8	4 1/16
5Y4-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 5/8	4 1/16
6AE8	T-6½	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 1/4	—
6AL6-G	ST-16	Octal	2 1/16	5 11/16	5 1/8
6AR6	T-11	Octal	1 7/16	3 15/32	2 29/32
6AR7-GT	T-9	Octal	1 5/16	3 5/8	3 1/16
6AS7-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 5/8	4 1/16
6AV5-GA	T-11 or T-12	Octal	1 7/16 1 9/16	4 4	3 7/16 3 7/16
6AZ6	T-3	Button Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.25
6BA4	—	Rocket Type	1.005	2 7/16	—
6BD4	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	5 1/8	4 5/8
6BD4-A	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	5 1/8	4 5/8
6BD5-GT	T-9	Octal	1 9/32	3 7/8	3 5/16
6BG6-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	5	4 7/16
6BJ5	T-5½	7-Pin Miniature	3/4	2 3/4	—
6BK4	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	5 7/32	4 11/16
6BL4	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	4 5/8	4 1/16
6BQ6-GA	T-11 or T-12	Octal	1 7/16 1 9/16	4 1/4 4 1/4	3 11/16 3 11/16
6BT4	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	3 3/16	2 29/32
6BU4	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	5 1/16	4 17/32
6BU5	T-12	Octal	1 11/16	4 7/8	4 5/16
6BY4	Special	Ceramic	0.33	0.438	—
6BY5-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	3 7/8	3 5/16
6CA7	T-10	Octal	1 1/2	4 7/16	3 7/8
6CB5	ST-16	Octal	2 1/16	5 1/8	4 19/32
6CB5-A	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	5	4 7/16
6CD6-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	5	4 7/16

*FL—Flying Leads
SL—Short Leads

T-X TABLE – Physical Characteristics of Types

Tube Type	Envelope	Style	Max Dimensions in Inches		
			Diameter	Over-all Length	Seated Height
6CD7	—	Octal	1 3/32	3 19/32	3 1/32
6CJ5	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/8	2 1/16
6CJ6	T-6½	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	3 3/16	2 15/16
6CK5	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 31/32	2 23/32
6CL5	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	5	4 7/16
6CN6	—	Octal	1 25/32	5 17/32	5
6CT7	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/8	2 1/16
6CU6	T-11 or T-12	Octal	1 7/16 1 9/16	4 1/4 4 1/4	3 11/16 3 11/16
6CU7	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/8	2 1/16
6CV7	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/8	2 1/16
6DA6	T-6½	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 13/32	2 5/32
6DN6	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	5	4 7/16
6DQ6	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 1/4	3 3/4
6DQ6-A	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 1/4	3 11/16
6DR6	—	9-Pin Miniature	0.945	3.16	2.91
6L6-GB	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 3/8	3 13/16
6M3	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 7/8	4 5/16
6S2	T-6½	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	2.913	2.658
6S2-A	T-6½	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	2.913	2.658
6V3-A	T-6½	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	3 1/16	2 3/4
6W2	T-5½	Special-FL*	3/4	2 9/16	—
6X2	—	Special-FL*	0.571	2.087	—
6Y6-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	3 7/8	3 5/16
10	ST-16	4-Pin	2 1/16	5 3/8	4 3/4
12AC5	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/8	2 1/16
12AV5-GA	T-11 or T-12	Octal	1 7/16 1 9/16	4 4	3 7/16 3 7/16
12BQ6-GA	T-11 or T-12	Octal	1 7/16 1 9/16	4 1/4 4 1/4	3 11/16 3 11/16
12CU6	T-11 or T-12	Octal	1 7/16 1 9/16	4 1/4 4 1/4	3 11/16 3 11/16
12DQ6	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 1/4	3 3/4
12DQ6-A	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 1/4	3 11/16
12S7	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/8	2 1/16

*FL—Flying Leads
SL—Short Leads

DRAWINGS

Not Conforming to Standard Outline Drawings

Tube Type	Envelope	Style	Max Dimensions in Inches		
			Diameter	Over-all Length	Seated Height
14K7	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/8	2 1/16
14L7	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/8	2 1/16
17AV5-GA	T-11 or T-12	Octal	1 7/16 1 9/16	4 4	3 7/16 3 7/16
17DQ6	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 1/4	3 3/4
17Z3	T-6½	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	3 3/16	2 15/16
19BG6-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	5	4 7/16
21A6	T-6½	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	3 3/16	2 15/16
21B6	—	9-Pin Miniature	0.945	3.16	2.91
25AV5-GA	T-11 or T-12	Octal	1 7/16 1 9/16	4 4	3 7/16 3 7/16
25BQ6-GA	T-11 or T-12	Octal	1 7/16 1 9/16	4 1/4 4 1/4	3 11/16 3 11/16
25C6-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 5/8	4 1/16
25CD6-GB	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	5	5 7/16
25CU6	T-11 or T-12	Octal	1 7/16 1 9/16	4 1/4 4 1/4	3 11/16 3 11/16
25DN6	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	5	4 7/16
25DQ6	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 1/4	3 3/4
25E5	T-9	Octal	1 9/32	4 5/16	3 3/4
26E6-G	T-11	Octal	1 7/16	3 1/8	2 9/16
35CD6-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	5	4 7/16
45A5	T-6½	8-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 31/32	2 23/32
50	ST-19	4-Pin	2 7/16	6 1/4	5 5/8
50C6-GA	T-12	Octal	1 9/16	4 5/8	4 1/16
81	ST-19	4-Pin	2 7/16	6 1/4	5 5/8
V-99	T-8	Special	1 1/16	3 1/2	—
1629	T-9	Octal	1 3/16	4 1/8	3 7/16
1654	T-5½	7-Pin Miniature	3/4	2 7/16	2 3/16
5633	T-3	Special Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.660
5634	T-3	Special Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.660
5642	T-3	Special Subm-FL*	0.400	—	2.380
5645	T-2	Special Subm-FL*	0.310	—	1.300
5646	T-2	Special Subm-FL*	0.310	—	1.300
5647	T-1	Special Subm-FL*	0.215	—	1.250

*FL—Flying Leads
SL—Short Leads

T-X TABLE—Physical Characteristics of Types

Tube Type	Envelope	Style	Max Dimensions in Inches		
			Diameter	Over-all Length	Seated Height
5675	—	Pencil Type	—	2.108	—
5676	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-FL*	0.400 x 0.300	—	1.500
5677	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-FL*	0.400 x 0.300	—	1.500
5678	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-FL*	0.400 x 0.300	—	1.515
5690	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	4 1/4	3 11/16
5704	T-2	Inline Subm-FL*	0.315	—	1 1/2
5785	T-2 x 3	Inline Subm-FL*	0.400 x 0.300	—	1.500
5825	ST-16	4-Pin	2 1/16	5 27/32	5 7/32
5838	T-9	Octal	1 5/16	3 3/8	2 7/8
5839	T-9	Octal	1 5/16	3 3/8	2 7/8
5851	T-3	Button Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.600
5852	T-9	Octal	1 5/16	3 3/8	2 7/8
5876	—	Pencil Type	—	2.108	—
5881	T-11	Octal	1 7/16	3 15/16	2 29/32
5890	T-11	Duodecal	1 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/4
5930	T-12	4-Pin	1.70	4 1/2	3 7/8
5931	T-12	Octal	1.70	4 29/32	4 11/32
5932	T-12	Octal	1.70	3 27/32	3 9/32
5995	T-3	Inline Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.75
6004	T-9	Octal	1 5/16	4 1/16	—
6007	T-2	Special Subm-FL*	0.322	—	1.417
6008	T-2	Special Subm-FL*	0.322	—	1.102
6080	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	4 1/16	3 1/2
6082	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	4 1/16	3 1/2
6094	T-6 1/2	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	3	2 3/4
6106	T-9	Octal	1.320	3.375	2.880

*FL—Flying Leads
SL—Short Leads

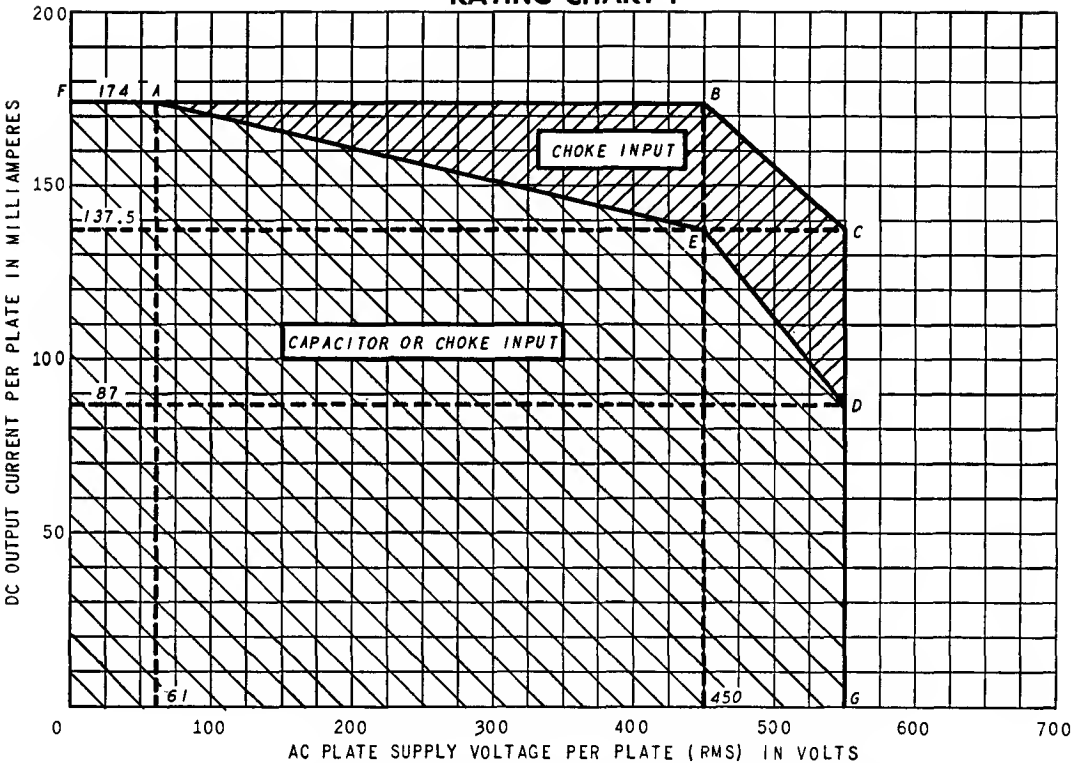
Not Conforming to Standard Outline Drawings

Tube Type	Envelope	Style	Max Dimensions in Inches		
			Diameter	Over-all Length	Seated Height
6173	—	Pencil Type	—	1.987	—
6184	T-3	Button Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.25
6195	T-3	Button Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.60
6215	T-9	Octal	1 9/32	4 1/16	3 1/2
6287	T-6 1/2	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	2.47	—
6305	T-5 1/2	7-Pin Miniature	3/4	2 9/32	2 1/32
6320	T-3	Button Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.125
6321	T-3	Button Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.125
6325	T-9	Octal	1 9/32	—	2 3/8
6327	T-12	Octal	1 3/4	4 1/2	3 15/16
6355	T-5 1/2	7-Pin Miniature	0.750	1.531	1.250
6374	T-6 1/2	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	3 3/16	2 15/16
6384	T-11	Octal	1 7/16	3 15/32	2 15/16
6391	T-3	Special Subm-FL*	0.4	—	1 1/2
6397	T-3	Button Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.60
6443	T-6 1/2	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	3 9/32	3
6489	—	Special Subm-FL*	7/32	—	1.12
6519	T-1 1/2 x 2	Inline Subm-FL*	0.290 x 0.220	—	1.25
6550	ST-16	Octal	2 1/16	4 3/4	4 3/16
6690	T-3	Button Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.000
6754	T-6 1/2	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/4	2 1/2
6760	T-6 1/2	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/4	2 1/2
6761	T-6 1/2	9-Pin Miniature	7/8	2 3/4	2 1/2
6788	T-3	Button Subm-FL*	0.400	—	1.250
6792	T-12	Octal	1 23/32	5 1/16	4 17/32
6842	T-5 1/2	7-Pin Miniature	3/4	2 1/4	2

*FL—Flying Leads
SL—Short Leads

5U4-GB

RATING CHART I

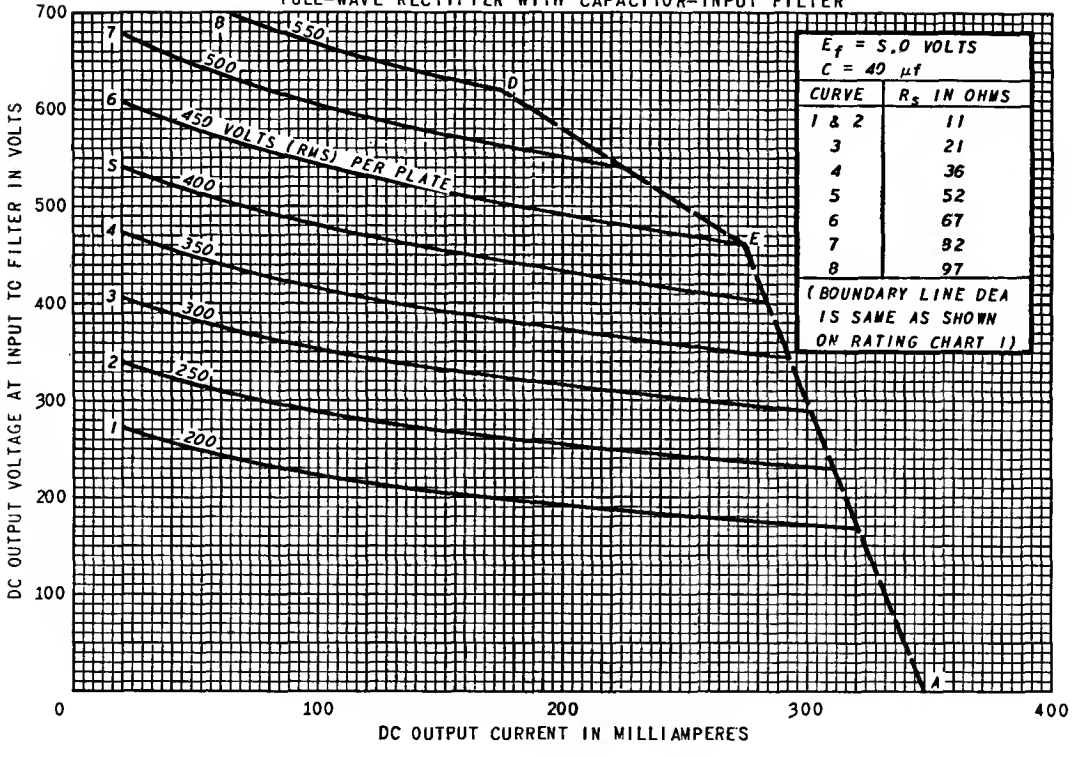


With a capacitor-input filter, the operating point of d-c output current and a-c supply voltage must fall within the curve FAEDG. With a choke-input filter, the operating point must fall within the curve FABCDG.

5U4-GB

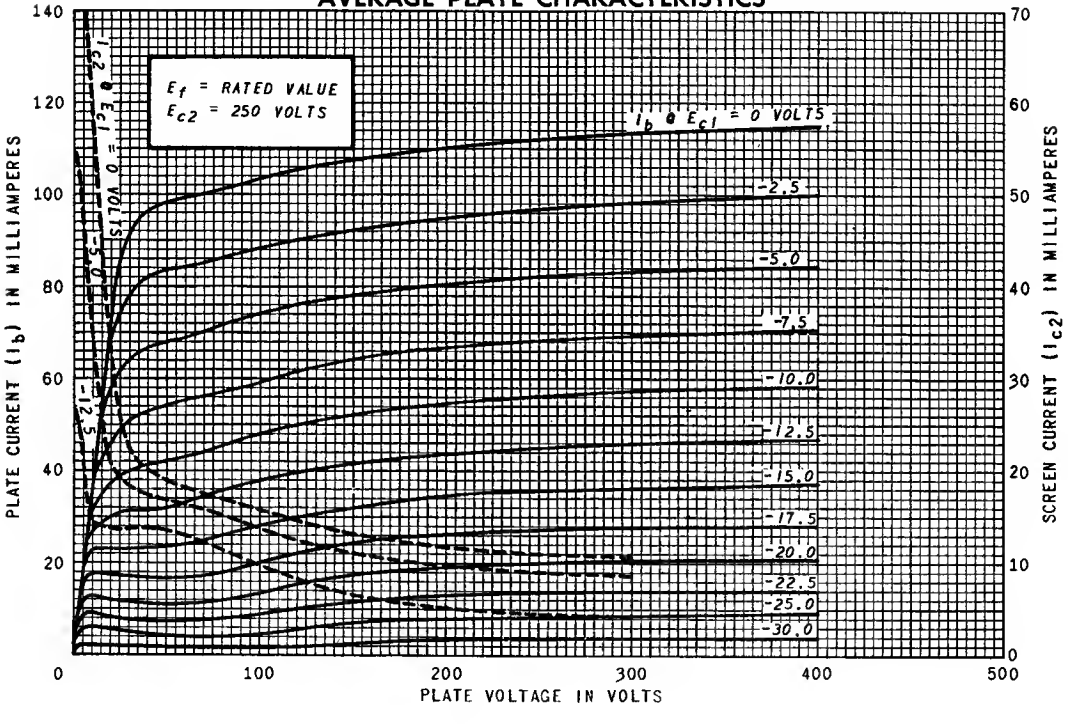
OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS

FULL-WAVE RECTIFIER WITH CAPACITOR-INPUT FILTER

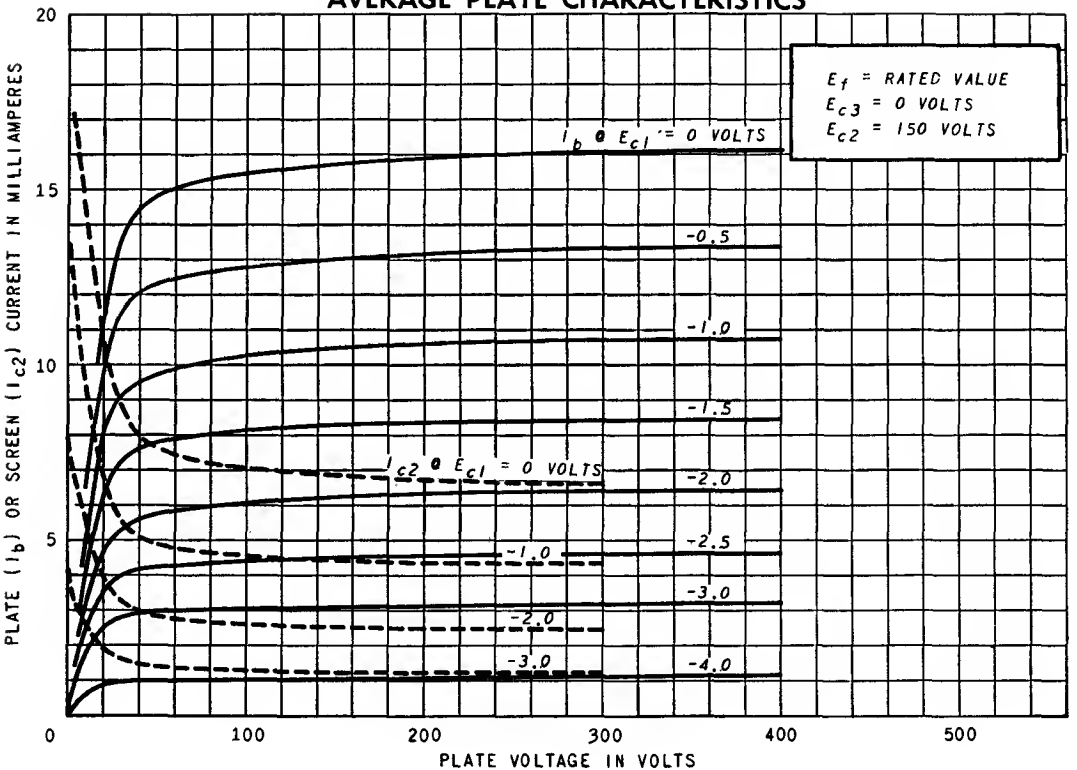


6AQ5, 5AQ5, 12AQ5, 6AQ5-A, 5V6-GT, 6V6-GT, 12V6-GT, 6V6-GTA

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

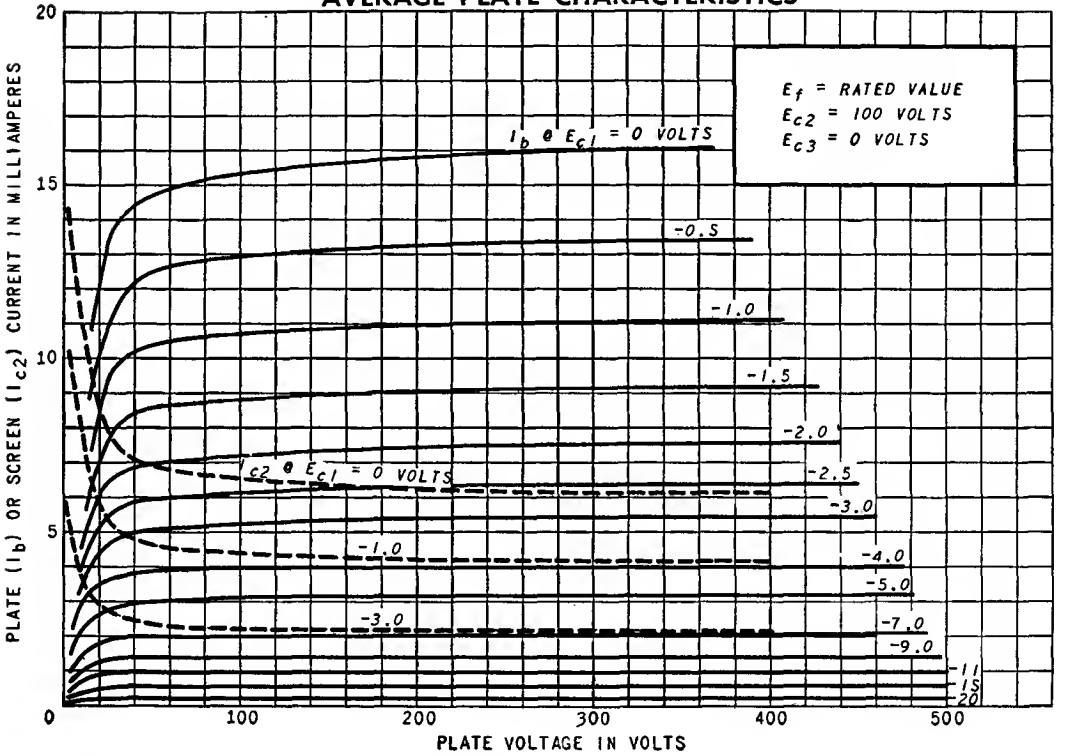


AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



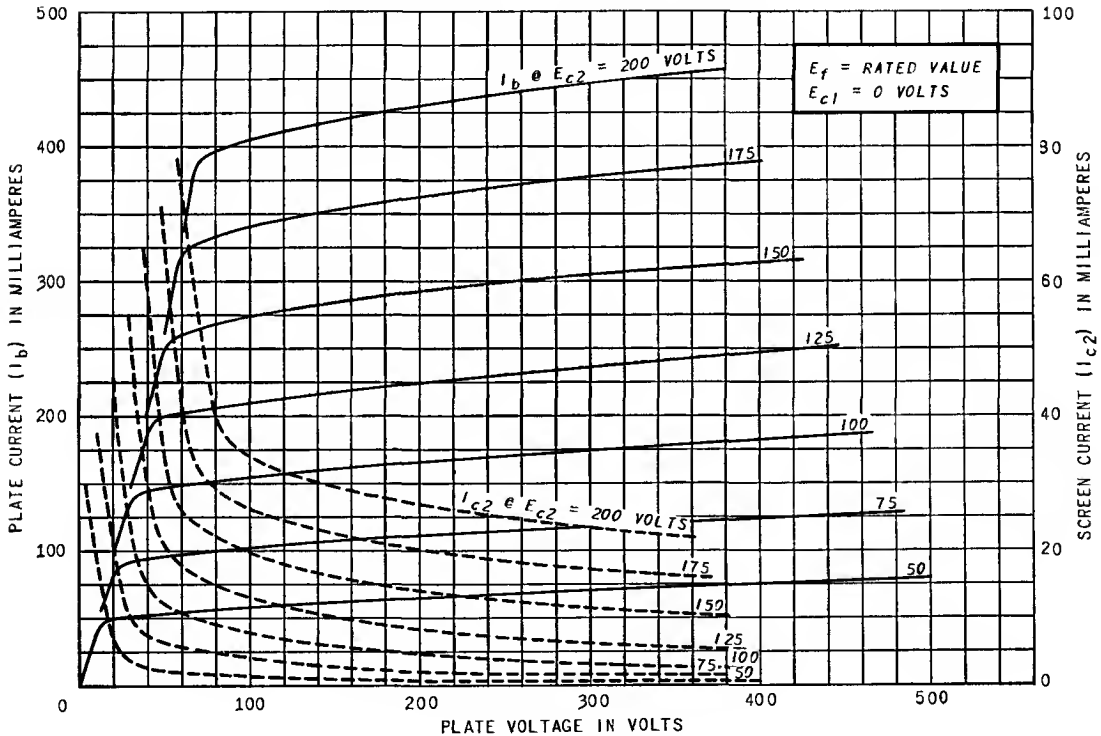
6BA6, 3BA6, 4BA6, 12BA6

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



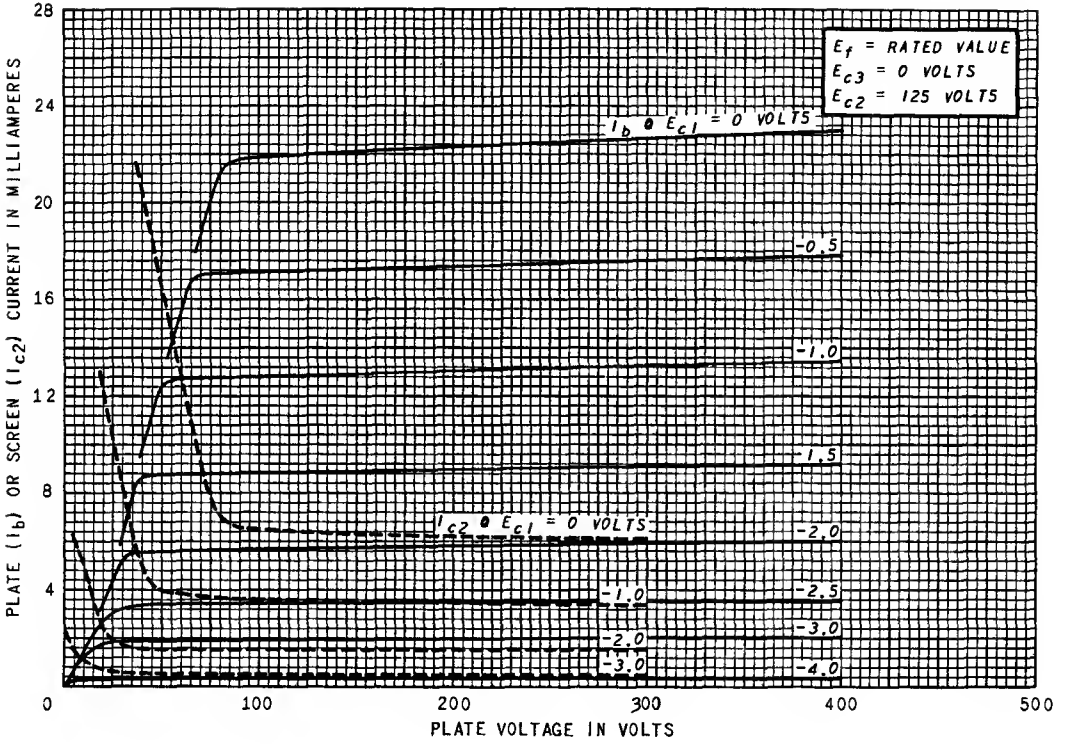
6BQ6-GA, 12BQ6-GA, 25BQ6-GA, 6CU6, 12CU6, 25CU6, 6AV5-GA, 12AV5-GA, 17AV5-GA, 25AV5-GA

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



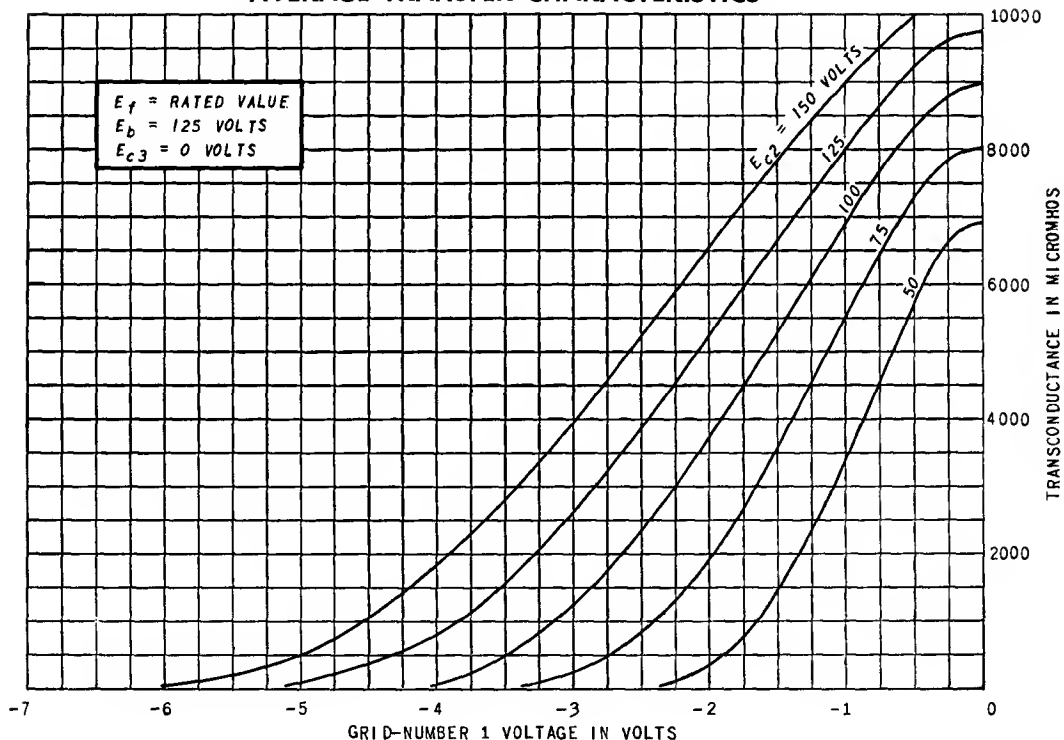
6CB6, 3CB6, 4CB6, 6CB6-A

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



6CB6, 3CB6, 4CB6, 6CB6-A

AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

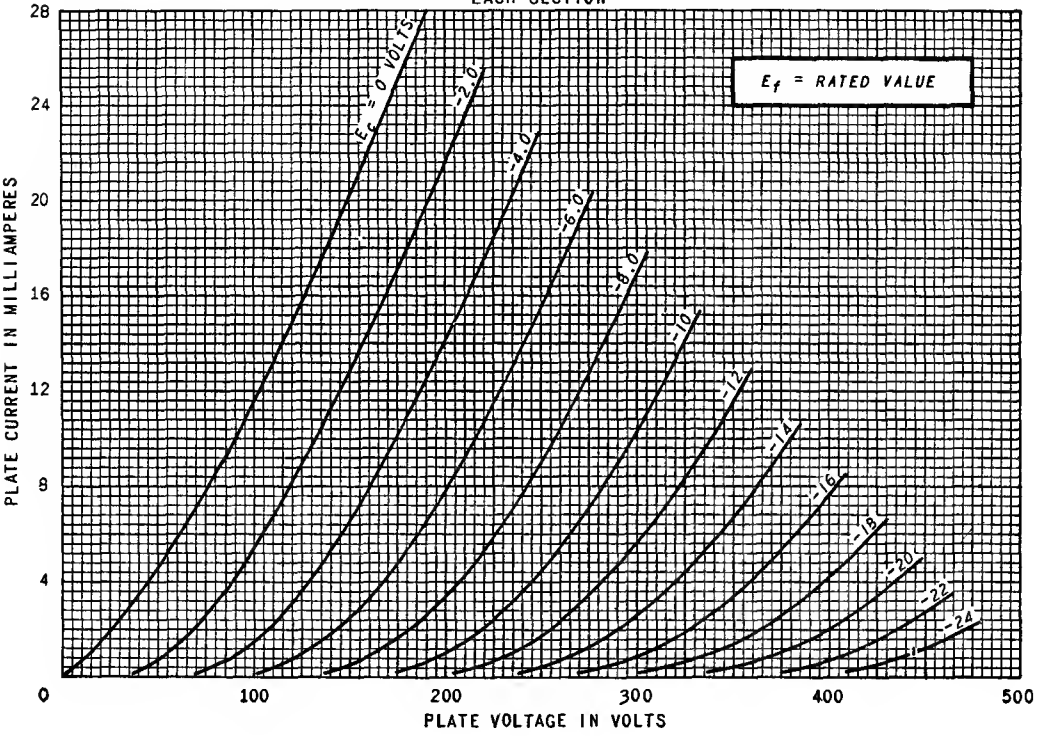


OCTOBER 4, 1956

6SN7-GTB, 6SN7-GTA, 12SN7-GTA, 6SN7-GT, 12SN7-GT, 6CG7, 8CG7

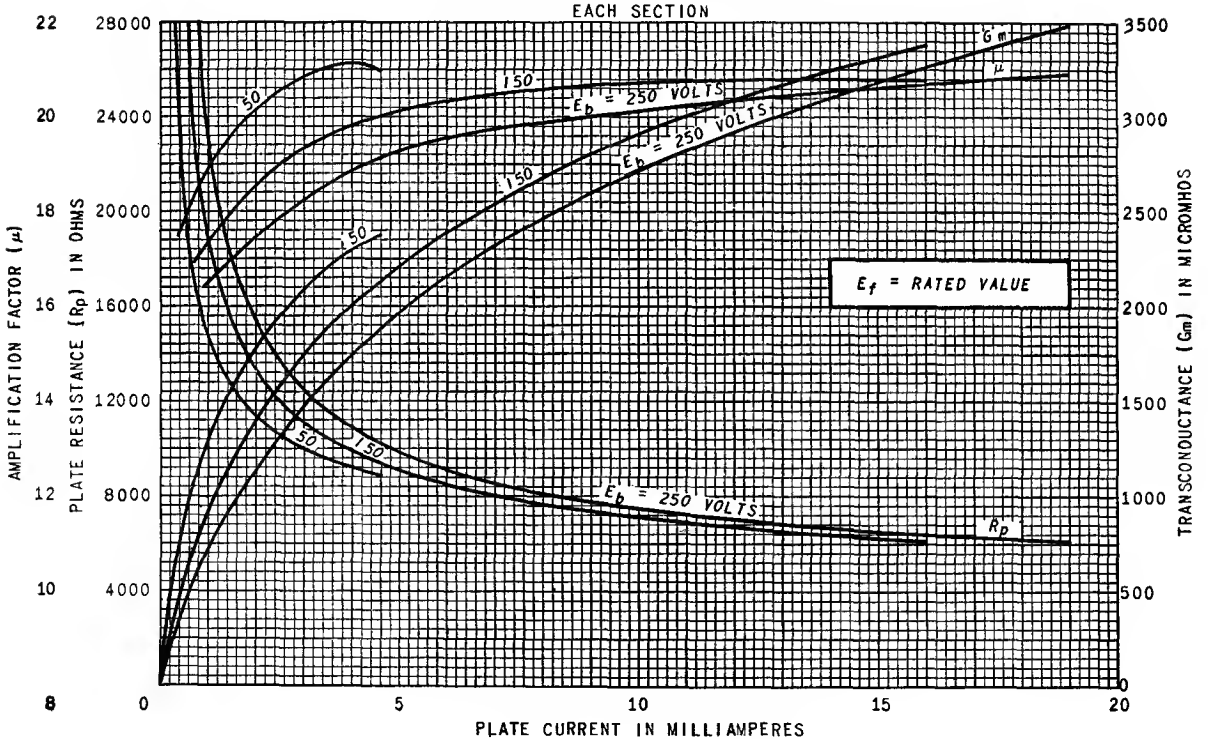
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

EACH SECTION



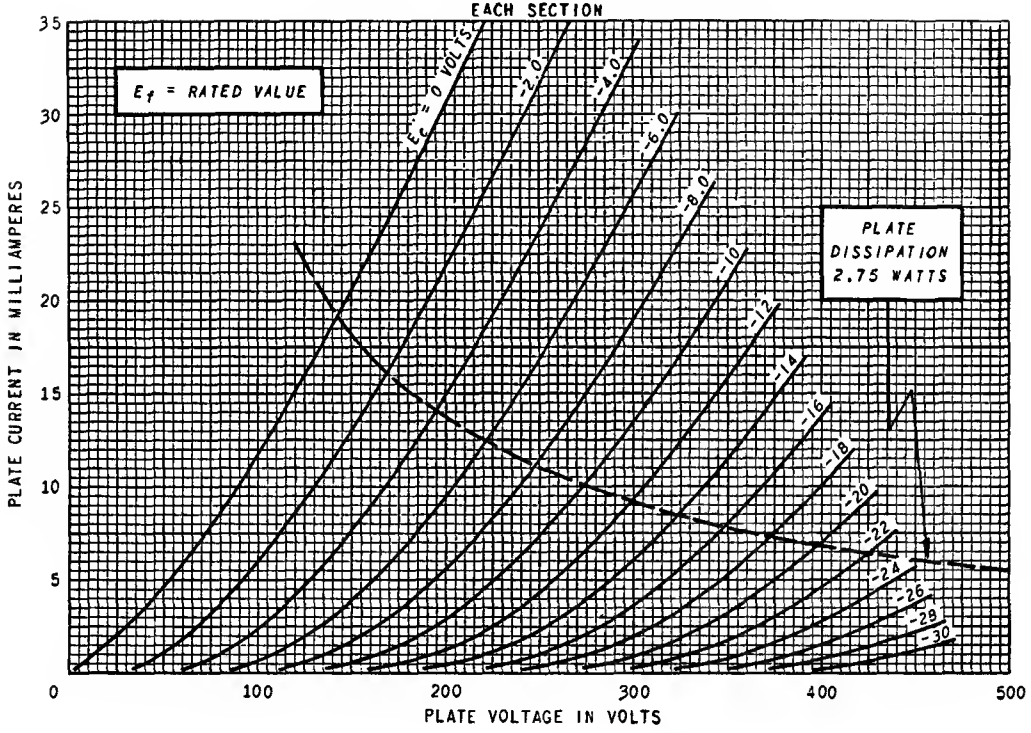
6SN7-GTB, 6SN7-GTA, 12SN7-GTA, 6SN7-GT, 12SN7-GT 6CG7, 8CG7

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS



12AU7, 7AU7, 12AU7-A

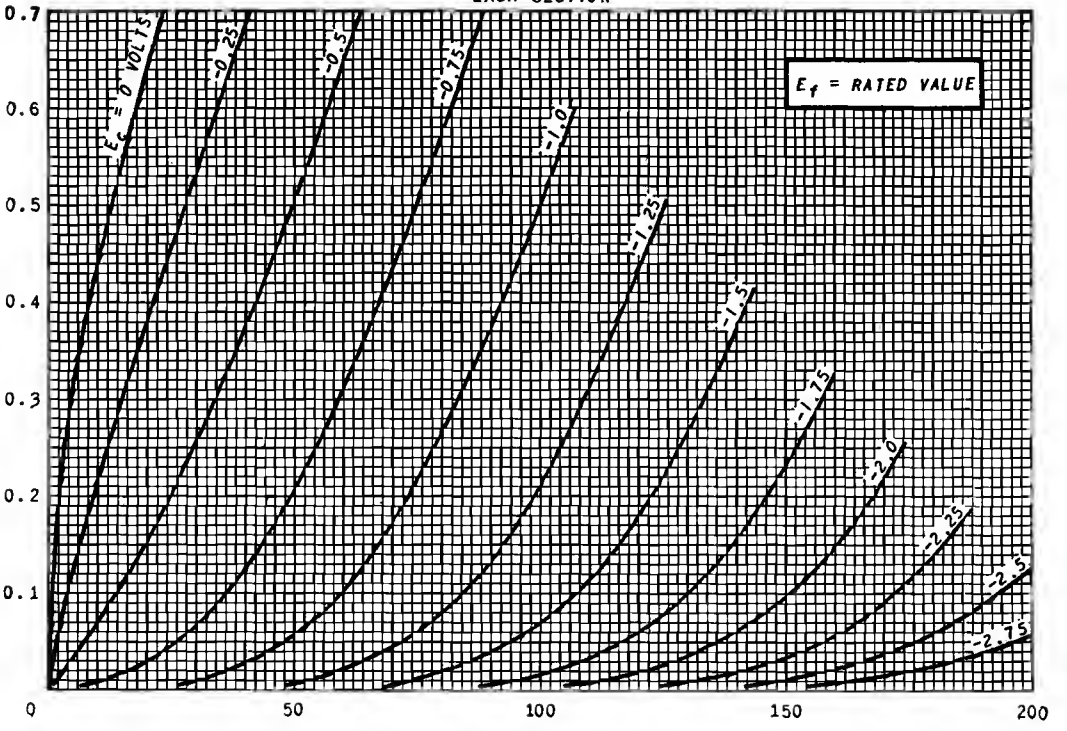
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



12AX7

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

EACH SECTION

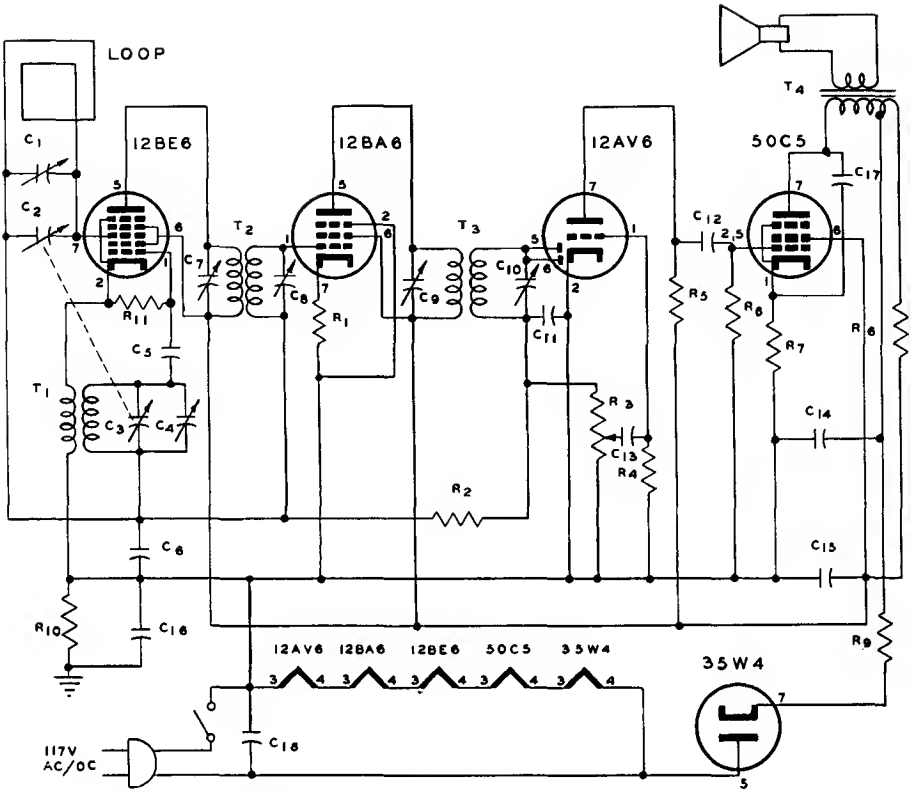


CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

These circuit diagrams are included for illustration of typical tube applications and are not intended as constructional information. For this reason, wattage ratings of resistors and voltage ratings of capacitors are not necessarily given. Similarly, shielding techniques and alignment methods which may be necessary in some circuit layouts are not indicated.

The description and illustration of the circuits contained herein does not convey to the purchaser of tubes any license under patent rights of General Electric Company. Although reasonable care has been taken in their preparation to assure their technical correctness, no responsibility is assumed by General Electric Company for any consequences of their use.

AC/DC RECEIVER

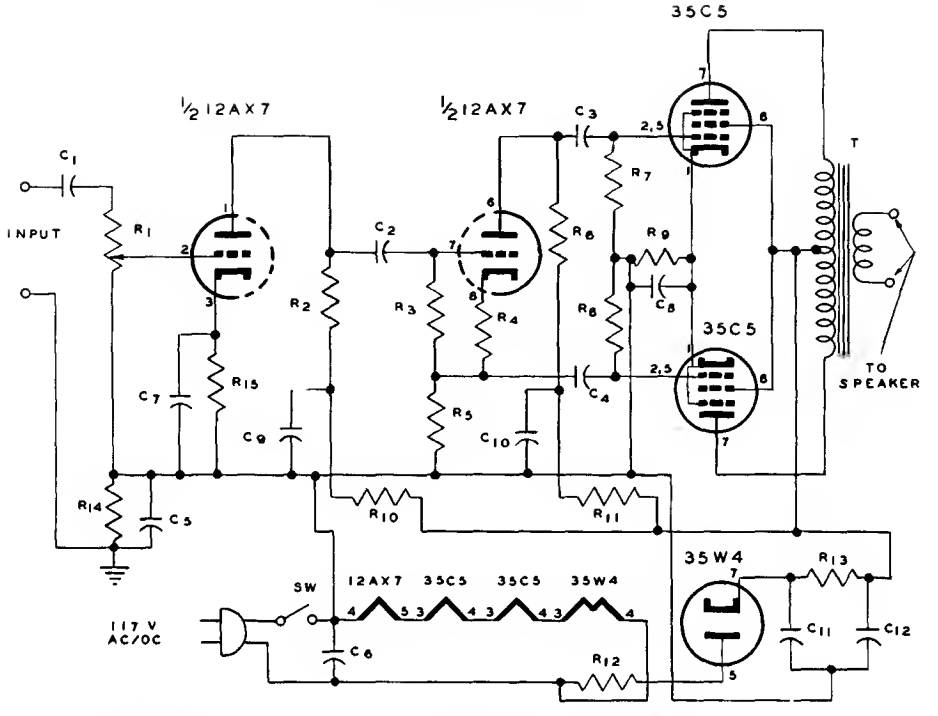


C_1—1–15 $\mu\mu f$ Trimmer
C_2 C_3—Ganged 14–434 $\mu\mu f$ and 9–135 $\mu\mu f$
C_4—1.5–15 $\mu\mu f$ Trimmer
C_5—47 $\mu\mu f$
C_6 C_{18}—0.05 μf
C_7 C_8 C_9 C_{10}—60–140 $\mu\mu f$
C_{11}—220 $\mu\mu f$
C_{12} C_{13} C_{16}—0.01 μf
C_{14} C_{15}—50 μf 150V
C_{17}—0.005 μf
T_1—Oscillator Transformer
T_2 T_3—IF Transformer 455 KC
T_4—2500Ω to 3.4Ω Output Transformer
(With Hum-bucking Tap)

R_1—47Ω
R_2—2.2 Meg
R_3—0.5 Meg Pot.
R_4—6.8 Meg
R_5 R_6 R_{10}—0.47 Meg
R_7—150Ω 1 Watt
R_8—1000Ω 2 Watt
R_9—22Ω 1 Watt
R_{11}—22 K

All Resistors ½ Watt Unless Otherwise Specified

AC/DC AMPLIFIER

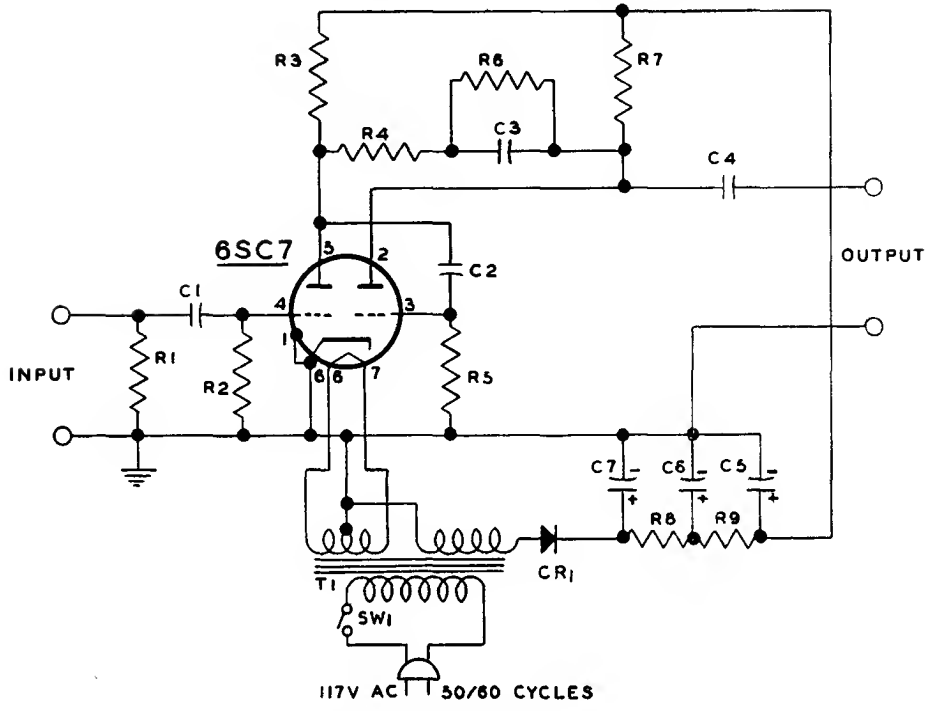


R_1—0.5 Meg Pot.
R_2—0.24 Meg
R_3—0.24 Meg ½ Watt
R_4—1200Ω
R_5 R_6—47 K
R_7 R_8 R_{14}—0.47 Meg ½ Watt
R_9—100Ω 5 Watt
R_{10} R_{11}—33 K
R_{12} R_{13}—47Ω
R_{15}—2700Ω

C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4 C_6—0.05 μf 400V
C_5—0.01 μf 600V
C_7—25 μf 25V
C_8—50 μf 25V
C_9—8 μf 150V
C_{10}—8 μf 150V
C_{11}—20 μf 150V
C_{12}—80 μf 150V
T—Output Transformer 5000Ω CT to Voice Coil
SW—SPST Toggle Switch

SW should not be mounted on the back of R_1. This precaution will reduce hum.
All Resistors 1 Watt Unless Otherwise Specified

PHONO PREAMPLIFIER
FOR VARIABLE RELUCTANCE CARTRIDGE

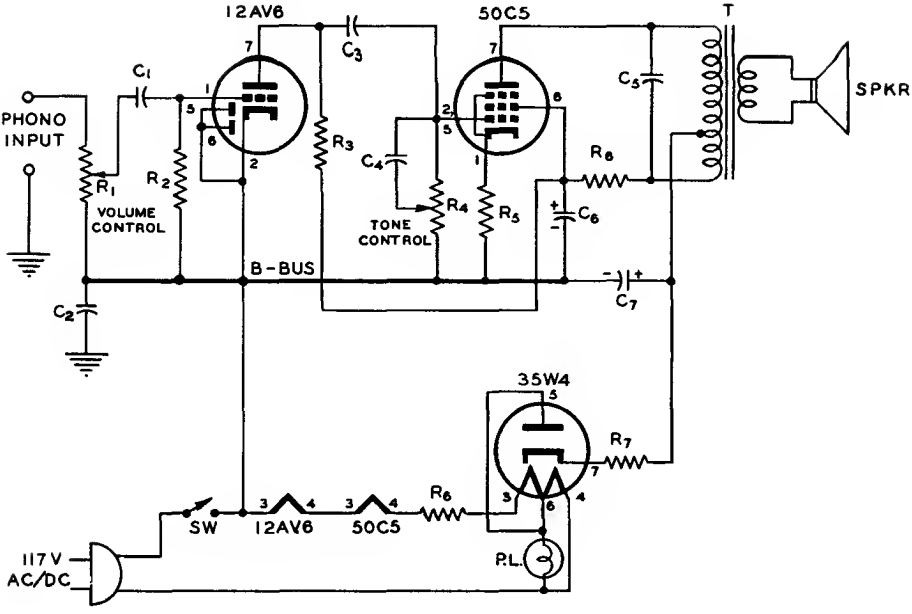


C1 C2 C4—	0.05 μf 400V
C3—	0.0082 μf 400V
C5 C6—	15 μf 150V
C7—	30 μf 150V
CR1	Selenium Rectifier 150V, 5 Ma
R1—	See Note
R2 R5	3.3 Meg
R3—	68 K
R4—	39 K
R6—	910 K ±5%
R7—	47 K
R8 R9—	22 K
SW1—	On-Off Switch
T1—	Power Transformer: Pri—117V, 60CY Sec—120V, 5 Ma; 6.3V, 0.3A

Note: Resistor R1 may be varied from 4.7 K (minimum) to 47 K to increase the high-frequency response. To obtain standard (RIAA) rolloff, R1 should be 6.2 K.

All Resistors ½ Watt

THREE-TUBE PHONO-AMPLIFIER

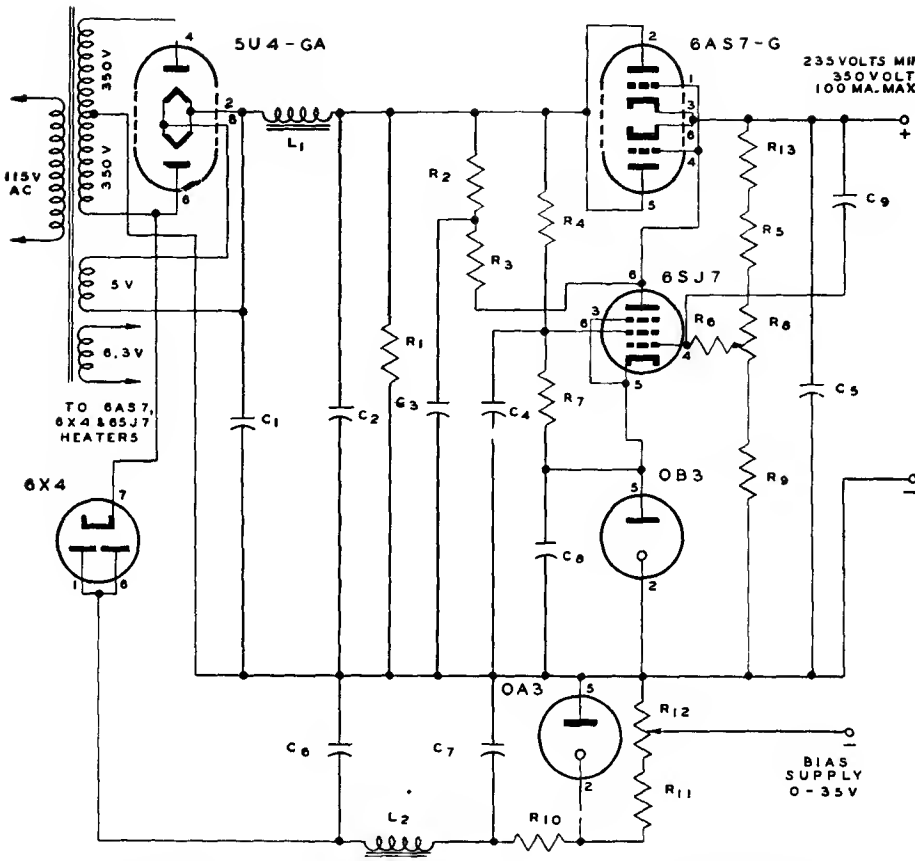


C_1—0.002 μf 400V
C_2—0.05 μf 400V
C_3—0.01 μf 400V
C_4—0.005 μf 400V
C_5—0.022 μf 400V
C_6 C_7—50 μf 150V
R_1 R_4—05 Meg Pot.
R_2—6.8 .Meg
R_3—470 K.
R_5—150Ω 1 Watt
R_6—6.8 K
R_7—33Ω
R_8—120Ω 5 Watt

T—Output Transformer 2500Ω to Voice Coil (With Hum-bucking Tap)
PL—No. 47 Pilot Lamp
SW—On-Off Switch

All Resistors ½ Watt Unless Otherwise Specified

REGULATED POWER SUPPLY



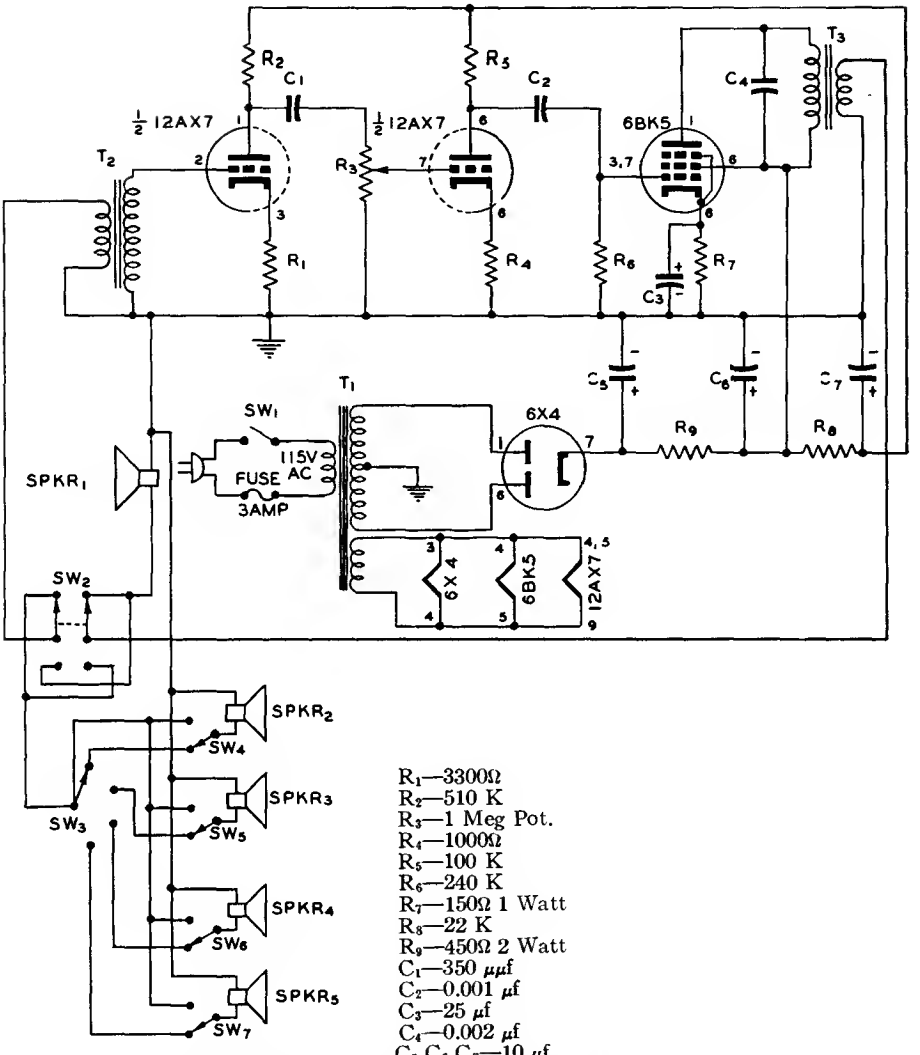
C_3 C_2—16 μf 600V
C_8 C_8—1 μf 600V
C_4—8 μf 450V
C_5—4 μf 600V
C_6 C_7—40 μf 450V
C_9—0.1 μf 600V

R_1—0.47 Meg
R_2 R_9 R_{13}—0.33 Meg
R_3—0.1 Meg
R_4—20 K 10 Watt
R_5 R_6—1 Meg
R_7—10 K 10 Watt
R_8—0.5 Meg Pot.
R_{10}—20 K 5 Watt
R_{11}—5 K 5 Watt

R_{12}—5 K Pot. (5 Watt)
L_1—200 Ma 15 HY
L_2—60 Ma 15 HY

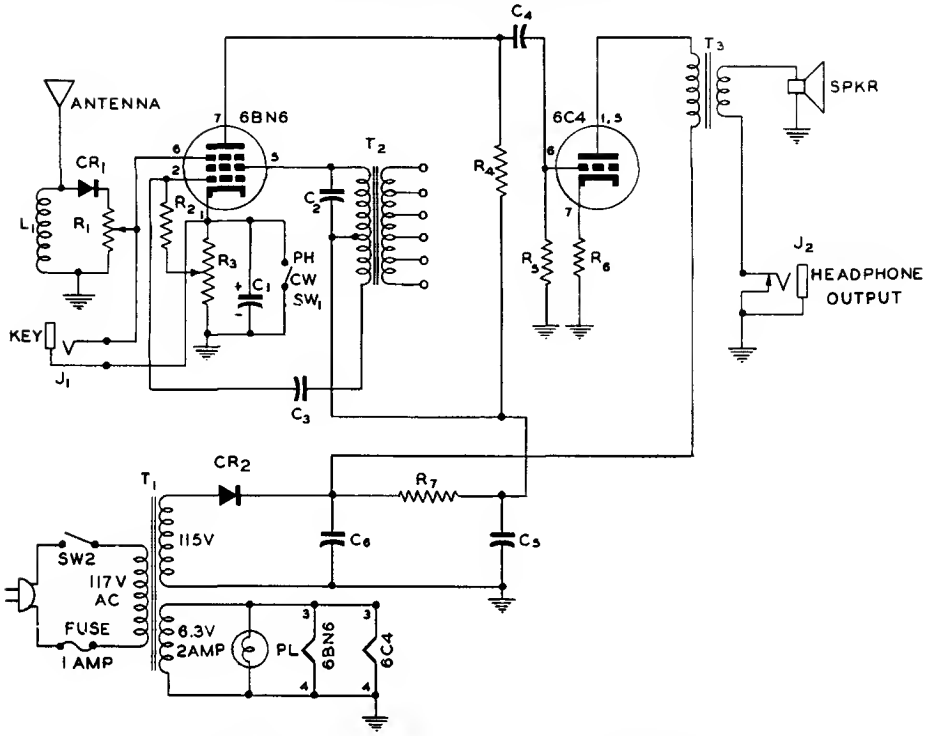
All Resistors 1 Watt Unless Otherwise Specified

INTERCOMMUNICATION AMPLIFIER



R_1—3300Ω
R_2—510 K
R_3—1 Meg Pot.
R_4—1000Ω
R_5—100 K
R_6—240 K
R_7—150Ω 1 Watt
R_8—22 K
R_9—450Ω 2 Watt
C_1—350 μμf
C_2—0.001 μf
C_3—25 μf
C_4—0.002 μf
C_5 C_6 C_7—10 μf
T_1—Power Transformer: 250–0–250V, 40 Ma; 6.3V, 2.5A
T_2—Input Transformer: 1 to 30 Turns Ratio
T_3—Output Transformer: 6600Ω to Voice Coil
SW_1—SPST On-Off Toggle Switch
SW_2—DPDT Master Station Push-to-talk Switch
SW_3—Station Selector Switch
SW_4 SW_5 SW_6 SW_7—SPST Remote Speaker Push-to-talk Switch
$SPKR_1$—Master Station PM Speaker
$SPKR_2$ $SPKR_3$ $SPKR_4$ $SPKR_5$—Remote Station PM Speaker
All Resistors ½ Watt Unless Otherwise Specified

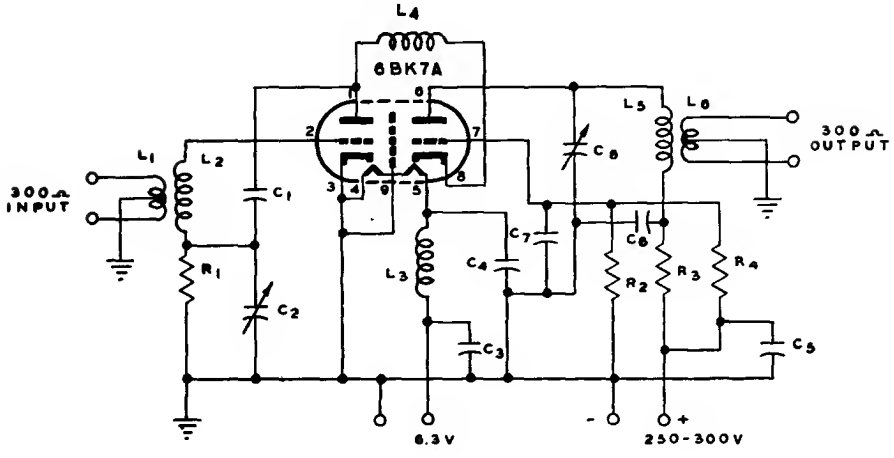
PHONE—CW MONITOR AND CODE PRACTICE OSCILLATOR



R_1—200 K Pot.
R_2 R_5—500 K
R_3—500Ω Pot.
R_4—100 K
R_6—1500Ω 1 Watt
R_7—5600Ω 2 Watt
L_1—8MH RF Choke
CR_1—1N52 Diode
CR_2—Selenium Rectifier 100MA DC
T_1—Power Transformer: Sec—115V, 50Ma; 6.3V, 2A
T_2—Universal Output Transformer Pri-4000 to 14,000Ω with Center Tap
T_3—Output Transformer 10,000Ω to Voice Coil
PL—6.3-Volt Pilot Lamp
J_1—Open-circuit Phone Jack
J_2—Short-circuit Phone Jack
SW_1—SPST Phone—CW Toggle Switch
SW_2—SPST On-off Toggle Switch
All Resistors ½ Watt Unless Otherwise Specified

C_1—10 μf 25V
C_2—0.006 μf 400V
C_3—0.001 μf 400V
C_4—0.01 μf 400V
C_5—20 μf 150V
C_6—40 μf 150V

6BK7-A CASCODE TELEVISION BOOSTER

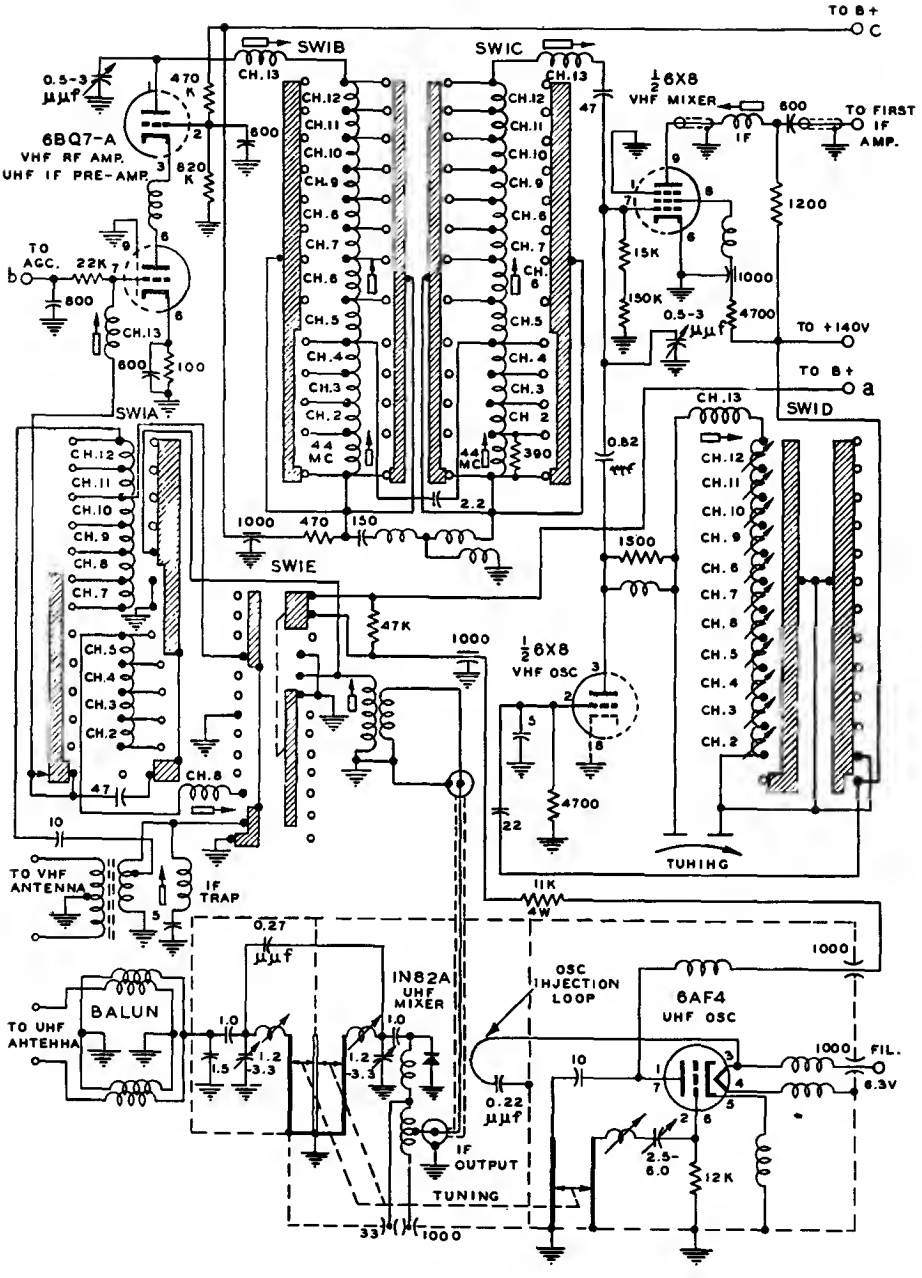


C_1—4.7 $\mu\mu f$
C_2—3–13 $\mu\mu f$
C_3 C_4 C_5 C_6—1000 $\mu\mu f$
C_7—1000 $\mu\mu f$ Button Type
C_8—1.5–7 $\mu\mu f$
R_1—47 K
R_2—270 K
R_3—680Ω
R_4—100 K

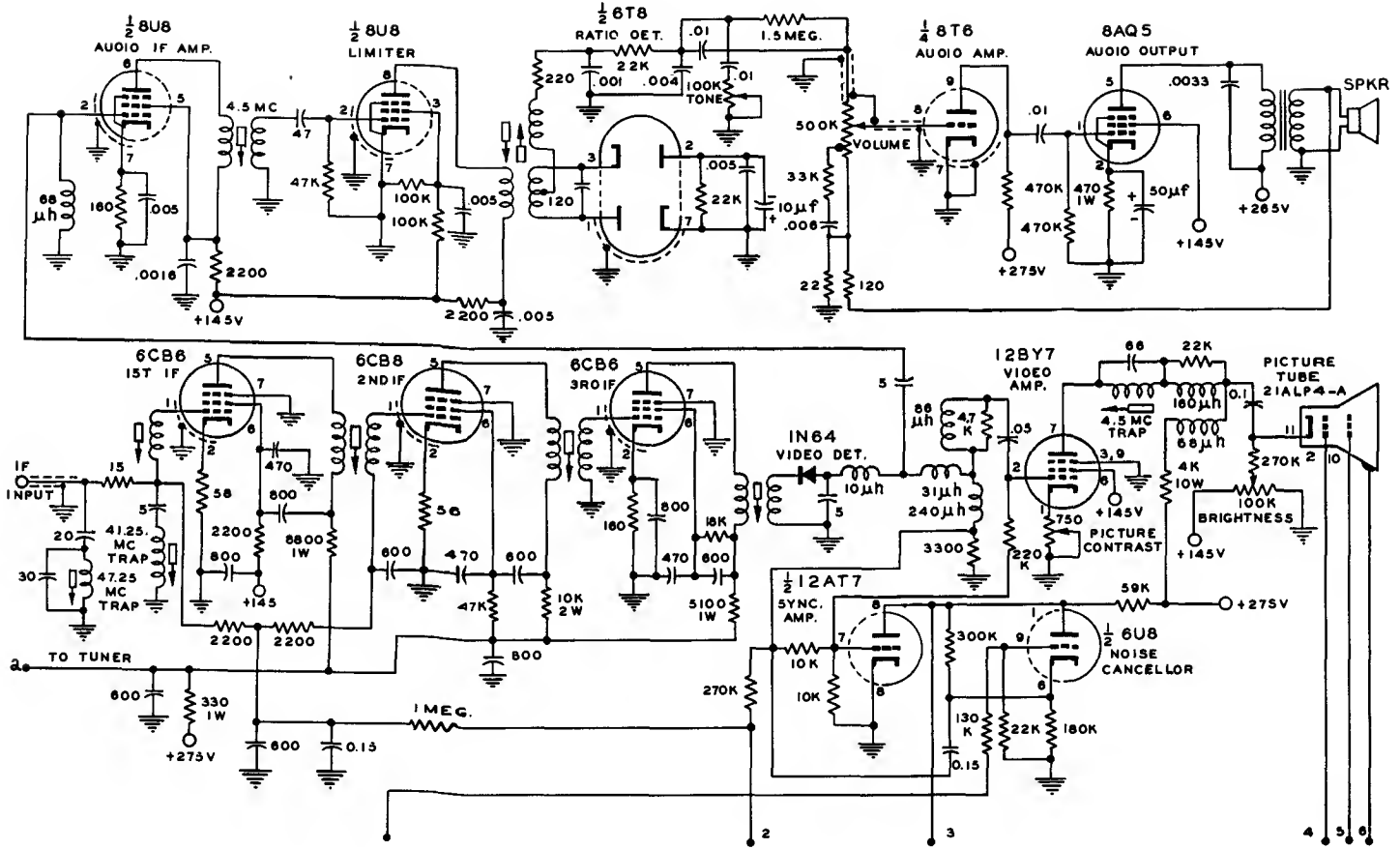
Typical Values for Channel No. 4
L_1—5T No. 18 Wound Over L_2
L_2—16T No. 28 ¼″ Form Close-wound
L_3—12T No. 18 ¼″ Form Close-wound
L_4—3T No. 18 ¼″ Form Close-wound
L_5—6T No. 28 ¼″ Form Close-wound
L_6—5T No. 18 Wound Over L_5
L_1 and L_6 Are Center-tapped

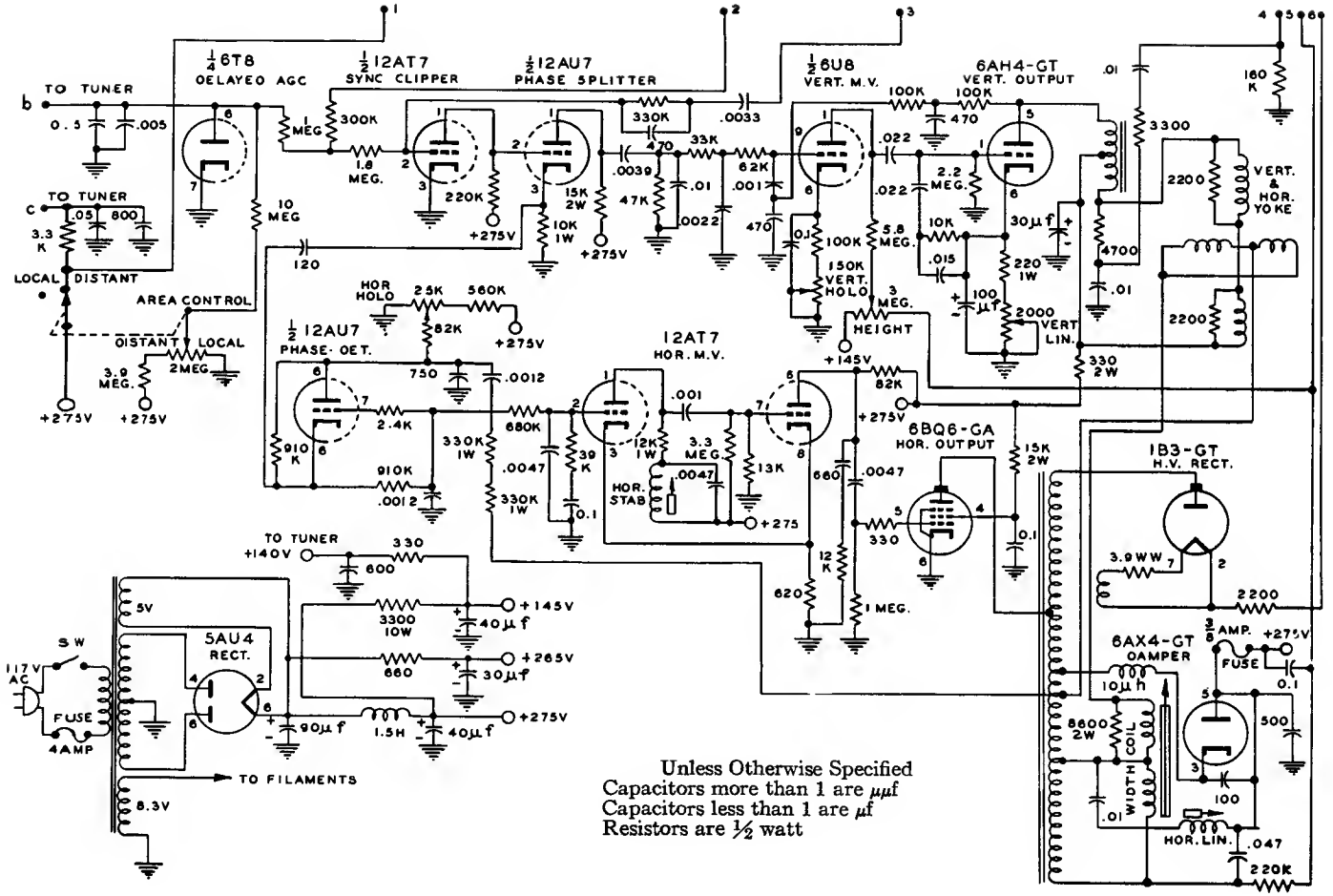
All Resistors ½ Watt

UHF-VHF TELEVISION TUNER

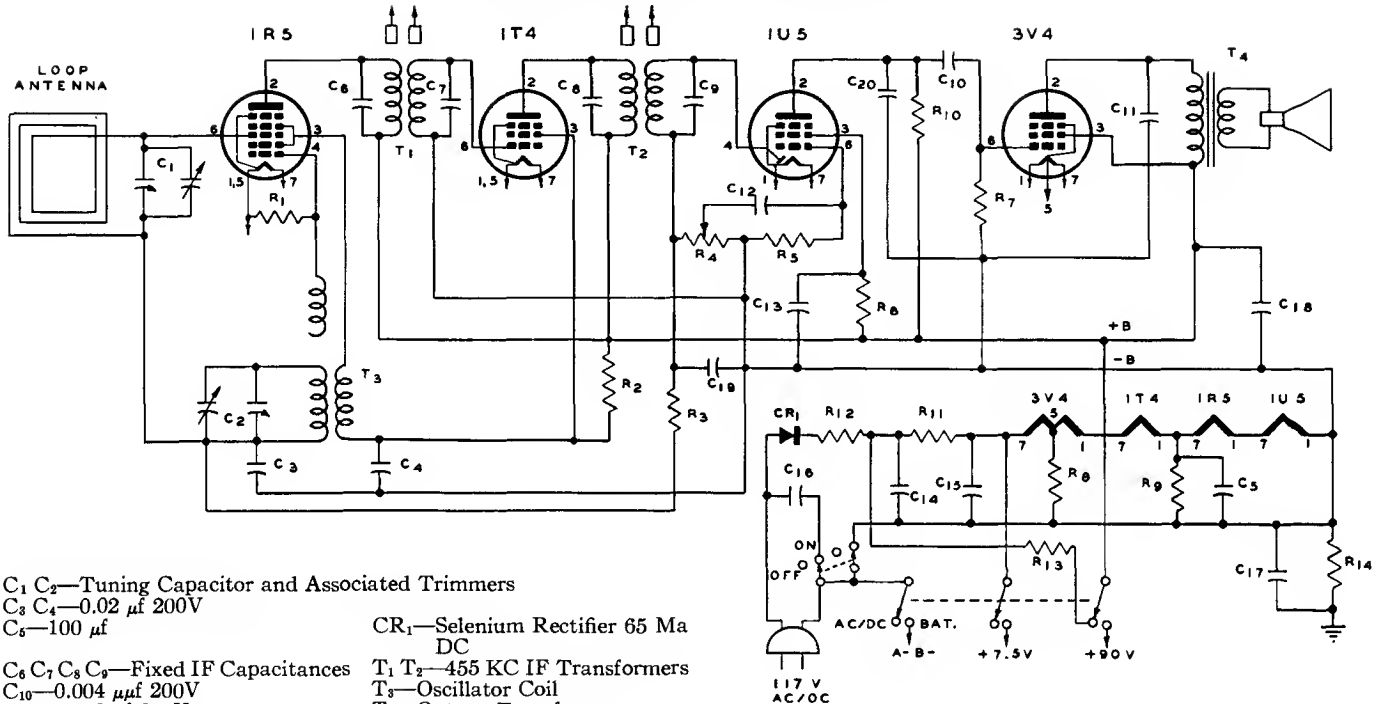


Unless Otherwise Noted
Capacitors 1 or more are in μμf
Capacitors less than 1 are in μf
Resistors are ½ watt
(Switch SI shown in UHF Position)


½ 6U8
AUDIO IF AMP.
½ 6U8
LIMITER
½ 6T8
RATIO DET.
¼ 8T6
AUDIO AMP.
8AQ5
AUDIO OUTPUT
SPKR
6CB6
1ST IF
6CB8
2ND IF
6CB6
3RD IF
IN64
VIDEO DET.
12BY7
VIDEO AMP.
PICTURE TUBE
21ALP4-A
½ 12AT7
SYNC. AMP.
½ 6U8
NOISE CANCELLOR
IF INPUT
TO TUNER
4.5 MC TRAP
41.25 MC TRAP
47.25 MC TRAP
VOLUME
PICTURE CONTRAST
BRIGHTNESS
+145V
+275V
+265V


1/4 6T8 DELAYED AGC
1/2 12AT7 SYNC CLIPPER
1/2 12AU7 PHASE SPLITTER
1/2 6U8 VERT. M.V.
6AH4-GT VERT. OUTPUT
TO TUNER
TO TUNER
LOCAL DISTANT
AREA CONTROL
DISTANT LOCAL
2MEG
3.9 MEG.
+275V
+275V
HOR HOLO 25K 560K
82K
+275V
1/2 12AU7 PHASE DET.
12AT7 HOR. M.V.
+145V
6BQ6-GA HOR. OUTPUT
1B3-GT H.V. RECT.
6AX4-GT DAMPER
VERT. & HOR. YOKE
VERT LIN.
HEIGHT
HOR. STAB
HOR. LIN.
WIDTH COIL
TO TUNER +140V
5AU4 RECT.
SW
117V AC
FUSE 4AMP
TO FILAMENTS
5V
6.3V
+145V
+265V
+275V
FUSE 3/8 AMP.
Unless Otherwise Specified
Capacitors more than 1 are μμf
Capacitors less than 1 are μf
Resistors are ½ watt

THREE-WAY BATTERY PORTABLE



C_1 C_2—Tuning Capacitor and Associated Trimmers
C_3 C_4—0.02 μf 200V
C_5—100 μf

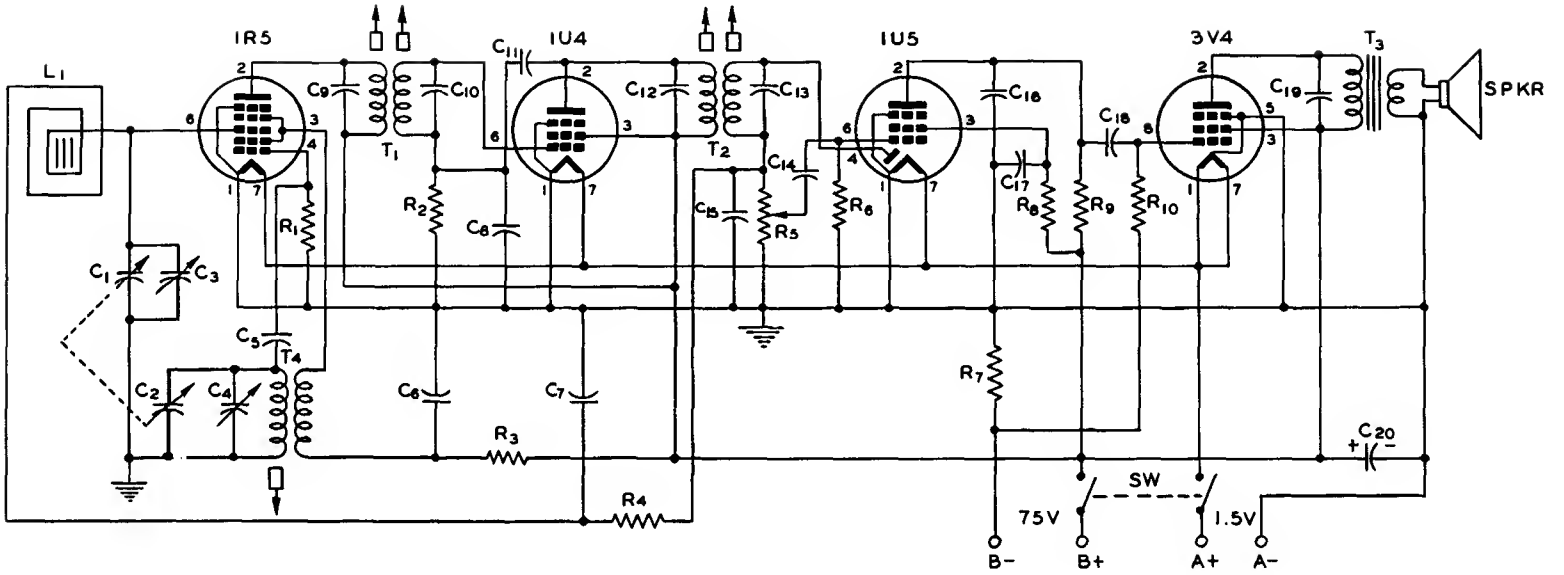
C_6 C_7 C_8 C_9—Fixed IF Capacitances
C_{10}—0.004 $\mu\mu$f 200V
C_{11}—0.002 μf 200V
C_{12}—0.002 μf 200V
C_{13}—0.005 μf 200V
C_{14}—40 μf 150V
C_{15}—200 μf 20V
C_{16} C_{17}—0.05 μf 400V
C_{18}—40 μf 250V
C_{19}—330 $\mu\mu$f
C_{20}—220 $\mu\mu$f

CR_1—Selenium Rectifier 65 Ma DC
T_1 T_2—455 KC IF Transformers
T_3—Oscillator Coil
T_4—Output Transformer
R_1—100 K
R_2—8200Ω
R_4—500 K
R_5—10 Meg
R_3 R_6 R_7—3.3 Meg
R_8—1500Ω
R_9—680Ω
R_{10}—470 K

R_{11}—2300Ω
R_{12}—68Ω 1 Watt
R_{13}—2200Ω 1 Watt
R_{14}—470 K

All Resistors 1/6 Watt Unless Otherwise Specified

BATTERY-OPERATED PORTABLE



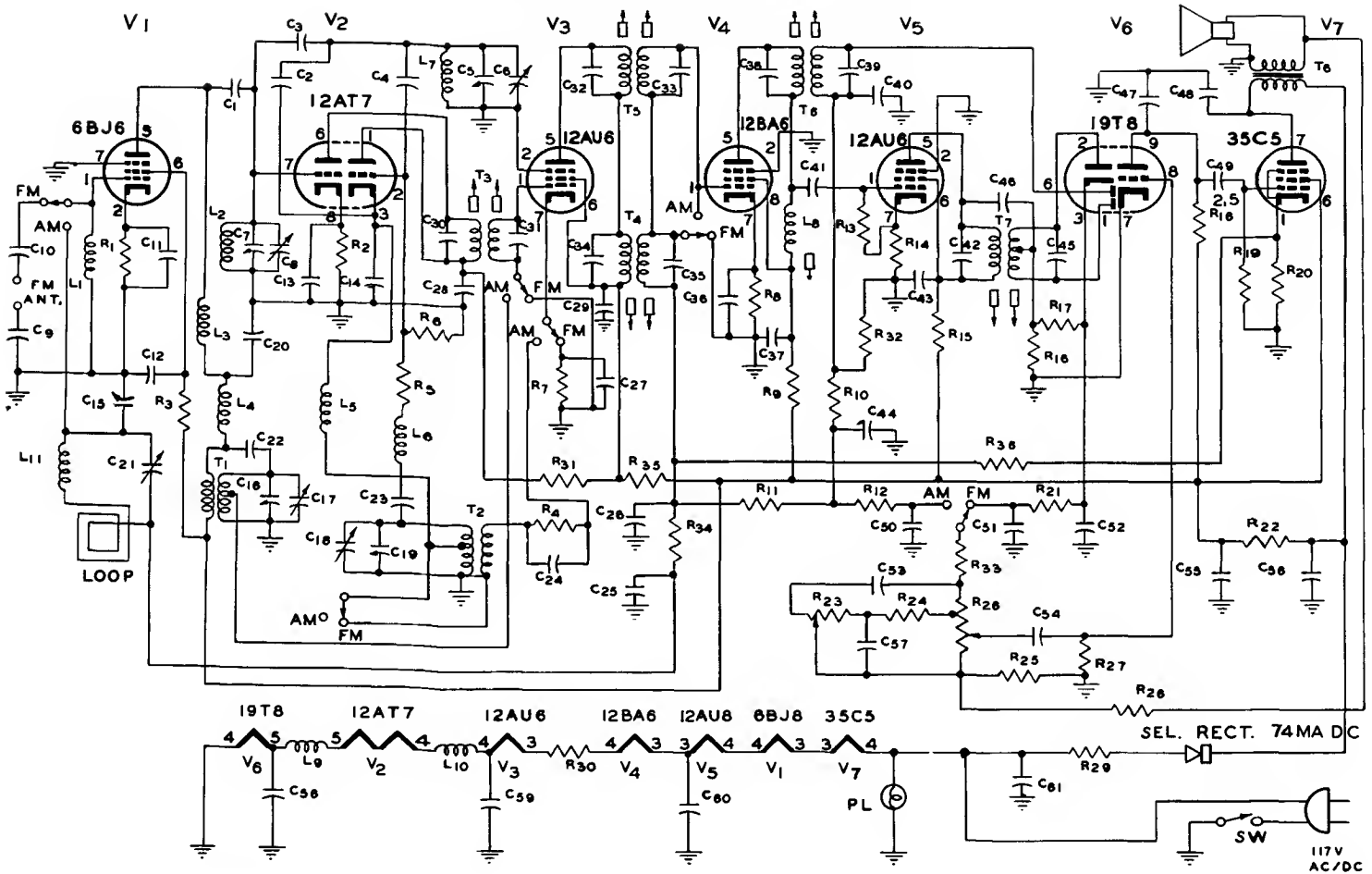
R_1—100 K
R_2 R_4 R_{10}—3.3 Meg
R_3—15 K
R_5—1 Meg Pot.
R_6—10 Meg
R_7—470Ω
R_8—4.7 Meg
R_9—1 Meg
C_1—9–281 μμf
C_2—8–110 μμf

C_3 C_4—0–12 μμf
C_5—47 μμf 500V
C_6—0.01 μf 200V
C_7—0.047 μf 200V
C_8—0.003 μf 200V
C_9 C_{12}—27 μμf 500V
C_{10} C_{13}—36 μμf 500V
C_{11}—2.2 μμf 500V
C_{14} C_{19}—0.002 μf 200V
C_{15}—82 μμf 500V

C_{16}—220 μμf 500V
C_{17}—0.022 μf 200V
C_{18}—0.005 μf 200V
C_{20}—10 μf 150V
L_1—Antenna

T_1 T_2—455 KC IF Transformer
T_3—Output Transformer 10,000Ω to Voice Coil
T_4—Oscillator Transformer
SW—DPST On-Off Switch
All Resistors ½ Watt

TYPICAL AC/DC AM-FM RECEIVER



PARTS LIST FOR AC/DC AM-FM RECEIVER

C_1—10 $\mu\mu$f

C_2—22 $\mu\mu$f

C_3 C_{22}—1.5 $\mu\mu$f

C_4 C_{23}—20 $\mu\mu$f

C_5 C_6 C_7 C_8—FM Tuning Capacitor and Trimmers

C_9 C_{11} C_{12} C_{52}—470 $\mu\mu$f

C_{10}—6 $\mu\mu$f

C_{13}—0.0015 μf

C_{14}—18 $\mu\mu$f

C_{15} C_{16} C_{17} C_{18} C_{19}—AM Tuning Capacitors and Trimmers

C_{20}—82 $\mu\mu$f

C_{21}—2—20 $\mu\mu$f Trimmer

C_{24} C_{49} C_{54}—0.01 μf

C_{25} C_{28} C_{61}—0.05 μf

C_{27} C_{28} C_{29} C_{36} C_{37} C_{43} C_{48} C_{58} C_{59} C_{60}—0.005 μf

C_{30} C_{31}—40 $\mu\mu$f

C_{32} C_{33}—17 $\mu\mu$f

C_{34}—107 $\mu\mu$f

C_{35}—73 $\mu\mu$f

C_{38}—106 $\mu\mu$f

C_{39}—131 $\mu\mu$f

C_{40} C_{44}—100 $\mu\mu$f

C_{41} C_{45} C_{46}—33 $\mu\mu$f

C_{42}—50 $\mu\mu$f

C_{47} C_{50}—47 $\mu\mu$f

C_{51}—0.001 μf

C_{53}—0.002 μf

C_{55}—40 μf

C_{56}—80 μf

C_{57}—0.003 μf

PL—110-Volt Pilot Lamp

R_1 R_5 R_7 R_8 R_{25}—100Ω

R_2—1500Ω

R_3 R_{31} R_{35}—220Ω

R_4—2.2 K

R_6—27 K

R_9 R_{23}—470Ω

R_{10} R_{12} R_{33}—47 K

R_{11}—2.2 Meg

R_{13} R_{21} R_{24}—100 K

R_{14}—180Ω

R_{15}—22 K

R_{16} R_{17}—120 K

R_{18} R_{19}—470 K

R_{20}—150Ω

R_{22}—1000Ω 2 Watt WW

R_{23}—4 Meg Tone Control

R_{25}—2 Meg Vol Control (1 **Meg** Tap)

R_{27}—6.8 Meg

R_{29}—22Ω 1 Watt

R_{30}—33Ω 2 Watt WW

R_{32}—R_{34}—220 K

R_{36}—10 Meg

T_1—Broadcast RF Coil

T_2—Broadcast Oscillator Coil

T_3 T_5—10.7 Mc FM IF Transformer

T_4 T_6—455 KC IF Transformer

T_7—10.7 Mc Discriminator Transformer

T_8—Output Transformer

L_1—FM Antenna Choke

L_2—FM RF Coil

L_3—RF Plate Choke

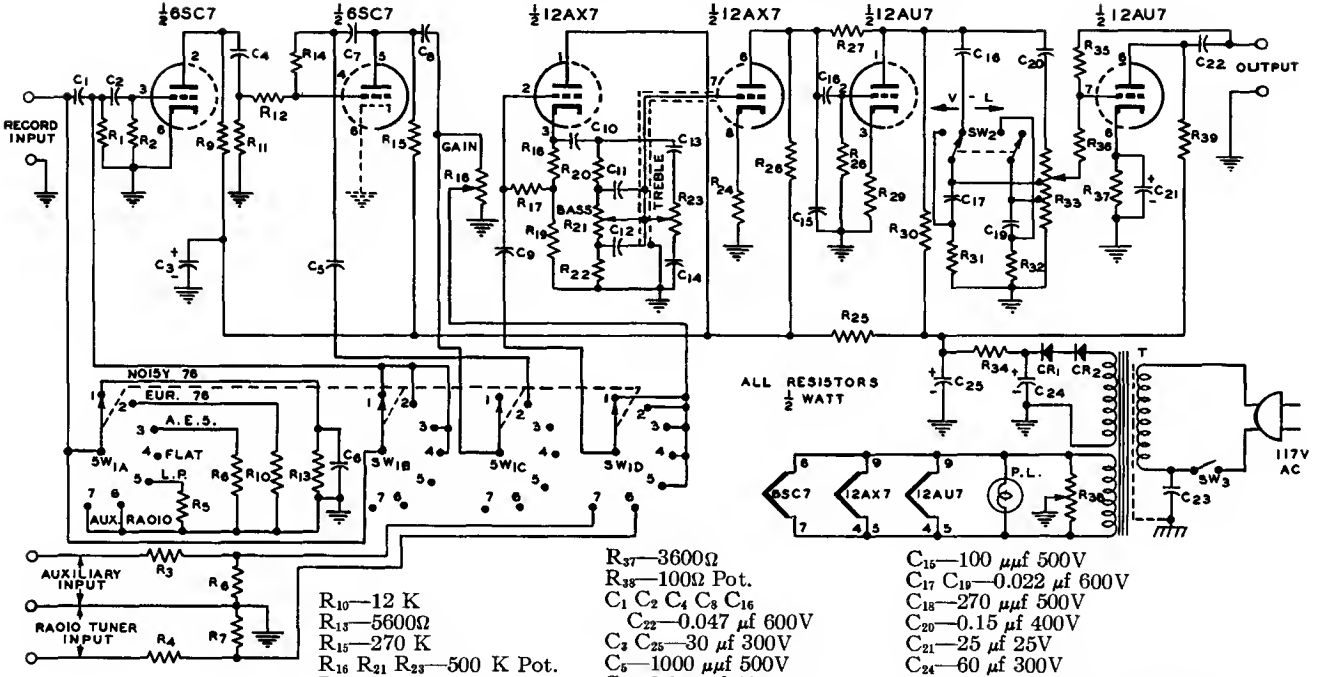
L_4 L_5 L_6 L_{11}—RF Choke 2.2 μH

L_7—FM Oscillator Coil

L_8—10.7 Mc 3rd FM IF Coil

L_9 L_{10}—RF Choke

PREAMPLIFIER AND CONTROL UNIT
FOR USE WITH HIGH-FIDELITY AUDIO AMPLIFIER



R_1—62 K
R_2 R_{11}—3.3 Meg
R_3 R_4 R_{12} R_{14} R_{17} R_{28} R_{35}—470 K
R_5—3900Ω
R_6 R_7—240 K
R_8—6800Ω
R_9 R_{19} R_{27} R_{36}—100 K

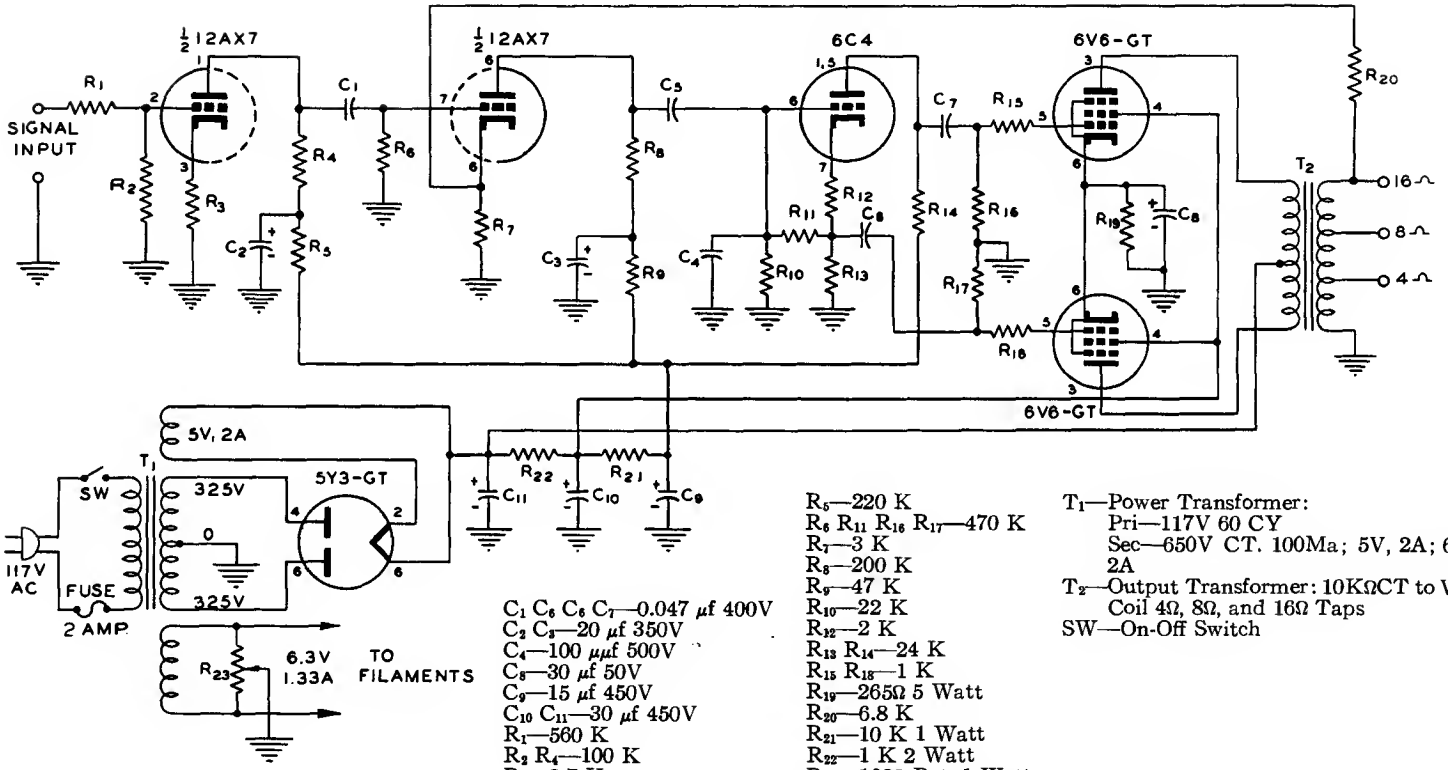
R_{10}—12 K
R_{13}—5600Ω
R_{15}—270 K
R_{16} R_{21} R_{23}—500 K Pot.
R_{18}—1000Ω
R_{20} R_{25} R_{30} R_{39}—51 K
R_{22}—5100Ω
R_{24}—1600Ω
R_{25} R_{34}—22 K
R_{29}—3300Ω
R_{31} R_{32}—15 K
R_{33}—250K Pot. (Tapped at 40K—50K)

R_{37}—3600Ω
R_{38}—100Ω Pot.
C_1 C_2 C_4 C_8 C_{16} C_{22}—0.047 μf 600V
C_3 C_{25}—30 μf 300V
C_5—1000 μμf 500V
C_6—0.004 μf 400V
C_7—750 μμf 500V
C_9 C_{23}—0.01 μf 600V
C_{10}—0.1 μf 600V
C_{11}—0.006 μf 300V

C_{12}—0.06 μf 200V
C_{13}—0.0033 μf 400V
C_{14}—0.015 μf 200V

C_{15}—100 μμf 500V
C_{17} C_{19}—0.022 μf 600V
C_{18}—270 μμf 500V
C_{20}—0.15 μf 400V
C_{21}—25 μf 25V
C_{24}—60 μf 300V
T—Power Transformer: Pri-117V AC, Sec-275V, 40Ma; 6.3V, 2A
CR_1 CR_2—Selenium Rectifiers 6Ma DC
$SW_{1\,A\,B\,C\,D}$—Record Compensator and Program Selector Switches (Ganged)
SW_2—Loudness—Volume Control
SW_3—On-Off Switch
P.L.—6.3-V Pilot Lamp

10-WATT HIGH-FIDELITY AUDIO AMPLIFIER



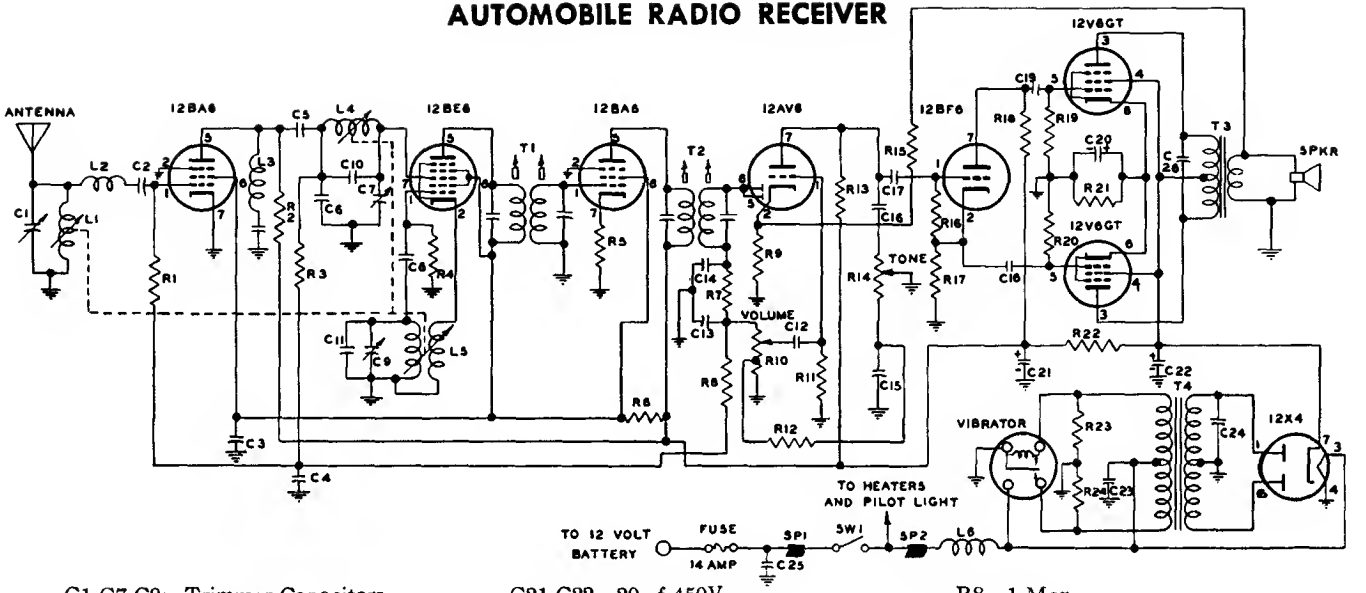
C_1 C_6 C_6 C_7—0.047 μf 400V
C_2 C_3—20 μf 350V
C_4—100 μμf 500V
C_8—30 μf 50V
C_9—15 μf 450V
C_{10} C_{11}—30 μf 450V
R_1—560 K
R_2 R_4—100 K
R_3—2.7 K

R_5—220 K
R_6 R_{11} R_{16} R_{17}—470 K
R_7—3 K
R_8—200 K
R_9—47 K
R_{10}—22 K
R_{12}—2 K
R_{13} R_{14}—24 K
R_{15} R_{18}—1 K
R_{19}—265Ω 5 Watt
R_{20}—6.8 K
R_{21}—10 K 1 Watt
R_{22}—1 K 2 Watt
R_{23}—100Ω Pot. 1 Watt

T_1—Power Transformer:
Pri—117V 60 CY
Sec—650V CT. 100Ma; 5V, 2A; 6.3V, 2A
T_2—Output Transformer: 10KΩCT to Voice Coil 4Ω, 8Ω, and 16Ω Taps
SW—On-Off Switch

All Resistors ½ Watt Unless Otherwise Specified

AUTOMOBILE RADIO RECEIVER



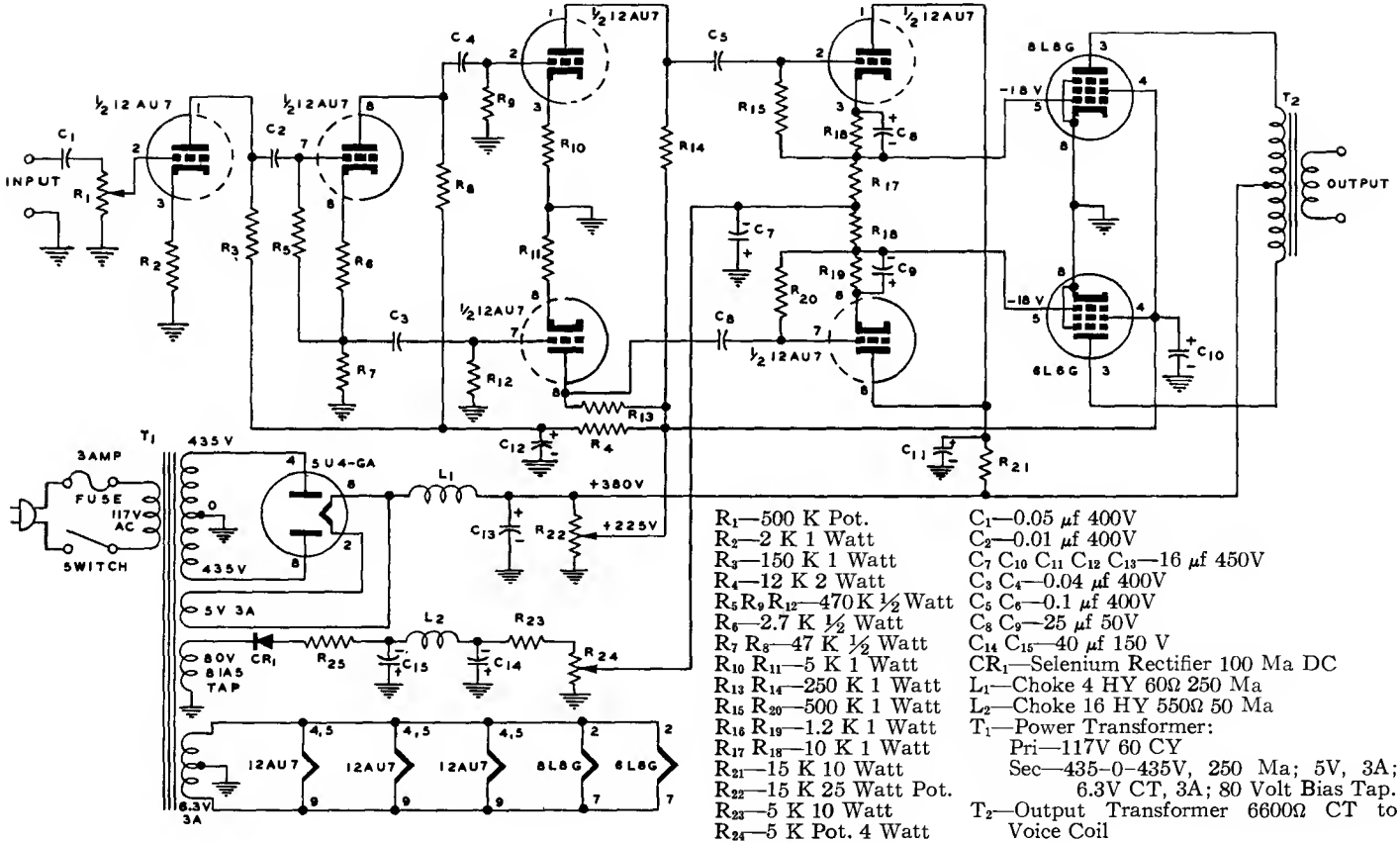
C1 C7 C9—Trimmer Capacitors
C2—27 $\mu\mu$f
C3 C4—0.05 μf 400V
C5—68 $\mu\mu$f
C6—265 $\mu\mu$f
C8—47 $\mu\mu$f
C10—56 $\mu\mu$f
C11—100 $\mu\mu$f
C12—0.006 μf 400V
C13 C14—100 $\mu\mu$f
C15—0.25 μf 400V
C16—0.004 μf 400V
C17—0.005 μf 400V
C18 C19—0.01 μf 600V
C20—20 μf 25V

C21 C22—20 μf 450V
C23 C25—0.5 μf 100V
C24—0.02 μf 1600V
C26—0.003 μf 600V
L1 L4—RF Coils
L2—RF Choke, 80 μH
L3—IF Trap
L5—Osc. Coil
L6—Vibrator Hash Choke
R1 R19 R20—470 K
R2—10 K 1Watt
R3—330 K
R4 R7—47 K
R5—220Ω
R6—12 K 1Watt

R8—1 Meg
R9—47Ω
R10—250 K Pot. Tapped at 125 K
R11 R16—10 Meg
R12—22 K
R13 R17 R18—220 K
R14—1 Meg Pot.
R15—1.5 K
R21—330Ω 2Watt
SW1—On-Off Switch
SP1 SP2—Spark Plate Capacitors
T1 T2—262KC IF Transformers
T3—Output Transformer
T4—Power Transformer

All resistors ½ watt unless otherwise specified

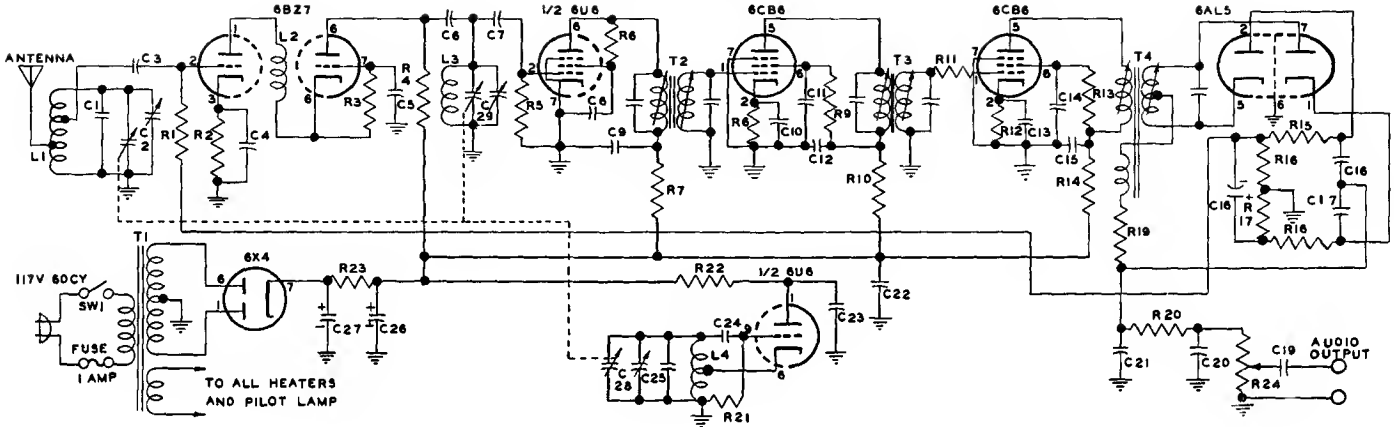
30-WATT CLASS AB_2 AUDIO AMPLIFIER



R_1—500 K Pot.
R_2—2 K 1 Watt
R_3—150 K 1 Watt
R_4—12 K 2 Watt
$R_5 R_9 R_{12}$—470 K ½ Watt
R_6—2.7 K ½ Watt
$R_7 R_8$—47 K ½ Watt
$R_{10} R_{11}$—5 K 1 Watt
$R_{13} R_{14}$—250 K 1 Watt
$R_{15} R_{20}$—500 K 1 Watt
$R_{16} R_{19}$—1.2 K 1 Watt
$R_{17} R_{18}$—10 K 1 Watt
R_{21}—15 K 10 Watt
R_{22}—15 K 25 Watt Pot.
R_{23}—5 K 10 Watt
R_{24}—5 K Pot. 4 Watt
R_{25}—22Ω 1 Watt

C_1—0.05 μf 400V
C_2—0.01 μf 400V
$C_7 C_{10} C_{11} C_{12} C_{13}$—16 μf 450V
$C_3 C_4$—0.04 μf 400V
$C_5 C_6$—0.1 μf 400V
$C_8 C_9$—25 μf 50V
$C_{14} C_{15}$—40 μf 150 V
CR_1—Selenium Rectifier 100 Ma DC
L_1—Choke 4 HY 60Ω 250 Ma
L_2—Choke 16 HY 550Ω 50 Ma
T_1—Power Transformer:
Pri—117V 60 CY
Sec—435-0-435V, 250 Ma; 5V, 3A; 6.3V CT, 3A; 80 Volt Bias Tap.
T_2—Output Transformer 6600Ω CT to Voice Coil

FM TUNER



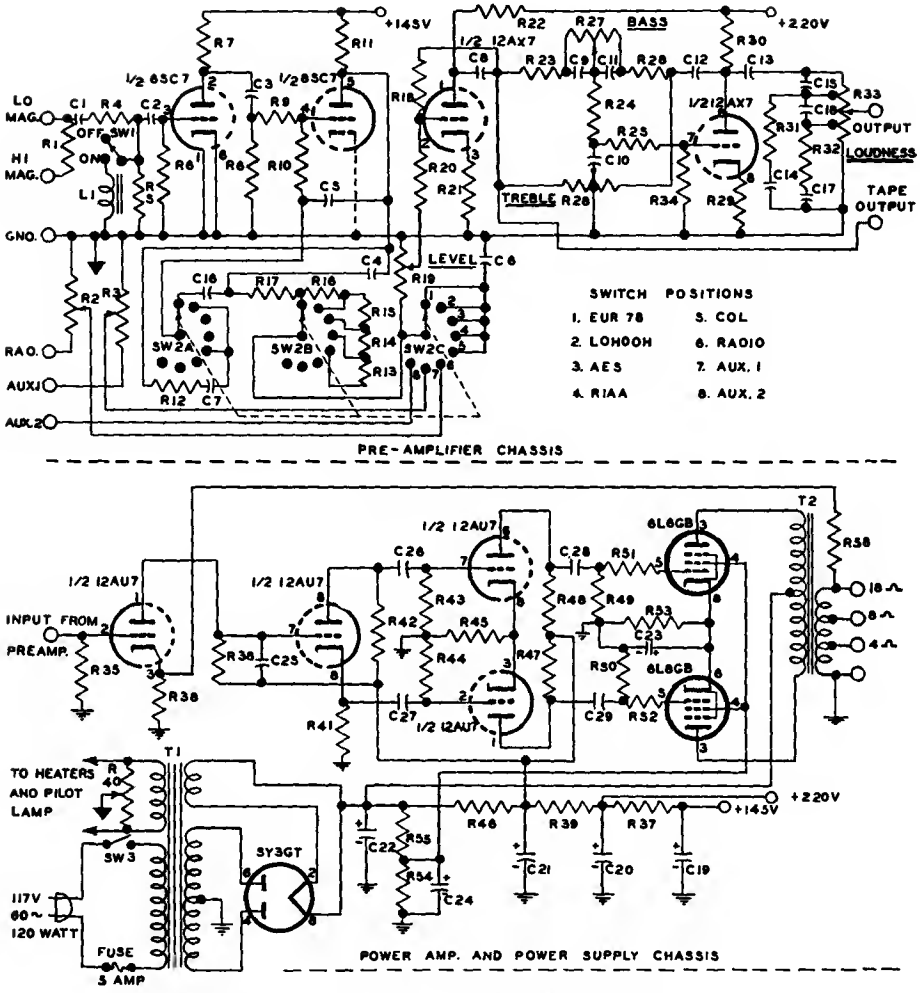
C1—12 $\mu\mu$f
C2 C28 C29—Tuning Capacitors and Associated Trimmers
C3 C7 C24—47 $\mu\mu$f
C4 C5 C8 C20 C23—0.001 μf
C6—3.3 $\mu\mu$f
C9 C10 C11 C12 C13 C14 C15 C22—0.005 μf
C16 C17 C21—270 $\mu\mu$f
C18—10 μf 50V
C19—0.05 μf
C25—10 $\mu\mu$f
C26 C27—20 μf 350V

L1—Antenna Coil
L2 L3—RF Coils
L4—Oscillator Coil
R1 R3—470 K
R2 R12 R19—68Ω
R4 R7—10 K
R5—1 Meg
R6—100 K
R8—150Ω
R9 R13 R20—68 K
R10 R14—2.2 K
R11—47Ω
R15—1.5 K

R16 R17 R22—6.8 K
R18—1 K
R21—22 K
R23—1.5 K 5Watt
R24—1 Meg Pot.
SW1—On-Off Switch
T1—Power Transformer:
Pri—117V, 60CY
Sec—480V CT, 50Ma; 6.3V, 2.5A
T2 T3—10.7 Mc IF Transformers
T4—10.7 Mc Ratio Detector Transformer

All resistors ½ watt unless otherwise specified

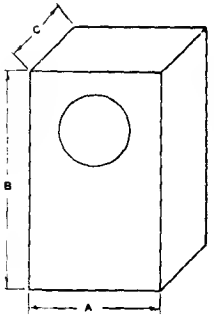
20-WATT HIGH-FIDELITY PREAMPLIFIER AND AMPLIFIER



C1—2 μf 100V
C2 C3 C4 C28 C29—0.047 μf 400V
C5—750 μμf 400V
C6—0.002 μf 400V
C7—0.01 μf 400V
C8 C12 C26 C27—0.1 μf 400V
C9 C11—0.0047 μf 400V
C10 C16 C25—100 μμf 400V
C13—0.022 μf 400V
C14 C17—0.0045 μf 400V
C15—200 μμf 400V
C18—0.001 μf 400V
C19 C20—30 μf 350V
C21 C22—40 μf 450V
C23—100 μf 50V
C24—5 μf 350V
L1—4 H 400Ω
R1 R5 R20 R22 R23 R26—100 K
R2 R3—500 K Pot.
R4—510Ω
R6 R8—3.3 Meg
R7 R11—270 K
R9 R10 R24 R30 R34 R35—470 K
R12—2.7 Meg ±5%
R13—62 K±5%
R14 R41 R42—24 K±5%
R15—20 K±5%
R16—15 K±5%
R17—10 K±5%
R18—1.5 Meg
R19 R27—1 Meg Pot.
R21—680Ω
R25 R51 R52—1 K
R28—500 K Pot. CT
R29—3 K
R31 R32—50 K
R33—5 Meg Pot. Tapped at 175 K and 310 K
R36—1.6 K
R37—120 K
R38—100 K 1Watt
R39—22 K
R40—100Ω Pot.
R43 R44—1 Meg
R45—1.5 K
R46 R47 R56—20 K
R48—10 K 2Watt
R49 R50—150 K
R53—250Ω 5Watt
R55—7.5 K 2Watt
R54—25 K 5Watt
SW1—Rumble Filter Switch
SW2ABC—Record Compensator and Input Selector Switch
SW3—On-Off Switch
T1—Power Transformer: Pri—117V, 60CY, 120Watt
Sec—760V CT
115 Ma; 6.3V, 4A; 5V, 2A
T2—Output Transformer: Pri—9000Ω CT
Sec—4, 8, 16Ω VC

All resistors ½ watt, ±10% unless otherwise specified

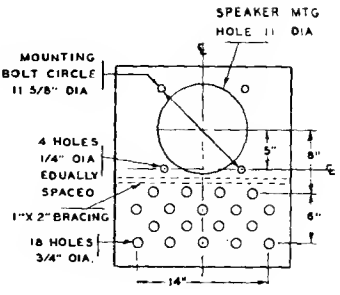
CONSTRUCTION DATA FOR LOUDSPEAKER ENCLOSURES



CHOOSE DIMENSIONS TO FIT AVAILABLE SPACE AND TO PROVIDE 6 OR 10 CU FT ENCLOSED VOLUME AS DESIRED

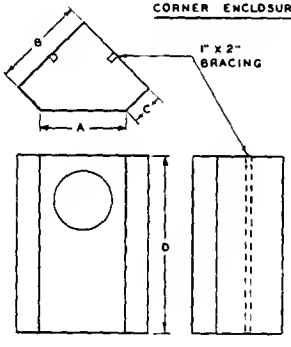
A = AT LEAST 1/2 B
C = 12" MIN INSIDE (APPROX 18" TO 18" PREFERRED)

RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES



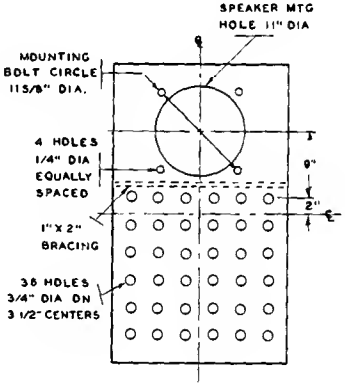
DRILLING PLAN 6 CU FT ENCLOSURE

CORNER ENCLOSURES



OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS	6 CU FT.
A	24"
B	25 1/2"
C	8 1/2"
D	25 1/2"
	10 CU FT
A	24"
B	25 1/2"
C	8 1/2"
D	40"

DRILLING PLAN 10 CU FT. ENCLOSURE



Notes:

Use plywood at least ½" thick for 6 cu ft size, and ⅝" thick for 10 cu ft size. Line back, bottom, and one side of rectangular enclosure, and bottom and two back sides of corner enclosure with one to two inches of soft acoustic material, such as fiberglass. Glue all joints. Make back or front removable if speaker is to be mounted on inside surface of mounting board.

Recommended Speakers—G-E A1-400 (40-15000 CPS) or 1201A or 1203A (50-13000 CPS)

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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